THE TIMES

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THE TIMES

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A lifelong love affair with soccer. Wednesday Page meets Julie Welch

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David Hands reports the All Blacks match against the South and South-west

Eastern promise
A four-page Special Report on the United Arab Emirates

Cruise arrives at Greenham

Paratroopers keep watch as cruise missiles are unloaded from the US Starlifter aircraft at Greenham Common. Photograph Brian Harris.

Bangladesh welcomes the Queen

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Dhaka, the Bangladesh capital, from Kenya last night to be greeted by a enthusiastic crowd of several hundred thousand people. Earlier Lieutenant-General Ershad, the military ruler who seized power in March 1982, announced that presidential and parliamentary elections would be held in May Page 6

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Seoul doubts

President Reagan ended his Far East tour declaring that South Korean security was vital to the US, but leaving his Seoul hosts disappointed at the lack of substance in his promisesPage 5

Reuter pledge

The chairman of the Reuter trustees denied that the trustees would rubber-stamp any plan for a public flotation but they would seek legal advice on whether the plan preserved the agency's independence

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Ford offer

An increased pay offer of 5.5 per cent for Ford's 44,500 hourly-paid workers has been rejected but unions have agreed to talk again on Monday.

Roedean choice

Roedean School has chosen a woman to be its new head from next September after the early retirement of Mr John Hunt Page 14

Anarchist jailed

Dafyd Ladd, a self-confessed anarchist, was jailed for nine years in Cardiff for possession of explosives with intent to endanger life or property Page 2

Computer horizons
Britain's soaring micro rates; the Commodore 'give-away'; the coming check-out explosion and the video fame battlefield Page 15-20

● The first cruise missiles arrived in Britain yesterday, but the Prime Minister promised that arms control talks would continue.

● The peace women at Greenham Common stood silently round camp fires to hear Mr Heseltine's announcement. They pledged to remain at the camp until the missiles were returned.

● The Kremlin rejected President Reagan's latest offer to reduce the number of intermediate-range missiles in Europe before he had a chance to make it.

● CND vowed to make the deployment of cruise missiles physically and politically impossible. Their arrival was the "beginning of a new phase of the peace movement".

Arms talks will go on, pledges Prime Minister

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The first cruise missiles came to Britain yesterday and the Prime Minister quickly denied that their arrival meant an abandonment of the search for an arms reduction agreement.

She said in a speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London last night their deployment would not destroy the chances of an agreement with the Russians, nor would it mean an escalation of the arms race.

Mrs Thatcher was speaking shortly after revealing that she is to make her first official visit to a Soviet-block country. The announcement that she is to go to Hungary early next year was clearly timed to alleviate worries about the arrival of the missiles.

The arrival of the first missiles at Greenham Common was reported to the Commons by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, to the cheers of the Conservatives and the united hostility of the opposition parties. Mr Michael Foot, the former Labour leader, was loudest among those shouting "Shame, shame".

His successor, Mr Neil Kinnock, said nothing in the Chamber but afterwards accused the Government of reckless cynicism towards international disarmament efforts.

"The installation of cruise weapons makes Britain a more dangerous place today than it was yesterday", he said.

Mr Heseltine's statement had the flatness of many a set piece. The House was not full; the absentees included Mrs Thatcher and her two predecessors, Mr James Callaghan and Mr Edward Heath.

Mr Heseltine said the arrival of the missiles was consistent with the Nato decision to achieve an initial operational capability by the end of the year. Much work remained to be done, including final assembly, testing and personnel training.

The preparations in no way lessened Nato's commitment to negotiations, he said, nor reduced the desire of the alliance to reach arms control agreement with the Soviet Union.

The deployment, which would take five years to complete could be halted, modified or reversed at any time if results of the Geneva disarmament talks warranted it.

Mrs Thatcher said last night that there were two myths about cruise of which she wished to dispose. The first was that their deployment destroyed the chance of agreement with the Russians. That was not true: there would be only a few in Britain by the end of the year; they were easily transportable and could be returned to the United States as soon as a satisfactory agreement was reached.

The second was that deployment of cruise meant escalating the arms race. "Look at the facts: even if all the cruise missiles and Pershings have to be deployed, US nuclear warheads in Europe will nevertheless have been reduced by 2,400 since 1979."

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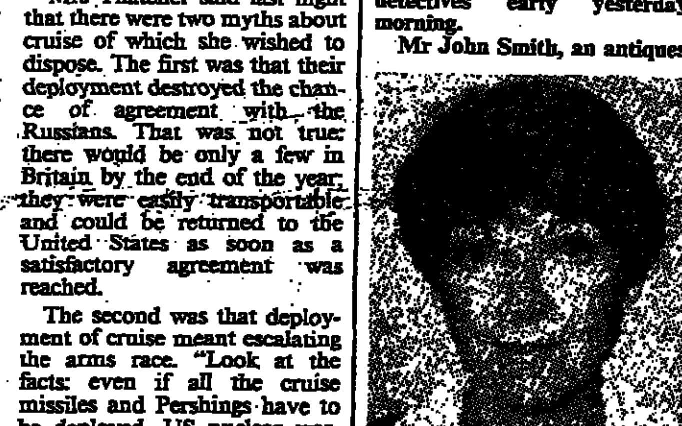
3 arrests in Jones death inquiry

By Thomson Prentice

Two men and a woman were being interviewed last night in connexion with the murder of Mrs Diane Jones, who vanished from her farmhouse home in Essex in July.

The police would not name them or confirm or deny whether they included her husband, Dr Robert Jones, who left his farmhouse with two detectives early yesterday morning.

Mr John Smith, an antiques dealer, confirmed later that his wife Sue had been taken away by the police for questioning. Mrs Smith, who was formerly married to Dr Jones, is employed as receptionist at his surgery in Coggeshall, Essex.



Mrs Jones: Body found in undergrowth

The badly-decomposed body of Mrs Jones, aged 35, was discovered three weeks ago in dense undergrowth at Brightwell, near Ipswich, Suffolk, 30 miles from her home.

She had been missing since July 23. Dr Jones, aged 48, reported her missing to the police

After the discovery of Mrs Jones's body by beaters out on a pheasant shoot, the police began interviewing more than 2,000 employees at the British Telecom Centre near by.

Mr David Church, Dr Jones's solicitor, visited Ipswich police station, where the three people are being held several times yesterday. He spoke to the head of Suffolk CID, Det Chief Supt Eric Shields, but would not comment afterwards.

Mr John Smith, of East Street, Coggeshall, said yesterday: "My wife is with the police. As far as I am concerned she has not been arrested, but is simply helping police inquiries. I do not know when she may return to me".

Last night, the police would not elaborate on a brief statement issued earlier which said: "A woman and two men have been arrested and are being questioned in relation to the death of Mrs Jones".

'We must pursue dialogue'

Thatcher to make Hungarian visit

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mrs Margaret Thatcher last night presented her forthcoming visit to Hungary as evidence of her government's determination to work for a safer world.

Announcing at the annual Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall, London, that she had accepted the Hungarian invitation, the Prime Minister said that Britain was ready to pursue, in the right circumstances, a sensible dialogue with the Soviet Union and the countries of eastern Europe.

Mrs Thatcher said that the Government would not compromise on principles and would do everything necessary to defend Britain's way of life: the conflict of ideas would continue and the Government would do all it could to win.

"But we seek no other kind of conflict. We will do everything possible to reduce the risks of war and to avoid misunderstandings which increase those risks ... We want and will work for a safer world. Let it never be said that we failed because East and West misunderstood one another."

News of the visit follows a marked change of tone in Mrs Thatcher's utterances on East-West relations which began in the summer on her American tour and was notices clearly in her address to the Conservative Party conference in Blackpool. On that occasion she said: "When the circumstances are right, we must be ready to talk to the Soviet leadership. That is why we should grasp every genuine opportunity for dialogue".

The invitation to Mrs Thatcher was made by Mr Jozsef Marjai, the deputy prime minister of Hungary, when he visited London on March 8.

It would be her first official visit to the Soviet block, although in 1979 she stopped in Moscow for a meeting with Mr Kosygin, the former Soviet Prime Minister, on her way to the economic summit in Japan.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, visited Hungary in September; Lord Carrington went there as foreign secretary in 1980.

The Prime Minister used the speech to give an optimistic assessment on the economy, making clear her belief that the credit for it should go to the tough financial strategy on which the Government had embarked and which it would continue.

She said that, international debt problems apart, the prospects for the world economy were more encouraging now than for years. Britain's growth this year would be the fastest in the European Community and the commission had forecast the same next year.

"How was this achieved? By increased public spending? By still more public borrowing? Quite the reverse." The recovery dated from 1981 when Sir Geoffrey Howe took steps to cut Government borrowing, she said.

Looking ahead to the publication of the autumn economic statement on Thursday, the Prime Minister said that the Government has set itself the task of holding public spending next year (1984-85) and the year after and when the statement was published "it will be clear that we have done just that".

Kent asked to explain CND speech

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, has asked Monsignor Bruce Kent, secretary of the Campaign For Nuclear Disarmament, to see him as soon as possible to discuss Mgr Kent's speech to the Communist Party of Great Britain on Sunday.

The cardinal has also asked for a transcript of the speech, in which Mgr Kent praised the party enthusiastically for its support for nuclear disarmament.

It is understood, however, that Mgr Kent is not likely to be asked to withdraw from CND over the issue, although it does appear that he has embarrassed the cardinal.

Cardinal Hume is known to be particularly concerned at the possible misuse of Mgr Kent's remarks abroad, particularly because of his position as president of the Council of European Bishops' Conferences, which includes the countries of Eastern Europe.

Mgr Kent said last night he

Continued on back page, col 1

Russia spurns new US offer to reduce missiles in Europe

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Paul Nitze, the chief American negotiator at the intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) talks in Gneva, yesterday offered the Soviet Union a refined proposal for reducing the number of missiles in Europe.

Announced by the State Department, the offer is a last-minute effort to break the stalemate before the December deadline for the deployment of the first Pershing 2 and cruise missiles.

Russia and the US would be limited to 420 intermediate-range warheads each – a significant reduction on the ceiling of 600 each, which Mr Nitze had earlier suggested.

The new figure would be a global limit and would permit Moscow to keep some of its SS20s in Soviet Asia. America has already indicated it would not deploy land-based INF missiles in Asia.

The Soviet Union has deployed more than 300 triple-warhead SS206, of which 243 are targeted on Western Europe. The US has no equivalent land-based systems but plans to deploy 572 single-warhead Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in five Nato countries over the next few years.

Washington yesterday emphasized that it still favoured President Reagan's original "zero-option' – the elimination of all land-based INF missiles.

● MOSCOW: Russia last night rejected Mr Reagan's offer before he had had a chance to make it (Richard Owen writes).

It had been reliably reported that the US President would call for a global ceiling of 420 warheads. A Tass commentary said this would be unacceptable since it still meant that the United States would deploy some cruise and Pershing 2 missiles. The latter would be able to hit Moscow and Leningrad in six to eight minutes. Tass said Mr Reagan was sticking to his "lunatic plan" to make the Russians afraid that America might use nuclear weapons against them.

Mr Nitze: Attempt to break deadlock

Soviet television reported Mr Heseltine's statement in Parliament on the arrival of cruise missiles at Greenham Common and said this would lead to a fresh wave of protests. Moscow would retaliate with measures against the United States.

This is thought to refer to submarine-based missiles or the stationing of rockets on Kamcharka, since deploying Soviet weapons on Cuba would revive memories of the 1962 crisis and is, in any case, unlikely after the successful American invasion of Grenada.

Meanwhile, reports from Moscow suggest that President Andropov, who has not been seen for three months, may make an appearance this week.

Israelis study Syrian build-up

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem

The war of nerves in the Middle East continued unabated yesterday when the new Israeli cabinet met in closed session to review the alleged build-up of Syrian military strength and announced that decisions on what action to take would be considered next weekend.

As the ministers were in session, reports were published in Jerusalem claiming that Syria had recently moved two mechanized divisions to the Golan Heights and increased its troop strength inside occupied Lebanon from the previous estimate of 50,000 to a new total of 62,000.

The reports, broadcast by Israeli radio, helped to contribute to the jittery atmosphere among the public about the possibility of another Middle East war. Israeli intelligence chiefs have recently grown more suspicious of Syrian intentions because of the recent return of some 500 Soviet advisors from Syria to the Soviet Union.

Damasus, (Reuter) President Assad of Syria underwent successful surgery for appendicitis yesterday and was in good condition after the operation, a presidential spokesman said.

Although senior Israeli officials still play down the possibility of an imminent flare-up with Syria, the Israeli Army is being held in a state of alert in case of surprise attack and in reaction to Syria's decision last week to mobilize 100,000 reservists.

Before yesterday's cabinet meeting , Mr David Levy, the deputy Prime Minister, alleged in a newspaper interview that an unprecedented military buildup was taking place inside the Syrian army in preparation for a confrontation with Israel.

● WASHINGTON: the US has publicly warned Syria that it would respond to and would not tolerate continued attacks by Syrian gunners on American reconnaissance aircraft over Lebanon (Mohsin Ali writes).

Mr Robert McFarlane was asked on television on Sunday whether the US would shoot back at Syrians who fire on American aircraft.

He replied "The reality is that, whether in Syria or elsewhere in the world it cannot become a precedent that american citizens or American forces can be attacked with impunity."

Stopping short of threatening military retaliation Mr McFarlane cited the recent invasion of Granada as an example of the Administration's resolve to protect American lives.

Druzes shell civilians page 5

Argentine hard line at UN angers Britain

From Zoriana Pysariwsky, New York

Argentina yesterday portrayed Britain as a nuclear power bent on consolidating its hold in the South Atlantic with a much wider strategic purpose than mere protection of the Falkland islanders. Speaking as the UN General Assembly opened a debate on the dispute between the two countries, Señor Juan Ramon Aguirre Lanari, the Argentine Foreign Minister, ignored the fact that it was Argentina that resorted to force in the first place. Instead, he dwelled on the early history of the dispute and the dangers of the present with a call on Britain's allies to convince it that the maintenance of "Fortress Falklands" were neither a viable nor a realistic pursuit.

The statement, in tone and substance, departed little from Argentine pre-election pronouncements. The only reference to the fact that there is a new Government-elect came when Señor Aguirre read an earlier statement by President-elect Raul Alfonsin emphasizing diplomacy as the route toward a Falklands solution.

British officials expressed dismay and disappointment over the harsh tenor of the Argentine statement. Sir John Thomson, the British representative, said that he left it up to the Assembly to decide whether the hard line rhetoric was conducive to reducing tensions in the region.

He hoped that the newly elected Government in Argentina would adopt a more conciliatory attitude

Civil servants face new curb by Government on political activities

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A new government crackdown on the political activities of civil servants has been signalled by the Department of Employment in guidelines affecting more than 60,000 employees down to clerical level.

Civil Service union leaders are protesting at the "denial of civil liberties" in rules that forbid all national political activity and require "moderation" on the part of those officially permitted to engage in local politics.

Formal guidance, due to be issued soon to staff in the Department of Employment, recalls that long-standing provisons of the Civil Service Estacode place "certain restrictions on the political activities of staff, not on their political convictions.

"The basic restriction is that civil servants are bound to 'retain a proper reticence in matters of public and political controversy so that their impartiality is beyond suspicion'. Staff may not engage in political activity on official premises or in official time."

The new guide reminds staff that most of them are also subject to restrictions on political activities outside working hours. It states: "All staff are free to belong to a political party but, for example:

1. Clerical and executive staff in local offices must not take an active part in politics in the locality served by the office;
2. Executive officers and above must not take part in any public form of national political activities and need permission to take part in local political activities;
3. Staff who are allowed to take part in political activities must exercise discretion in these activities, avoiding personal attacks, expressing comment with moderation, and avoiding embarrassment to ministers or to their department."

These provisions, the unions argue, break new ground in the limitation of Civil Service political activity.

Mrs Jean Thomason, assistant general secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, said last night: "We are talking about a large number of people who happen to be employed in the Civil Service but who are denied the rights that other citizens of this country have.

"We have to find a way through to give them civil rights while ensuring that the public's confidence in the Civil Service is not undermined. We think there is no conflict between the two."

A Department of Employment spokesman yesterday defended the guidelines, which also cover communications to the media. "Political activity includes writing to (or for) the press or taking part in a broadcast on matters of controversy", the document lays down.

"There is a limited exemption for elected trade union representatives who are free to publicize their union's views on matters affecting the pay and conditions of service of their members as employees of the DE group.

"Their freedom to comment is, however, restricted to those matters and they are bound to exercise the same sort of discretion as applies to those civil servants who are allowed to take part in public political activities, and whey must identify themselves as trade union representatives not as individual civil servants."

The department says: "There is no restriction on membership of political parties, only on holding party office, being adopted as a candidate and on publicizing one's views on politically controversial matters whether at public meetings, in broadcasts, in the press and in leaflets."

Uunion officials have been taking up a number of cases innvolving government veto on civil servants who wished to hold branch or ward lay office in the Labour Party.

Twelve held in swoops on 'loyalists'

Twelve people from "loyalist" areas of Northern Ireland were arested in dawn swoops yesterday on the word of an informer (Richard Ford writes).

The twelve, arrested in north Belfast, Shankill Road and Glengormley, were being questioned at Castlereagh holding centre last night about terrorist crimes going back to the 1970s.

The latest informer was named in "loyalist" circles as James Crockard, aged 30, of Newtownabbey, who is serving life sentences for terrorist crimes including two murders, three attempted murders and five murder plots.

Ten men held on the word of an alleged provisional IRA informer, William Skelly, were freed yesterday when charges, including murder and IRA membership, were dropped. Mr Skelly retracted his evidence last week.

Clerk jailed for £16,000 arson

Mrs Mabley Matthews, aged 48, a wages clerk, who was dismissed by her company for stealing £11,000, went back to the factory to burn evidence and caused £16,000 worth damage Cardiff Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mrs Mathews, of Southern Blanche Road, Roath, Cardiff, who used the computer of the South Wales India Rubber Company to pay money into her bank account, was jailed for two-and-a-half years for theft and income tax offences.

Air-sea search abandoned

An air and sea search for four people last seen clinging to a capsized dinghy in the Firth of Clyde was called off yesterday.

Mr John Riley aged 26, who was found by a shore search sheltering on the beach near Ardmore on Sunday night is now recovering in the Victoria Infirmary, Helensburgh.

His missing campanions were: Mr David Stirling, aged 50, and his son, Ralph, aged 10; John McIndewar, all of Dumbarton; and Margaret Carslaw, aged 22, of Pollock, Glasgow.

Nilsen's home up for sale

The home occupied by the mass murderer Dennis Nilsen, who was jailed for life earlier this month, is for sale.

Number 23 Cranely Gardens, Muswell Hill, north London, was the scene of several of Nilsen's killings, and bodies were hidden under floorboards of his flat. Estate agents acting for the unnamed owner said the house would be likely to feth up to £70,000 in normal circumstances. They have several inquiries.

Protest charge

Mr Phillip Oxley Reed, aged 26, a data specialist, and Mr Simon Starkie, aged 37, a joiner, "clean up Windscale" campaigners from Cumbria, were remanded on bail until January 4 at Bow Street Magistrates Court yesterday after they denied obstructing police in Whitehall.

Body identified

A body found near woodland on the North Yorkshire moors at Blubberhouses was identified by the police yesterday as that of Mr Brian William Gathercole, aged 42, of Heysham, Lancashire, who had been missing from his home since July.

Supervisor with style

Business approach to NHS reforms

By Nicholas Timmins

For Mr Roy Griffiths, the deputy chairman and managing director of Sainsbury's, it has been quite a fortnight.

His supermarket chain has announced a 28 per cent increase in first half profits that astonished the City; his report recommending a more thrusting style of management for the National Health Service has been published to reactions ranging from near abuse to distinct enthusiasm; and he is expected shortly to join the NHS supervisory board, a body he recommended should be set up to ensure that the report is implemented.

In spite of the fears of some during the preparation of the report, he is adamant that its aim was not to provide ministers with a tool for cutting the NHS, but with the means to make the service, in which every region spends sums that would put them in the big league of business, work, and work better.

Mr Griffiths, the son and grandson of a miner, worked in the pits for two years as a "Bevin Boy" before a scholarship to Oxford in 1945 and a degree in law. Aged 57, he is just of the generation that can remember the days before the NHS.

The Beveridge report of 1942, which laid the foundations of the NHS, made exciting reading, he recalls.

Mr Griffiths, whose two of three children and a daughter-in-law are doctors, says the dominant theme of his seven-month inquiry, as he read the

Mr Griffiths: "Dreams take a lot of realizing."

endless reports on the health service, was "that report had some good ideas, why wern't they implemented?"

From that came the question: "Who was there to see they were effectively implemented?". The answer too often was no one with the direct responsibility of turning ideas into action. From that came the recommendations for a management board to run the NHS full-time, the creation of general managers with real responsibility, and the recommendation that doctors should at last take responsibility and be accountable for the resources they use.

As he told a meeting of 500 nurses recently, who saw the report as undermining their position and damaging the service: "Dreams take a lot of realizing. I would not have come into this if I had not believed I could be part of that".

Euro communist wing gains Star victory

By Rupert Morris

The editorship and political direction of the *Morning Star*, formerly the *Daily Worker*, and for 53 years the daily voice of the British Communist Party was thrown into doubt yesterday as the liberal Eurocommunist wing celebrated its most significant victory over the hardline pro-Soviet old guard.

In an emotional debate at the party's 38th Congress at Hammersmith Town Hall, London, delegates voted by a majority of three to two in favour of an executive resolution which called for closer liaison between the party leadership and *Morning Star*.

Several delegates made outspoken attacks on Mr Tony Chater, the editor, and said that they would campaign for his removal.

The executive wants to replace Mr Chater and his deputy, Mr David Whitfield, with Mr Chris Myant and Mr Frank Chalmers, who are on the editorial staff.

Votes were being counted last night in what was expected to be a close ballot for places on the executive which has 42 members.

If the executivewishes to continue the campaign for their removal, as seemed likely last night, it will have to mobilize rank-and-file support for anextraordinary general meeting of the People's Press Printing Society, the cooperative which owns the *Morning Star*.

New parachute brigade is ready for action

For the first time since 1977, Britain has an army brigade specifically equipped for parachute operations.

The 5 Infantry Brigade, based at Aldershot, was formally renamed 5 Airborne Brigade by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday. With a total strength of nearly 5,000 men it is Britain's nearest equivalent, although on a much smaller scale, to the American Rapid Deployment Force.

The brigade will have the ability to make an airborne drop of two battalions of the Parachute Regiment, and has had added to it the light tanks of the Blues and Royals, a light gun regiment of the Royal Artillery, and other units. It is Britains' first airborne brigade since the disbandment of 16 Brigade in 1977. It wil be the Army's primary force for operations outside Nato

Dadd painting freed for export to United States

By Huon Mallalieu

At midnight on Saturday the six-month stop on the export of Richard Dadd's painting "Oberon and Titania" expired. No British institution proved able to match the price of £550,000 which was made at Sotheby's last March, despite early hopes that it might have been possible to secure it for the City Art Gallery, Brimingham.

The new owner is an American collector who until now has specialized in contemporary paintings. However, he fell in live with the mad nineteenth century Englishman's masterpiece, which is now free to go to his home in Minneapolis, although it will still be available for suitable exhibitions at Birmingham and elsewhere in Britain.

"Oberon and Titania" and "The Fairy Feller's Masterstroke", in the Tate Gallery, are considered to be the most important paintings by Dadd, who spent most of his life in Bedlam after murdering his father.

However, on November 22 there will be a chance to acquire a lesser painting by Dadd. This is a small canvas of a group of Bacchanalian heads which could almost be a detail from another painting. It was formerly known as "Circe" and it was given by Sir Philip Sassoon to Lady Londonderry, since that was her nickname in intellectual and political circles in the 1930s. She was at the centre of a group known as the Ark League, whose other members took the names of various animals.

The painting will be offered by Sotheby's on behalf of her daughter Lady Mairi Bury.

Steel trap: Four people were hurt when scaffolding crashed 50ft in Nottingham yesterday. An elderly man who was sitting in his car was detained in hospital with shock. His baby granddaughter and two pedestrians were treated and sent home.

Kinnock's policy unit starts work

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Labour Party's Campaign Strategy Committee, regarded as the new powerhouse of the party's organization, meets for the first time in Mr Neil Kinnock's office a the Commons today.

The committee, which brings together the national executive, the Shadow Cabinet and the unions, is at the forefront of Mr Kinnock's attempt to give the party a more campaigning image

Jt is viewed with suspicion by the left which regards is as part of a move to downgrade the national executive committee and reduce accountability to the party conference.

The union leaders on the committee are Mr David Basnett (General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union): Mr Mostyn Evans (Transport and General Workers' Union): Mr Terence Duffy (Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers) and Mr Rodney Bickerstaffe (National Union of Public Employees).

The shadow cabinet representatives are Mr Kinnock, Mr Roy Hattersley, Mr Michael Cocks, Mr Robin Cook, Mr Michael Meacher, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Mr John Cunningham and Mr John Smith.

Those from the NEC are Mr David Blunkett, Mrs Gwyneth Dunwoody, Ms Jo Richardson, Mr Sam McCluskie, Mr Syd Tierney and Mr Tom Sawyer. Mr Eric Haffer, the party chairman, Mr Alan Hadden, deputy chairman; Mr Eric Varley, Treasurer; Mr James Mortimer, party secretary; and a representative of Labour's European MPs complete the team.

Mrs Dunwoody, who refused all the offers Mr Kinnock made her when he allocated shadow cabinet jobs, yesterday accepted the post of coordinating the campaigning roles of the NEC, the Shadow Cabinet and the strategy committee.

Majority oppose Telecom sell-off

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Public opinion has changed to oppose privatization of British Telecom, according to a Gallop poll.

Last December, a poll showed that 37 per cent of respondents thought that the sell-off was a bad idea. By the end of October, that had risen to 46 per cent.

The poll details were released yesterday by the British Telecom Trades Union Committee which said that the poll vindicated its disruption to prevent privatization.

The unions are presenting the research as a moral-booster to Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, (POEN), who is due to meet management today over the threatened dismissal of about 57 of his members for taking industrial action and for refusing to cross picket lines.

Union leaders have said that if British Telecom carries out the threat there will be an esculation of industrial action, which has according to the union, disrupted the international telephone services..

Mr Stanley will be aware , however, that the poll was conducted before the Court of Appeal ruled against his union's action stopping the connexion of Mercury, the private communications system, to the public network.

The POEU, together with the Union of Communication Workers, which has fought privatisation with 24-hour stoppages, will decide this week whether to continue their action or set greater reliance on a public campaign.

The POEU executive will decide on Wednesday whether to appeal to the House of Lords over the court decision preventing further action against Mercury.

Mr Alan Chamberlain, secretary of British Telecom Trades Union Committee, said that in December, 1982, a survey had showed that 43 per cent had favoured a sell-off of BT, with 37 per cent saying it was a bad idea.

At the end of last month, 39 per cent thought privatization was a good idea, 46 per cent a bad idea, with 15 per cent don't knows.

● The Government is expected to announce on Thursday that it is to guillotine debate on the Telecommunications Bill which will pave the way for the sale of 51 per cent of British Telecom. Our Political Reporter writes.

The "timetable" motion will be framed so that it can complete its Commons passage by the Christmas recess, after which it will go the Lords.

Pit overtime ban leads to day's lost pay for 2,000

By Our Labour Editor

More than 2,000 miners lost a day's pay yesterday as the national overtime ban imposed by their union leaders went into its third week. The National Coal Board is watching events closely to decide if it should launch a secret postal ballot designed to end the industrial action.

The day's production start was delayed at just under half of the board's 192 pits because vital maintenance work had not been done over the weekend, and about 1,000 men went home after becoming "fed up" with delays. In Scotland, more than 1,000 men were sent home from the Seafield-Frances colliery complex at Fife.

Coal board managers are assessing the mood of the men to determine the best time for a ballot that would go over the heads of leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers.

Peace move in television crew's dispute

By David Hewson

The BBC and union representatives are to meet at the offices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service today in an effort to solve the dispute which has been disrupting outside broadcasts.

The Association of Broadcasting Staffs is pressing for extra travelling allowances for television technicians who work late-night duties. More than 400 have been sent home for refusing to work normally and the BBC has threatened to dismiss them unless they agree to normal working within the next two days.

None of the BBC's output was affected by the dispute yesterday.

Union officials have been canvassing in the past few days to test what support there would be for stepping up the dispute into unaffected areas if the dismissals go ahead.

New army tank too fast for armoured trucks

The armoured personnel carrier in service with the Army is not fast enough to keep up with the Challenger, Britain's new main battle tank, and a new model will not be in service until 1985, according to the latest edition of *Jane's Armour and Artillery*.

The Challenger came into service in March. It has a top speed of about 35 mph but it is said to be twice as fast on rough terrain as the Chieftain which it is replacing. The new vehicle, the MCV 80, replacing the FVA32 which has been in service since 1963, is not due to be operational for another two years.

About 250 Challenger tanks costing £1.5m each are to be built, and between 1,800 and 2,000 MCV80's at a cost of about £1,000m

Jane's Armour and Artillery (Janes's Publishing Company Ltd, 238 City Road, London EC1V 2PU: £55).

Sinclair seeks BBC contract

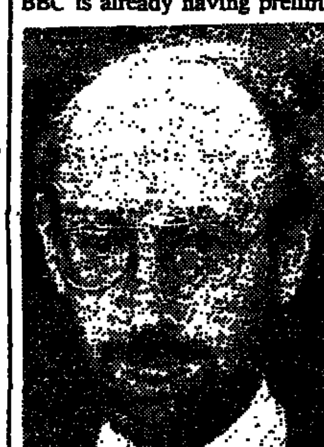
By Bill Johnstone,
Electronics Correspondent

Sir Clive Sinclair, the British technology expert, knighted in the last Birthday Honours List, is set to challenge the manufacturers of the BBC microcomputer for the corporation's new contract.

The BBC's microcomputers have been manufactured through Acorn Computers of Cambridge whose success with the corporation's models has contributed substantially to the group's profits which are expected to be about £10m this year. About 200,000 of the microcomputers have been sold, mostly to schools.

The Sinclair challenge is the second in the brief history of the BBC microcomputer which made its debut in the spring of last year. The contract awarded to Acorn was won against open competition which included Sinclair.

The new contract, is due to be awarded next autumn. The BBC is already having prelimi-



Sir Clive: another challenge.

nary discussions with Acorn and at this stage has not spoken to any other manufacturer.

Sinclair seems determined to compete and has written to the BBC for details of the specifications. "We want to state openly our intentions well in advance", a Sinclair executive said.

The BBC is now expanding its operation with Acorn by launching the microcomputer, and the corporation's television programme on computers, on the highly competitive educational and consumer market in the United States.

Since Sir Clive first competed for the BBC contract, his company's computers sales have captured about 60 per cent of the home computer market

The battle of Prestwick

Licence victory could kill airport

The future of Prestwick airport is threatened by continued pressure from British Midland Airways for a licence to operate scheduled passenger services between Glasgow and New York.

The airline's formal application will be heard by the Civil Aviation Authority today and tomorrow. Although opposition will be stiff, the action by British Midland has shown up serious flaws in the status quo. DAVID BLACK examines what is at stake for Prestwick and Glasgow, and the airlines that use them.

Airlines on both sides of the Atlantic are awaiting with interest the outcome of the latest tussle between the British Midland Airways (BMA) chairman, Mr Michael Bishop, and Britain's aviation leaders.

He is seeking to exchange Prestwick airport, Scotland's transatlantic gateway since 1945, for Manchester and Glasgow as his British bases for daily return services to New York using DC10 aircraft.

The British Airports Authority (BAA) and British Airways (BA) will oppose the licence. However, Mr Bishop's record against the two is good; when they tried to block his airline's application on the London to Scotland shuttle routes he appealed to the Government and won.

However, this time he is flying in the face of Government policy. The Department of Trade intendes to privatize both the BAA and BA. But success for Michael Bishop would mean unwanted extra expenditure for the former, and further erode the latter's markets making each less appealing to private buyers.

Mr George Younger, the Secretay of State for Scotland, emphasized the Govenment's commitment to Prestwick last month. He has sent several sales missions to North America to attract custom to the airport this year; restrictions on stopover flights have been lifted and a £28m road improvement scheme linking Prestwick and Glasgow, 30 miles to the north, has been approved.

The airport is also a leading contender in the clamour for freeport status and several new airlines have expressed interest in opening new routes.

But despite last week's BAA announcement that Scotland's four main airports are on their way to profitability, Prestwick remains the weak link. Losses rose by £1m to £3.4m in the last financial year and passenger figures dropped by 29 per cent.

Plans for a Gatwick-style rail link have been dropped and the airport was badly affected by the collapse of Laker and BA's withdrawal of its North American services early last year.

The state airline, which had operated from Prestwick for 35 years, claimed it could no longer afford the service's £13m a year losses. No British airline now operated scheduled North American services from Scotland and there are doubts that Prestwick could survive privatization.

BMA's case is likely to make much of these drawbacks. Unlike Prestwick, Glasgow airport is barely eight miles from the city centre. It is well served by a motorway and by a comphrehensive network of European and domestic air routes.

BMA further consolidated its position with the purchase in September of Scotland's leading independent carrier, Loganair. Mr Bishop said: "We regard the acquisition of Loganair as an important part of our case to operate "transatlantic services from Glasgow in place of Prestwick".

His claim that he can make a profit operating from Glasgow is supported by Glasgow's Chamber of Commerce and Dr Michael Kelly, the city's Lord Provost, who has been presiding over something of a renaissance in the city's fortunes recently.

Glasgow has long dreamed of poaching Prestwick's North Atlantic traffic, but its limitations, rather than those of Prestwick, seem likey to defeat this bid.

Bomb case anarchist jailed for nine years

A self-confessed anarchist described as a "danger to the public" was jailed for nine years at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday.

Dafydd Ladd, aged 33, had pleaded guilty to possessing explosives with intent to endanger life or property and to possessing explosive substances unlawfully. He was arrested by detectives investigating the 1981 Welsh bombing campaign.

Mr Justice Farquharson told Ladd he believed his involvement was more sinister than appeared from the charges.

"I do not accept for one moment the account that you were simply minding the detonators for someone else. You must have known more than anyone the danger to which you were exposing the public every time one of these devices was placed. To say that you were doing it on behalf of the Welsh people is simply grotesque".

Mr Rock Tansey, for the defence, said Ladd was not involved and did not play any part in the bombing. "There is no evidence at all that this man made any bombs or planted any bombs."

Ladd, the son of a civilian intelligence officer, had spent much of his adult life a fugitive or a prisoner.

Ladd, a fluent German speaker who worked as a translator, changed his plea to guilty during the 10-week trial. A bomb-making kit was found at the Cardiff home he shared with Miss Jennifer Smith, a nurse aged 29.

He later took the police to woods outside Cardiff where they unearthed a cache of 14 detonators.

As a result of his changed plea, charges against Miss Smith of possession and conspiracy to destroy property were dropped.

Earlier in the same court John Jenkins, aged 50, a social worker with Westminster City Council, was jailed for two years for helping Ladd to avoid arrest. The two men had met at Albany Prison, in the Isle of Wight, where Jenkins was serving 10 years for bombing campaigns in Wales in the late 1960s.

The jury returned not guilty verdicts on Adrian Stone, aged 23, an unemployed chemist, who had been charged with possessing explosives, and on David Burns aged 25, a computer programmer, of Canton, Cardiff, who had been charged with intending to cause an explosion.

Both men still face charges of conspiring to destroy or damage property in England and Wales over a two-year period. Those verdicts, together with the verdicts, on three other men, are expected today.

'Friend had Martin's raid haul'

The proceeds of three burglaries by David Martin, the convicted gunman, were put in store by Sue Stephens, his former girlfriend, Knightbridge crown court was told yesterday.

The haul included security devices, surveillance equipment, plastic handcuffs, belts and shoulder holsters, body armour, an antique sword, a gas mask and electrical equipment. Mrs Barbara Mills, for the prosecution, said.

Miss Stephens and two others collected the property and took it to a flat while Martin was on the run after escaping from a Marlborough Street Magistrates Court, in London, on Christmas Eve last year, she said.

Martin, aged 36, who surrendered to the police a month later after a chase, was jailed last month for 25 years.

Miss Stephens, aged 26, of West End Lane, West Hampstead, north-west London, denies charges of receiving stolen goods between August, 1982, and January 1983.

Mr Lester Purdy, a film editor, of Grovelands Road, Palmers Green, north London, and Mr Peter Enter, an electrician, of Hopper Road, Winchmore Hill, north London, both deny charges of receiving and handling the stolen property last January.

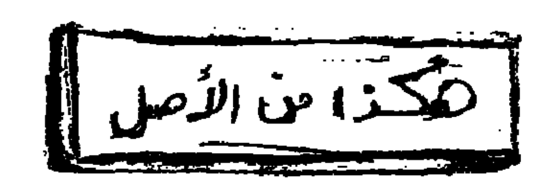
Mrs Mills said that the property was stolen in burglaries in London last year. It was deposited in Fulham, where "Miss Stephens paid the majority of the storage charges".

"While David Martin was still at large, Miss Stephens and the other two defendants, who were friends, collected the property and transported it to a flat where Mr Enter was living in Ladbroke Grove.

In a statement to the police, read to the court by Det Sergeant Richard Kirby, of the flying squad, Mr Purdy said that when they unpacked the goods at the Ladbroke Grove flat he thought they were "suspicious".

The trial continues today.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.80; Finland Mkk 6.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 9.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.60; Yugoslavia Din 100



Lawyers and accountants attacked over poor deal for consumers

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Solicitors, accountants, veterinary surgeons and opticians were singled out yesterday in a sharp attack on the "less acceptable face of the professions" by Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

Some professional behaviour could restrict competition and lead to consumers paying more for things such as house purchase, spectacles and accountancy and veterinary services, Sir Gordon said.

Such behaviour within the professional sector as a whole led to inefficiency and high charges to the public, undue conservatism and a sluggish attitude to change, he said.

Sir Gordon is closely monitoring a number of professions, particularly where changes have been urged by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. If there is no progress soon in some professional sectors, he may ask the Government to make orders to speed up changes.

Consumers could be paying more because some professions remained strongly opposed to advertising their services or making other changes which could increase competition and lower prices. Sir Gordon, who was giving the fourth Hamptons lecture sponsored by the Incorporated Society of Valuers and Auctioneers, said.

Sir Gordon: "Undue conservatism".

He called for radical changes on solicitors' monopoly of house conveyancing. Despite a Monopolies and Mergers Commission recommendation in 1976 the Law Society would still not allow a company to advertise even in a discreet and suitable way, Sir Gordon said.

The strongest argument in favour of the monopoly was that the Law Society operated an indemnity fund covering consumers against any losses but an alternative would be if anyone doing conveyancing was required by law to subscribe to an indemnity fund, Sir Gordon suggested.

He noted there was a small sign of change at the Law Society where Mr Christopher Hewetson, this year's president, had told the annual conference that the profession might have to reexamine its "inbuilt prejudices against individual advertising".

But why not simplify and make cheaper the whole process of house buying, Sir Gordon asked. One mixed company could offer in one place the services now given separately by estate agent, lawyer, surveyor and building society valuer, he said.

Almost complete prevention of publicity by opticians had resulted in significantly higher prices and lower efficiency, the Office of Fair Trading found during an investigation, a report on which is still being considered by the Government.

Ministers might like to consider allowing non-registered sellers to retail spectacles but only against recent prescriptions, Sir Gordon said.

Although rules for accountants had been relaxed a little to allow "tombstone" advertisementsin local newspapers, Sir Gordon said he was looking for more progress towards freedom of advertising with some conditions.

Some professions had changed their rules. Architecs and quantity surveys were to be allowed to advertise. Architects' and surveyors' fixed fees scales had been abolished. Valuers and auctioneers had also adopted changes quickly, he said.

Royal anniversary: Princess Anne, hunting with the Beaufort hounds in Gloucestershire yesterday, the tenth anniversary of her wedding to Captain Mark Phillips

Religious teaching 'confusion' in junior schools

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Many children in junior schools have no idea what is meant by religious education, religion or being religious, according to a report published yesterday by the Christian Education Movement.

Based on research in 11 schols in three local education authority areas, the report found that most teachers involved in religious education in junior schools felt too inexperienced and lacking in understanding of the subject to incorporate it into their teaching. However, they appreciated its importance.

Too often, teachers said, little attention and importance had been attached to it in their training. Mr John Nicholson, the report's author, says: "It was little wonder, in these circumstances, that many children were going into secondary schools with very limited religious comprehension".

The research, which concentrated on inner-city areas, found that secondary children generally knew what religious education was but their attitudes towards it varied.

Many children seemed confused about the relevance of religious education to thier everyday lives, the report said. That was because of the gap between their experience and the content of most religious education lessons.

"The children's environment was that of an inner city in the industrial north, and it was difficult even for those children from nominally Christian backgrounds to relate to the Bible-based teaching which takes place in most schools.

Religious and Moral Education in Inner City Schools (Christian Education Movement, 2 Chester House, Pages Lane, Muswell Hill, London, N10; £1.5).

Driver in death crash fined for M5 stop

The driver of a lorry involved in a collision with a coach on the M5 in which a teacher died and 21 children were seriously injured was fined £20 yesterday for stopping on a motorway verge.

Kevin Pavey, aged 24, of Irvine Close, Taunton, pleaded guilty before magistrates at Cullompton, Devon.

The chairman, Mr Cecil Stoneman, made an order under the Contempt of Court Act "restricting publication of evidence, until other matters relative to this case have been dealt with."

The case against the coach driver, Mr Allan Johnson, aged 34, from Barrow-in-Furness, Cumbria, who is accused of careless driving and failing to operate a tachograph, was adjourned until next month.

Safety lids for cleaning products urged

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Bleach, white spirit, oven cleaners, paint strippers and other potentially dangerous household products should be available with child-resistant lids or tops, a working party of MPs, doctors and health educators has recommended.

If manufacturers will not introduce such tops voluntarily, the Government should bring in regulations so that the number of children taken to hospital each year after swallowing harmful household products can be cut, the working party says.

In 1981, 12,000 children aged under five were taken to hospital in England and Wales because they were thought to have swallowed such a substance.

How children cope with Ulster strife

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Children in Northern Ireland have demonstrated their resilience in coping with the effects of 14 years of communal strife, according to a new survey.

Fourteen-year-olds from Ulster were no more anxious or neurotic than their counterparts in Manchester, and the nature of society in Northern Ireland may have helped them to cope with violence and strife.

In essays entitled "The Worst Day of My Life", only 7.4 per cent of 987 children referred to events related to the troubles. Of 17 who wrote about a rioting or a shooting, 14 lived in troubled areas.

Dr Liz McWhirter, a pyschology lecturer at Queen's University, Belfast, says her latest study reaffirms other research which has shown the resilience of children in the province while under stress, but she adds that Northern Ireland has certain factors which may help people to live successfully with continuing strife.

She says those include the traditional nature of a society where family and community links remain strong and the influence of the Roman Catholic and Protestant churches.

She found that Ulster boys aged 10 were tougher and more extrovert than their contemporaries from Manchester.

Within the province, Protestant children and those from troubled areas proved the toughest.

Dr McWhirter said people had become used to the violence. "Abnormality may have become normality". And she added that while outside observers believed that conflict and violence must have produced severely damaging long-term effects – children's researchers shared a belief that children with a background of troubles proved resilient, adaptable and coped surprisingly well.

Fewer wed but more divorce

The number of divorces in England and Wales increased slightly last year to 147,000, while fewer people got married than in any year since 1959.

The drop in the number of marriages to 342,000 is generally attributed to the end of the "baby boom" in 1964 and a trend towards fewer teenage marriages.

In 1972 almost one in three women marrying for the first time was under 20 but by last year the proportion had fallen to one in five, according to figures issued today by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Two out of three people married for the first time. Of the remainder, one or both partners had been married before. For the past four years the number of divorces have increased only slightly after nearly doubling between 1971 and 1978.

Clamps clear roads and earn £½m

Wheelclamps on illegally parked cars in central London have been a success, with 16,000 cars clamped and £500,000 in recovery fees earned for the Government in the first six months, Scotland Yard said yesterday. (Our Transport Editor writes)

As a result, substantual areas of roadside formerly clogged with cars have been cleared, and traffic congestion has been eased.

Motorists who find their vehicle clamped have to travel to a police centre at Hyde Park Corner to pay a £29.50 fee to have the clamp removed. The inconvenience has been as much a deterrant as the cost.

Friday fish rule is opposed

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Younger members of the Roman Catholic Church are against a resumption of the "fish on Fridays" rule, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Liverpool, the Most Rev Derek Worlock, said yesterday.

He was speaking as the Roman Catholic Bishops of England and Wales assembled for their autumn conference in London, with this as one of the issues on their agenda. The new code of canon law, which comes into force at the end of this month, requires Roman Catholics to abstain from meat on Friday, unless the local bishops' conference substitutes an alternative practice.

The bishops will consider various other forms of penance for introduction after a period of preparation. The Vatican is not insisting that these should start at the end of this month.

The bishops will also agree final details for consultations on church unity next January, when they will be addressed by leaders of all the other churches in England, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie.

The issue of Roman Catholic membership of the British Council of Churches is likely to arise, although no decision will be taken then. The other church leaders are expected to urge Roman Catholic membership.

MEPs write against food tax

By Patricia Clough

The British members of the European Parliament will close ranks tomorrow against a proposed EEC tax on oils and fats which would raise Britain's food bill by about £75m a year.

They will also fight plans to remove the butter subsidy, without which a half-pound pack would cost about 8p more.

The proposed tax, originally designed to counterbalance the planned increase in the price of butter, would put up the cost of margarine by 1p to 2p a half-pound, food manufacturers say.

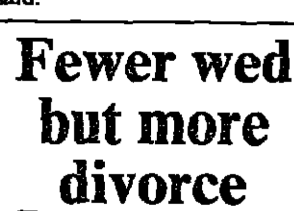
Britain's cosumers in the European Community Group, which issued a last-minute appeal to European MPs to combat the plans, said the increase would affect a big range of foodstuffs from cake and crisps to ice creams and canned foods.

"It would penalize consumers for EEC financial excesses which consumers have long opposed", it said.

"We want to take the [EEC] Commission to the cleaners over this", a spokesman for the Conservative European MPs said. "It is a stupid and unnecessary operation. We cannot see who it is going to help".

A Labour group spokesman said: "We are with the consumers on this".

The plans are part of a set of Commission proposals for reforming the common agricultural policy.



Christmas tree imports needed

More than a million Christmas trees will have to be imported from Europe into the United Kingdom this year because of the dramatic increase in demand for natural trees, growers said yesterday.

British foresters expect to supply the market with more than two million trees with half again being imported from EEC countries. It is likely to be another two or three years before the UK growers can match demand.

Trial on cell murder charge

Keiran Patrick Kelly, aged 53, unemployed and of no fixed address, who is accused of murder in a police cell, was sent by Lambeth magistrates in south London yesterday for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

He charged with killing Mr William Boyd, aged 55, in Clapham police station.

He will also stand trial for the murder of Mr William Fisher, aged 65, whose body was found at Clapham Common.

Soldier admits house attacks

A Soldier who posed as a potential house buyer and then threatened three women in their thirties in Surrey with a knife was remanded in custody until December 5 for psychiatric reports by the Central Criminal Court yesterday.

Corporal Richard Blake, aged 30, of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, admitted robbery, indecent assault, trespassing and stealing, and assault with intent to rob between November last year and May.

Cheaper turkeys

Turkeys this Christmas are expected to be cheaper in real terms than ever before. Prices are likely to be at least 10p down on last year's average of 61p a pound, and one supermarket chain is reportedly to be planning to sell turkeys as a "loss leader" at 48p a pound.

The reasons are a combination of oversupply, tough competition between supermarkets, and a growing volume of imports, particularly from France, since the ban was lifted at the behest of the European Court.

The price war will mainly concern frozen turkeys, with nearly 750,000 birds still in store since last Christmas. But inevitably prices of fresh turkeys will also be affected. Of the 10 million turkeys eaten every Christmas about two million are fresh.

The good news for consumers could mean financial disaster for producers, already burdened with ever-rising feed costs. Feed is estimated to account for about three quarters of the cost of poultry production.

The Farmers' Union of Walles said yesterday that many small poultry producers were likely to be forced out of business, leaving production in the hands of large industrial units.

Mr Raymond Twiddle, chairman of the British Turkey Federation, said that it was the federation's policy never to comment on retail prices. But there was no doubt that turkey would be a very competitive buy this Christmas.

Detectives face 44 charges

Three regional crime squad detectives faced a total of 44 charges for alleged conspiracy and other offences at committal proceedings at Leeds Magistrates' Court yesterday.

They are Det Sergeant R Forder, aged 44, of Carlton Mount, Yeadon, West Yorkshire, Det Inspector J D Griffin, aged 40, of Snowden Avenue, Maidstone, Kent, and Det Sergeant B J Thomas, aged 35, of York Avenue, Walderslade, Kent. Reporting restrictions were not lifted.

Fares check

Ticket inspectors in plain clothes are to travel on buses in a campaign against fare dodgers, London Transport said yesterday.

PARLIAMENT November 14 1983

Heseltine confirms the arrival of cruise

DEFENCE

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, in a statement to the Commons, confirmed that the first cruise missiles had been delivered by air to RAF Greenham Common earlier in the day.

Mr Heseltine said: On October 31 this House reaffirmed by a majority of 144 its support for the Nato 1979 twin track decision on intermediate range nuclear forces, its backing for the West's efforts to achieve a balanced and verifiable agreement at the Geneva negotiations, and confirmed that in the absence of agreement on the zero option cruise missiles must be operationally deployed in the United Kingdom at the end of 1983.

In the course of that debate, I indicated that the initial supporting equipment for the first flight of cruise missiles had been arriving at RAF Greenham Common for some time, that further equipment, including the transporter-erector-launchers, would be arriving shortly, and that I would make a further statement when the missiles themselves arrived in this country.

In honouring that commitment I should inform the House that, earlier today the first cruise missiles were delivered by air to RAF Greenham Common. (Loud Opposition shouts of "shame".)

The delivery of the missiles is wholly consistent with the Alliance decision, to achieve an initial operational capability by the end of 1983 in the absence of agreement on the zero option.

Much work remains to be done – including the final assembly and testing of equipments and personnel training – before the missiles are operational.

I wish to emphasize that these continuing preparations for operational deployment do not in any way lessen commitment to negotiations or reduce the desire of the Alliance to reach agreement on arms control with the Soviet Union.

The Nato deployment is planned to be completed over a five-year period, it can be halted, modified or reversed at any time if results in Geneva warrant it.

But the fact remains that since the 1979 decision the Soviet Union has almost trebled – from 126 to 360 – the number of SS20 missiles it has deployed.

Even since the debate on October 31 we assess that another nine missiles are operationally deployed, compared with the figures I gave the House on that occasion.

In contrast, I would remind the House that last month Nato defence ministers agreed to the most radical reduction in the number of nuclear warheads deployed in Europe that has ever taken place.

The effect of this decision will be to reduce the number of nuclear warheads in Europe to their lowest level in 20 years, even if full deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles takes place. The number of these warheads will be reduced by *one third from their December 1979* level, and the number of warheads for shorter range systems will be reduced by one half.

The Government hopes that the Soviet Union will now respond positively to the radical proposals put forward by Nato for arms control.

That is our foremost hope. But let me make it clear that this Government will remain resolute in its commitment to take those steps that are essential *for the defence of* this country and our allies.

Mr John Silkin, chief Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Lewisham, Deptford, Lab): For the Secretary of State to talk about halting, modifying or reversing this American decision is totally unrealistic. (Conservative shouts of "Nato"). The truth is it remains the waterbed, this American decision (renewed shouts of "Nato").

Does the Secretary of State really know what is actually happening? He does? Then why did he have to be called back from Aldershot to make this statement? Does it not show the Americans have not even told him the date or time that the missiles should be delivered?

What instructions have been given to British forces in the event of the US trying to move the missiles into the British countryside without the Prime Minister's permission, since we are told he has to have her permission to use them?

Does not today's American decision effectively end the Geneva talks and does this not prove that Labour's policy of a British presence at Geneva is right?

Mr Heseltine: I hope that he will have noticed in my statement I made it clear that we hope the Geneva talks will go on and will produce a satisfactory result. That is what we have been trying to achieve for four years and it remains the prime objective of the Nato Alliance.

He asked me about the possibility of the Americans trying to move cruise missiles out of the base without the joint decision. That would not happen.

There is a categoric undertaking, which was the undertaking on which the last government relied, that there would be no use of American weapons on or off British bases. That was good enough for the last government and we have accepted it as the third party.

If he suggests that I do not know what is going on and he then goes on to refer to an American decision, which the whole world knows was a Nato decision – (Conservative cheers) – I would ask him to cast his mind back to January 24, 1980 when the front bench representative of the Labour party opposite, responding to Mr Francis Pym, said, in respect of the decision to proceed with the twin track decision:

"We accepted the need to move ahead on the proposed timetable. It was the view of the previous government that theatre nuclear modernization was essential and that is our view today."

That was the view of the Opposition in 1980 and it is not this Government that has changed, it is the Labour party.
(Conservative cheers)

Mr Silkin: He really should, instead of reading from prepared speeches, answer the questions that are put to him.

Could he explain to the House why he had to be called back from Aldershot? Does this not mean that he did not know that the missiles were going to be deployed earlier today?

What instructions have been given to British forces should the missiles be removed without the Prime Minister's permission? We all know he says they will not be and that there are undertakings. There must, at the same time, be contingency instructions given to our forces should they be removed despite that.

Mr Heseltine: There is no possibility of those missiles being removed from Greenham Common on to deployment unless it is in company with a joint force of American and British personnel and that will not happen unless the British are as aware of what is happening as is necessary in the circumstances.

I was fully aware of the arrival and the dates and the timings of the cruise missiles at every appropriate moment. Indeed, it would be fair to say that the timing and the dates of the timing were actually in reflection of suggestions from this country rather than the other way around.

My decision today was whether I should abandon my Aldershot visit or cut it short and, in view of the commitment I felt to the large numbers of people at Aldershot who were looking forward to my visit – (Labour laughter and interruptions) – *I thought it seemed appropriate to* honour that pledge.

Mr Michael McNair-Wilson (Newbury, C) said most of his constituents had been steadfast in supporting the siting of cruise missiles at RAF Greenham Common.

In recognizing the necessity (he said) for deploying the missiles today for this country and Nato they want to be assured that the security and safety of those missiles will always receive highest priority. Will he consider whether the Government would be willing to bear a larger share of the cost of any continued large police presence to maintain the absolute security of RAF Greenham Common against any intrusion?

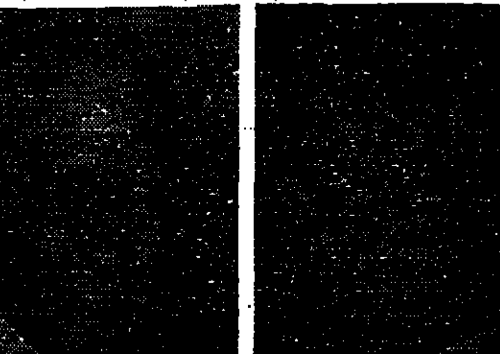
Mr Heseltine: He speaks for the vast majority of his constituents in the views he expresses. (Labour laughter.)

Security will be given the highest priority appropriate in the circumstances, and I have to ask him to refer the question of cost proportions to the Home Secretary.

Mr David Steel, Leader of the Liberal Party (Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale): Although there were hordes of enthusiastic people waiting for Mr Heseltine at Aldershot, there is little public enthusiasm for this deployment. In fact he has the support of only 6 per cent of the population for deployment of cruise in present circumstances, without dual key.

Will he repudiate the front page of Friday's edition of the Prime Minister's favourite newspaper, *The Sun*, which said that in the event of cruise missiles leaving the base without British permission, British Servicemen would have permission to fire on the Americans?

Mr Heseltine: I can assure Mr Steel that the report on Friday in *The Sun* did not have the high standards of accuracy that we have come to expect from that newspaper..



Blaker: General welcome

Madden: Sad and tragic

I am aware of the public concern surrounding the whole issue of dual key. The experience of all previous governments was that which persuaded this Government that the arrangements were satisfactory.

Public opinion would be a great deal less concerned than it is if Labour MPs had not so diametrically abandoned the position they held in government.

Sir Anthony Buck (Colchester North, C): Perhaps the most important thing he has reiterated is that this was a Nato and a UK decision and not a United States decision. Will he emphasize that the physical control of the bases is in UK hands very largely, with there being a joint agreement with the United States and that in the last resort we have control of the bases?

Mr Heseltine: There is the closest relationship between the British authorities involved in Greenham Common and the Americans who use that base. This is a Nato decision. It was discussed only two weeks ago in Canada and reaffirmed by the Governments which took the original decision.

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab): Are not these weapons to be deployed in this country under the control of the President of the United States? The President as Commander in Chief of the United States forces, cannot divest himself of that control without congressional approval. No attempt has been made by either the American government or the British government to try to secure that approval. Does not that all add up to a shameful surrender of British sovereignty on a matter of national importance?

Mr Heseltine: I, of course, heed what he says about British sovereignty and the whole nation will be interested to know why, when he was a member of a Labour Cabinet, he did so little to change those arrangements.

Sir Peter Blaker (Blackpool South, C): There will be a general welcome for what he says about American willingness and intention to remain at the negotiating table. Will he *confirm that the zero option is still* available and therefore, if the Soviet Union was now to agree to dismantle its own intermediate range land based nuclear missiles, we would be prepared to see cruise withdrawn and any further deployment forgone?

Mr Heseltine: The zero option is, of course, available. We have been seeking it for four years. During the time when we have deployed not one single weapons system of this sort, the Russians have nearly trebled the numbers of systems they have deployed.

Mr John Dormand (Easington, Lab): What is the American argument against the dual key system?

Mr Heseltine: There is not American argument against the dual key system. We have a dual key system with the Lance missiles; we had one with the Thor missiles; but earlier governments proceeded with other arrangements which were found to be satisfactory. That includes previous Labour as much as previous Conservative governments.

Dr David Owen, Leader of the SDP (Plymouth, Devonport): He continues to use terminological inexactitudes in describing the position of previous governments. All previous precedent is on the side of those who believe that there should be a dual key for cruise missiles.

Harold Macmillan went for the purchase of Thor missiles in order to have dual control and successive government, Labour and Conservative, have had dual control of Lance missiles.

Would he withdraw his allegation about previous administrations and accept that there is a substantive difference between the agreement applying to *submarines sailing from* Holy Loch and F111 aircraft and a cruise, Thor or Lance missile being launched either from United Kingdom or BAOR territory?

Mr Heseltine: I do not intend to respond to his first allegation. I cannot see how I can be expected to change what I have said about Lance and Thor when I said three minutes ago what he later repeated.

I do not accept his view that in some way you can distinguish in principle between a missile launched from an American submarine based in British waters and an American missile launched from a cruise launcher.

Mr Max Madden (Bradford West, Lab): The statement he has made is a sad and tragic development. As cruise is an offensive, first strike weapon would he regard the development as a dangerous escalation of the nuclear arms race?

Will he urge the Prime Minister to redouble her efforts to persuade the American President to stop war mongering around the world and enter into real negotiations in Geneva to ensure cruise, Pershing 2 and SS20s are not deployed?

Mr Heseltine: I would remind him that 360 SS20s have been deployed by the Soviet Union. In a sense I agree that it is a tragic situation that we need to develop the resources we do in the defence of the peace of the world.

Can any responsible government avoid the duty to maintain the defensive capability which every government in this country has considered necessary since the 1940s?

What people cannot understand is how, when Labour Government after Labour Government supported the policy which we are continuing, they can have so absolutely changed fundamental assumptions upon which they conducted our defence policy after the war.

Ministers agree growth in farm spending must be slowed

EEC BUDGET

It would be far more sensible to work for an agreement on EEC budgetary policy than to mutter threats about not paying Britain's present contributions, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Relations, said in the Commons.

He was replying to a question after making a statement about the special Council of Ministers meeting in Athens last week. The councils had concentrated on measures to ensure greater budgetary discipline and effective control of agricultural and other Community expenditure; measures to ensure more equitable sharing of the burden of financing the Community budget and the establishment and implementation of new Community policies.

The Prime Minister had made clear in June, and he again at Athens, that the United Kingdom would be prepared to consider an immediate increase in own resources only if agreement was first reached on effective control of agricultural and other expenditure and that it was accompanied by an arrangement to ensure fair sharing of the financial burden.

There was agreement within the Community that the present rate of growth of expenditure on the common agricultural policy could not be allowed to continue. Some of Britain's partners were not yet willig to go nearly far enough to secure effective control of agriculture expenditure, but others were pressing as strongly now as the United Kingdom for an effective mechanism across the board.

Even those who have so far resisted a legally binding guideline, such as the Commission themselves, (he said) have tightened up their proposals considerably in response to our ideas.

The United *Kingdom* had, at an early stage, tabled a proposal for a *safety* net *which would limit* a member state's contribution to the budget in accordance with its relative prosperity and ability to pay, and so meet the second condition.

On that, too, a number of other proposals had been tabled, including the ill-advised ideas by the Commission last week, to reduce the problem by redefining it in a wholly arbitrary way. Other proposals failed to measure adequately the true burden borne by the UK but some represented significant movement towards British thinking about the essential elements of an agreement on budgetary arrangements.

The special Council would meet again in Brussels on November 28. It was generally agreed that decisions would only be taken at the European Council on December 4-6 and that individual questions would only be resolved as part of an overall agreement.

Mr Donald Anderson, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs: Is the *statement not just another* collection of Euro-pieties and an addition to the fine word mountians we have had since the Stuttgart summit and before?

The blunt message from this is surely that there is no money for us, there is no long-term agreement *overall* on the budget and no agreement on key issues.

Anderson: Collection of Euro-pieties

Will he not now recognize the *strength of our negotisting position* with our partners – that the Community is hitting its head against the ceiling of resources and that no further progress in any area can be made without our agreement and that we therefore have an effective veto over future developments in the Community.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: He is right to draw attention as I did to the fact that EEC resources are running out, and that, therefore, against that background there is recognition of the essential need to secure *agreement*, first, on control of the rate of growth of agricultural and other spending, and, second, to put in place a budget organization which will prevent recurrence of these repeated arguments about the burden of the budget on different countries, and the burden unfairly placed on Britain.

We have made clear that we shall not lay before this House proposals for an increase in own resources unless we are satisfied that those two conditions are met.

The Prime Minister has made clear the determination with which we shall address those two questions.

Sir Hugh Fraser (Stafford, C) congratulated Sir Geoffrey Howe, amid Labour laughter, on his robust statement and added: I trust that throughout the negotiations he will be even more robust to carry the House with him to see that we do not have increased expenditure, and that expenditure on the CAP is reduced.

Sir Goffrey Howe: I am grateful. There is recognition that fundamental reform has to be achieved and one part of that is our insistence that that should produce a limitation in the rate of agricultural spending.

Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C): Now does the Government think agricultural spending could be reduced or constrained?

Sir Geoffrey Howe: We are adopting several different proposals such as a strict price regime, restriction on products and there has to be provision for strict financial guidelines on the growth of agricultural spending as a whole.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham, North-East, Lab): The EEC Commission is trying to cook the books and cheat this country.

Sir Geoffrey Howe: The Commission proposals are unhelpful but it is more sensible to reach agreement than to mutter threats.

How Sir Keith would use new support grants

EDUCATION

It was not the aim of the Education (Grants and Awards) Bill to centralize but to influence as effectively as it could expenditure of local education authorities at the margin, **Sir Keith Joseph**, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said in the Commons in moving the Bill's second reading.

He said that in response to local authority concern, checks and safeguards had been built into the Bill. He instanced several possible uses of the education support grants provided under the Bill and which in total will not exceed 0.5 per cent of the overall sum he considers appropriate for education spending in England and Wales.

Soem of the initial possible candidates for grants included local education authorities who were *already making innovations and* imporvements. He would shortly be issuing a consulation document about records of achievement for all school leavers. He would like to encourage a few pilot schemes and these might be supported by grants under this Bill.

He would also like to discuss with the local authority associations whether grants could be used to help implement some recommendations in Cockcroft report, about the need to imporve certain aspects of the teaching of mathmatics.

Primary schools in rural and inner city areas faced particular problems in providing pupils with a rich and stimulating curriculum and enviroment. The grants could be used to promote good practice in this area.

The Government had taken initiatives in encouraging developments in information technology in universities and advanced further education. The grants might provide *similar* initiatives in non-advanced further education.

Mr Giles Radice, chief Opposition spokesman on education (Durham, North, Lab) said they would be voting against the Bill as it would take away money which the local education authorities could now spend as they thought fit in the light of local circumstances.

The danger was that by using local authority money to finance his grants, the minister would so discredit the concept of education support grants that *leas* would become hostile to them.

Bill to give unemployed cheap travel

HOUSE OF LORDS

A third attempt was made in the House of Lords to introduce travel concessions for the unemployed. Peers agreed, without a division, to give a second reading to a private member's Bill, put forward by Lord Molloy (Lab), the Travel Concessions for the Unemployed Bill, which would extend present travel facilities for the blind, elderly and disabled to the registered unemployed and those working under the youth opportunities programme.

Resisting the proposal, **Lord Lucas of Chilworth**, a Government spokesman, said if the categories enjoying travel concessions were extended in the way suggested there would be claims on behalf of other groups. The consequences for public expenditure would be considerable and unacceptable. Already £800m were spent in ratepayers' and taxpayers' money to support subsidy in local transport.

The Government estimated that in Greater London and the metropolitan counties at least a further £100m in lost fare revenue would accrue if this scheme were brought into use.

Bill to switch BA air routes ruled out

AIRLINES

Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Secretary of State for Transport, said he had no intention in the immediate future of bringing in a Bill to transfer routes from British Airways to British Caledonian as a means of reducing the debt of the state airline.

The Government intended British Airways to become a private sector company as soon as possible, he added, and he was now considering how best to achieve this.

Mr Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar, C), during Commons questions, asked : What is the Government's reaction to a recent suggestion that there might be some slimming down of the British Airways route structure, so as to create a fairer and more competitive situation as between a privatized British Airways and the other independent British airlines?

Can he confirm that before there is any move to write off or write down the accumulated debts of British Airways, it will require the bringing *before this House of a Bill*?

Mr Ridley: I have discussed the first matter with Sir Adam Thompson (chairman of British Caledonian) and I have had to point out to him that the powers under which certain routes were transferred from British Airways to British Caledonian in 1971 and 1976 have been repealed and at the present time I have no powers whatever to effect a transfer of routes.

I hope he will allow me to unfold the plans for privatization of British Airways before I comment on what he said about a Bill or no Bill.

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight, L): With his Treasury experience, *surely the minister is not prepared* to bring a Bill before this House to privatize British Airways if it does not do something about the £1,000m of debt which is owed to the country.?

That is the strength of the scheme which has been put forward by *British Caledonian*, because *it* does suggest some way in which it might be met without a loss to the Government

Mr Ridley: He has put forward his own solution to these twin problems. It would be for the two airlines concerned to think along the same lines before anything of that sort were to happen. I have no intention of bringing forward a Bill in the immediate future for any purpose of that sort.

Mr John Wilkinson (Ruislip, Northwood, C): The best way out of this problem is for British Airways to trade its way out of its accumulated debt. (Conservative cheers)

After all, in the last six months it made a profit of £162m after paying debt interest and all other charges, double the figure for the equivalent six months in the previous year. Is that not the best way of safeguarding the interests of both the independent sector and the taxpayer?

Mr Ridley: I would like to confirm what he said. I pay tribute to Lord King (the chairman) and his entire workforce in British Airways for the remarkable recovery thay have made and the excellent profits they are now earning. I confirm this does greatly help the airline on its way to the private sector where I think nearly all its personnel would like it to be.

McCrindle: Creating a fairer situation

Report soon on condition of Severn Bridge

TRANSPORT

The Government expected to receive shortly a report from Flint and Neill, agreed by Mott, Hay and Anderson, consulting engineer, on the Severn Bridge, **Mrs Lynda Chalker**, Minister of State for Transport, said during questions.

Any slight delay in its receipt, she added had no significance for the safety of the bridge. The Secretary of State for transport (Mr Nicholas Ridley) would inform the Commons of the *report's recommendations* as soon as possible.

She said she was sympathetic to the point made by **Mr Raymond Powell** (Ogmore, Lab) who said that lane closures on the Severn Bridge were affecting the economy of Wales and it was high time the Commons had a *further statement*

● The widening scheme on the M1 between London and the junction with the M6 shopuld be completed by the end of the month, Mrs Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said. She added that some night-time closures of the northbound carriageway would be necessary for a couple of weeks thereafter.

Belts saving lives

Mrs Lynda Chalker, Minister of State for Transport, said in a written reply that deaths and serious injuries to front seat occupants of cars and light vans in the first five months of the introduction of the compulsory wearing of seats belts were down 20 per cent

Reuters is not a charity

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, made clear that he would have no official responsibility in the proposal to turn Reuters news agency into a public company.

It was only charitable trusts for which he had any responsibility, and there was no evidence that the Reuters Trust came within this category, Sir Michael Havers said.

Mr Alfred Morris (Manchester, Wythenshawe, Lab) had said the *Lord Chancellor* should be urgently in touch with the Lord Chief Justice, formally or informally, to express the concern of many MPs about the proposal to turn the Reuters Trust into a public company.

The approval of the Lord Chief Justice (he said) is required to amend the trust deeds and he appears not even to have been consulted.

It is the definition of a scandal that huge profits may be the reward for dishonouring the undertakings that are enshrined in the Trust deed.

Sir Michael Havers: This is a matter in which the Lord Chancellor has no responsibility. I have looked with care at the document. There are three alternatives: either it is a charitable trust or, if not, an ordinary trust, or, if not, a shareholders' agreement.

There is no evidence at all that I can see that makes it a charitable trust, and it is only charitable trusts for which I have any responsibility.

Stop knocking BR

It was time to stop knocking British Rail and acknowledge that it was running more 100 miles an hour trains than any other rail net work in the world, **Mr David Mitchell**, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said when answering transport questions

Not a happy story

SHIPBUILDING

It is no good blaming the Koreans if there were strikes in this country or if orders were delivered late, **Lord Cockfield**, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said when the House of *Lords debated the second reading* of the British Shipbuilders (Borrowing Powers) Bill. This increases British Shipbuilders' statutory borrowing limit to £1,000m with provision to increase the limiit further to £1,200m.

Lord Cockfield said the performance of Britain's shipbuilding industry was not a happy story.

He pointed out: The simple truth is that in many of the yards operated by British Shipbuilders productivity is lower than it was before nationalization in spite of the very heavy investment which has been put in. In many other yards, it is no better than it was at the time of nationalization. It also compares unfavourably with productivity in many of the European yards.

Wage levels in Korea were lower than in the United Kingdom although not as low as most people suggested. Britain had lost a lot of orders from circumstances which *were entirely under its own control.*

He was answering a debate in which **Lord Bruce of Donington**, for the Opposition, said the industry was not merely entitled to the support of the Government to ensure there was a continuing shipbuilding industry in Britain but to legitimate protection against dumping.

The Bill was read a second time.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Coal Industry Bill, second reading.
Lords (2.15): Debate on reducing crimes of violence.

The Army's human factors: 2

Troops must keep combat fit

The military machine must take account of human factors, but the soldier must be fit to fight. RODNEY COWTON, Defence Correspondent, in the second of two articles, looks at the work of the Army Personnel Research Establishment to promote standards of physical fitness among soldiers.

A new standard for physical fitness among combat units in the Army is to be adopted next spring.

It will become mandatory for members of the field army, that is combat units and their immediate supporting units, to pass a special annual fitness test over and above the basic fitness test which has to be passed by virtually every *soldier* twice a year.

The main item of the combat fitness test will be to be able to cover eight miles in two hours, including three miles over open country, in full battle order, carrying a weapon and 30-35 pounds of ammunition. The total amount carried will thus be more than 50 pounds.

The introduction of that test comes after continuing concern at the highest levels of the Army to ensure that appropriate levels of fitness are maintained throughout the service.

That concern is based on the premise that when a crisis arises it is most unlikely that there will be sufficient warning for troops *to train up to* combat fitness; they have to be combat fit all the time.

When a basic fitness test applicable to the entire Army was introduced in 1978, it was left at the discretion of the combat arms whether they introduced their own higher *standard. Now the standard* adopted by the infantry, and tested over about five years – eight miles in two hours – is being extended to the whole field army.

It is likely, however, that those sections of the Army which attach exceptional importance to physical fitness, such as the Parachute Regiment and the the Special Air Service Regiment, will continue to set higher standards.

The basic fitness test, which applies to the entire Army, and not merely to those who may find themselves involved in combat, is applied to indivduals twice a year. It requires men to cover three miles in a specified time, which varies according to age.

Much of the work on army fitness standards has been carried out by the Army Personnel Research Establisment (CAPRE) at Farnborough.

One finding which they have confirmed, which is encourag*ing to those nearer* the grave than the cradle, is that provided a person maintains his health and takes regular physical exercise, the rate of decline in physical ability is suprisingly slow.

It is reckoned that for such a person the decline from the peak of early manhood should be no more that 5 10 per cent a decade.

For many years the Army had not unduly concerned itself with the fitness of soldiers over the age of 35, but in the late 1970s concern began to develop about the condition of those older men, many of whom were doing physically undemanding work.

When the new basic fitness training programme, called "Fit to Fight", was introduced in 1978, for the first time it made men up to the age of 50 subject to a twice-yearly fitness test.

Assault course training.

That set standards of three miles in 35 minutes for men aged 40 to 44 and in 40 minutes for men aged 45 to 49, wearing boots and light clothing.

After more research by the APRE, the time allowed for three miles was last year reduced by six minutes for those aged 40 to 44, and by 10 minutes for men of 45 to 49 years. It is a standard which many who are settling contentedly into middle age and into sedentary work do not enjoy meeting.

(Concluded)

Whitehall brief

Fears over cuts and defence intelligence

By Peter Hennessy

Mr Michael Heseltine's application of MINIS, management *information* system for ministers he pioneered at the Department of the Environment, to the Ministry of Defence (MoD), will not reach the state of publication until early next year. But it has already achieved a first.

It has stimulated the former intelligence chief Vice-Admiral Sir Louis Le Bailly, to speak out publicly on the dangers of further cuts in the ministry's Defence Intelligence Staff (DIS), of which he was director-general between 1972 and 1975.

Most of the Le Bailly thesis would receive wholehearted endorsement in the higher reaches of the MoD, albeit privately, as intelligence affairs are never discussed openly even in connexion with the DIS which, unlike the Secret Intelligence Service, M16 (which answers to the Foreign Office) is an overt and acknowledged body, not a covert agency.

The common ground between the MoD and Sir Louis is partly historical, partly functional:

● The DIS was created in 1965, by a fusion of the naval, military and air intelligence *organizations* and the Joint Intelligence Bureau, which operated in the economic field. It achieved both savings of some 30 per cent in manpower and a better product for the chiefs-of-staff.

● It was also intended to meet more effectively the need for a second Whitehall centre of worldwide and Soviet block intelligence to set alongside the political assessment fed by the Foreign Office into the Cabinet Office's Joint Intelligence Committee, the ultimate collator and interpreter of the product of the secret world for the Cabinet.

In particular, it was meant to provide practical assessments of what was "on the other side of the hill", in the shape of forces ranged against Nato, and to take 10 to 20-year forward looks at the Soviet economy, technology and weaponry. That too, it has achieved.

● *After the 1965 mergers*, the DIS settled down as an institution more than 1,000 strong, its director-general reporting to the Secretary of State for Defence, instead of to the Secretary of the Cabinet as in the past, while providing an *independent voice at the Joint* Intelligence Committtee. His number 2, the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff (Intelligence) sustained an input into the chiefs-of-staff machine.

Where the MoD privatedly disagrees with Sir Louis is about the level of cuts since the mid-1970s and the dangers of any MINIS–induced economies.

Sir Louis is alarmed at private information which suggests cuts in the last eight years may have reached about 40 per cent. Such reductions, he believes, may well have led to a concentration of effort in the main threat – Russia and her satellites – with very little capacity left for other parts of the world.

Another chunk carved out might mean the DIS could no longer fulfill both its "other side of the hill" and long-term forecasting functions.

That could lead to an imbalance at the heart of British intelligence through an over-reliance on Foreign Office political output and too few top-class people to assess intelligence material.

The remedy applied, according to MOD sources, is to build flexibility into the system, to beef up capacity in areas old and new when necessary.

But there is a substantial gap between the Le Bailly figures and those offered by MOD for cuts in the DIS since 1975. The difference between Sir Louis's range of 35 to 40 per cent and the MOD figure of a 16 per cent saving in civilian staff (13 per cent for the DIS as a whole when the *military* are included) cannot be explained away by different statistical bases of calculation or the possible inclusion of some DIS staff abroad in other people's budgets.

The DIS *element* in Mr Heseltine's MINIS will be highly important. It will also be private for security reasons. In the next few weeks the all-party Commons Select Committee on Defence will be reconstituted. *It is allowed* to see confidential material and to take evidence *in camera*. Sir Louis's fears should be investigated and the defence committee is the ideal body to do it.

Mrs Planinc wins praise for her battle against Yugoslavia's economic crisis

From Dessa Trevisan
Belgrade

Mrs Milka Plannic, the Yugoslav Prime Minister, who begins her official visit to Britain today, says modestly she is not Yugoslavia's Iron Lady. But she obviously has nerves of iron – first, to have accepted the job and, second, to be cutting through the forest of problems besetting the country and calling for radical economic and political measures. At a time when the Government's standing, and that of Yugoslav politicians generally is at a low ebb, she is regarded as an exception, though the Government she heads has not been successful in curbing inflation, stopping price rises, reducing Yugoslavia's external debt, or enforcing its economic programme against regional resistance.

Yet Mrs Planic enjoys public respect for her courage and plain speaking, and for her efforts to put the ailing economy back on its feet.

But what Mrs Planinc lacks is the kind of cooperation from the republics which is essential if the Federal Government is to restore order. Her formidable foe is a system which, under the constitution of 1974 transfers all economic powers to the republics, leaving the federal authority paralysed and unable to impose a programme.

Yugoslavia's ills are partly caused by the breakdown of the unified market which, already in Tito's lifetime, was being difuted by economic nationalism and investment undertaken at the behest of local politicians and powerful regional interest groups.

The passing of more power to the federal authority has become a vital economic necessity, but there is strong resistance to this because centralism is regarded as a purely political matter.

Mrs Planinc: Not an iron lady.

It is against these heavy odds tthat Mrs Planinc, after 19 months in office, is still moving patiently and slowly ahead.

Next year $5,300 (£3,530) must be set aside for principle and interest on debts of more than $19,000m. Obviously, the Government is anxious to secure some foreign financial assistance to ease such an enormous burden, especially at a time when the standard of living, which has dropped by 10 per cent in two successive years, has now reached what is regarded as a point beyond which it would be exrremely risky to go.

However, the number of strikes has remained at a more or less normal level and discontent is mainly limited to grumbling and the criticism found increasingly in newspapers and reviews.

An energy crisis and electricity shortages made worse by drought, have meant power restrictions; most cities in Yugoslavia are dept in darkness for several hours daily with the prospect of further restrictions next month.

The economic reform, launched earlier this year, is designed to allow greater freedom for the market to decide priorities. Private enterprise, already increasing, is being favoured and restrictive limits are to be lifted, raising the numbers employed in the private sector.

But high inflation rates expected to reach a record of more than 50 per cent this year, are already threatening some of Mrs Planinc's aims. The Government's claim is that inflation is partly the result of a relavation of price controls, continuing devaluation of the currency due to the floating rate, and higher interest rates – all part of the programme Yugoslavia had to endorse to receive financial help from the International Monetary Fund, Western governments and banks amounting to $4,300m.

There are signs of progress – 22 per cent increase in exports to hard currency areas, and a big reduction in the balance of payments deficit.

The visit to Britain will provide an opportunity to explore ways of easing Yugoslavia's economic problems, and to increase trade, which Belgrade feels is still far below what is possible.

VIP treatment: Two South Korean children with Mrs Nancy Reagan stepping from Air Force One in Washington on their way to hospital in the United States.

Burmese tipped to succeed Ne Win is jailed for life

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Burma's former security and intelligence chief was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday for misusing state funds and services. Brigadier General Tin Oo, aged 55, was convicted on two charges involving more than £16,000 and given two life sentences to run concurrently. In Burma a life sentence generally means 20 years.

Since his dismissal from all offices six months ago, Burma's security and intelligence services have been in disarray. They have been held largely responsible for last month's Rangoon bombing organized by North Korean saboteurs in which four South Korean Cabinet ministers were killed.

General Tin Oo, who denied all charges, was found guilty of using state funds and services to improve his farm and other property. Three other similar charges against him are still pending.

He had been regarded as the most likely successor to Burma's ruler, General Ne Win. He ranked number three in the ruling Socialist Programme Party.

He was dismissed in the first instance for ostentatious living which is unacceptable in General Ne Win's austere country. The leader had complained that General Tin Oo sent his wife to London for expensive medical treatment and provided a lavish wedding and a foreign honeymoon for his son

Six weeks ago Mr Bo Ni, the Home and Religious Affairs Minister and a close associate of General Tin Oo, was given a life sentence with hard labour for spending £800 of public money "for his own interests" during an official visit to Britain.

Pakistan defends flogging

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad

Mr Mahmood Haroon, Pakistan's Interior Minister, has defended the public flogging of a woman in Liaquatpur, a Punjab town on September 30 after being found guilty by an Islamic court of illicit sex relations.

He was replying to criticism by a woman member of Majlise Shoora which acts under martial law as General Zia's parliament.

Mr Haroon emphasized the Government's determination to enforce Islamic punishments for various crimes and claimed that the woman's conviction and punishment had been upheld by the federal Shariat court, which is equivalent of a high court.

Mrs Lal Mai, a married village woman was given 15 lashes in the public square. She was made to cover herself with a *burqa* (a long tentlike covering thrown over the body).

Her flogging was watched by about 5,000 people and she drank three glasses of water while she was being lashed. Lashes

Mr Haroon, who wound up a debate in Shoora on law and order in the country, said that the ministry was examining the possibility of withdrawing the citizenship rights of Pakistanis allegedly involved in organizing terrorist activities from foreign countries. The late Prime Minister Mr Zulkifar Ali sons, Murtuza and Shahnawaz, are accused by the regime of masterminding underground activities

Ayers Rock rumpus prompts poll

From Tony Dubondin
Melbourne

The Northern Territory Government yesterday called a snap election for December 3, six months ahead of schedule, in protest at Canberra's decision to hand back ownership of Ayers Rock to the traditional Aboriginal owners.

Mr Bob Hawke, the Prime Minister, announced on Friday that the Uluru National Park, which includes Ayers Rock, one of Australia's main tourist attractions, would be returned to six families who live in the vicinity. They will leae the park back to the federal Government, which will pay rent.

Mr Paul Everingham, Chief Minister of the Northern territory, described the decision as another kick-in-the-teeth by Canberra and claimed it would jeopardize a $150m (about £93m) tourist development just outside the park boundary close to Ayers Rock.

Canberra's earlier decision in favour of the Roxby Downs uranium mine in South Australia and to allow new contracts to be negotiated for the Ranger mine in the Northern Territory meant that a number of projected uranium mines in the Northern Territory were unable to be started. Mr Everingham also protested bitterly at this.

He said he was calling the election on the issue of self-government. The Northern Territory, while not a sovereign state, enjoys autonomy, with Canberra retining certain powers. Mr Everingham said the federal Government's approach to relations with the Northern Territory had been provacative.

Sudan: Sadiq el-Mahdi

By Caroline Moorehead

Sadiq el-Mahdi, a former Prime Minister of Sudan and spiritual leader of the Ansar sect – with more than six million followers, the biggest Islamic sect in Sudan – is being held in Kober prison in Khartum.

He has not been charged, but it is feared he may be held indefinitely

He was arrested on September 25 together with 130 other prominent Ansar leaders, after he had publicly criticized President Nimeiry's recent decree that the Islamic Sharia law should be introduced immediately into Sudan.

Sadiq el-Mahdi's objection was not so much that the law had been introduced but that only part of it was to be implemented – specific punishments for crimes and the forbidding of alcohol.

Sadiq el-Mahdi: Spiritual leader of Ansar sect.

Prisoners of conscience

As a result of the decree, all 13,000 prisoners convicted under the penal code have been released from jail, with a warning that rearrest will lead to amputation of a hand. Most political prisoners, of whom there are believed to be more than 200, are still in prison.

In 1968 Sadiq el-Mahdi was first imprisoned at Shendi in northern Suedan for opposing the military coup of President Nimeiry. In 1975 he went into exile in Britain – he is a graduate of St John's College, Oxford – and was sentenced to death *in absentia* the following year for his confessed part in an abortive coup.

Under the 1977-78 "national reconciliation" amnesty he was pardoned. He then returned to Sudan to join the political bureau of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the only political party permitted, from which he resigned

China pilot defects to Taiwan

Taipei (Reuter) - A Chinese pilot, who yesterday landed his MiG17 fighter here, said he had defected because he was disillusioned with the communist system.

Mr Wang Shueh-Cheng, aged 28, said he was unaware of the huge reward awaiting him in Taiwan and emphasized that he had flown there to seek freedom.

Mr Wang said he had a lucky landing. "One more minute and the fuel tank would have been empty. I was already preparing to bail out."

Mr Wang said he had planned the defection for several years, waiting for the right opportunity and weather conditions. He took off berore dawn on a solo training mission from the Chinese base at Daishan in the eastern Zhejaing Province and flew towards taiwan.

When he met three Taiwanese F5E fighters, he shook the MiG's wings to signal he was defecting. The fighters escorted him to Taiwan.

Mr Wang, who will get a reward of about £1.5m in gold, left his wife and parents in China.

"The flight for freedom was my own decision and had nothing to do with my family."

Reagan disappoints Seoul

From David Watts, Seoul

President Reagan ended his Far East tour yesterday declaring that South Korean security was vital to the security of the United States.

In a joint communiqué with President Chun Doo Hwan, the President agreed that South Korea was pivotal to the balance of power in North East Asia, confirming the military emphasis of the Korean part of the visit.

Mr Reagan's trip to the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea on Sunday has plainly made a considerable impact on him. The American people, he said, did not realize what their men had to do in Korea: "I'm going to change all that." So Americans are likely to hear a good deal more about Korea in the coming months.

Though clearly impressed with the hardship and danger of the front-line troops the President did not promise increased US military deployment in South Korea. And the three-day visit was long on rhetoric and short in substance, though undoubtedly a boost for Korean prestige.

Mr George Shultz, the secretary of State told journalists before he left that the American commitment of some 40,000 troops and several squadrons of fightersand ground attack aircraft was adequate, "and we do have added troops in the area which can be mobilized at short notice should the need arise."

The Koreans had plainly been hoping for more. The US did, however, commit itself to the continued modernization of South Korea's forces. There are already 36 advanced F16 fighters on order for the Korean Air force and further deliveries of five fighters are planned.

Equally important were commitments from the Americans to help with South Korea's continuing diplomatic chess game with the North. Already Washington has reversed a ruling which would have allowed contact with North Korean diplomats at social functions and now Washington will seek to isolate North Korea diplomatically wherever it can.

There was also a public pledge that Washington would not start talking to the North without the participation of the South.

According to the South Koreans, the US also promised that it would not seek to improve its relationship with the North, with whom it has no diplomatic relations, unless there were corresponding approaches to Seoul by Pyongyang's allies.

The key aim of President Reagan's tour has plainly been achieved: To reassure America's Asian allies that they have not been forgotten as American military power has been projected into Latin America and the Middle East in recent times of emergency.

In Japan the task was more complex but there is no doubting the rapport that the Japanese and American leaders have established

● **Reagan guests:** Two young Korean children, four-year-old Lee Kil Woo and seven-year-old Ahn Gi Sook flew to the United States with the presidential party for heart surgery in America.

At Mrs Nancy Reagan's suggestion they flew on Air Force One to draw attention to a nine-year project to bring poor children from their native countries to a Roslyn, New York, hospital.

Spanish youth on the dole

Challenge to the old morality

Richard Wigg, Madrid Correspondent, continues his journey down the River Ebro. In this second of four articles, he reports from Alfaro in the Rioja wine region.

Pedro, aged 20, who worked previously as a tea-boy in a city newspaper office, admitted he came to pick grapes in the fields along the Ebro to avoid getting addicted to hard drugs. "If you become addicted you're no good for any work," he said.

Pedro's colleagues assented. A variegated group of young people, they were cooking themselves lunch in the Alfaro bullring where they sleep gratis at harvest time, courtesy of the town council, they spend about 700 pesetas each day on food and by working an eight-hour stint reckon to save 1,000 pesetas a day (£4.40) from the 250 an hour the local farmers pay them.

"It's best we work things out for ourselves on drugs," Pedro replies, I had asked his opinion on the recent law reform which stopped police searching young people for drugs in discotheques and bars. Nowadays only those caught manufacturing or trafficking in drugs are punished.

Maria, a 19-year-old farmer's daughter reading chemistry at Salamanca University, joins the conversation: "it *should* be the same with the Socialist Governments' abortion law, not only by stopping punishment but by letting women decide for themselves".

"In a multi-party democracy, where people think differently, you can't have one firm rule or everyone," her boyfriend argues.

Isabel, a 23-year-old teacher who has eked out a living over the past tow years by taking odd jobs around the country, insists the Government should make the Pill available on the national health service. "If you forbid the Pill, as the Church does, you are nowadays taking away the last pleasure from an unemployed couple. If they already have three kids the arrival of another means disaster."

Sour harvest: Rural workers are sceptical about their future.

"That is, unless you 'moonlight' while taking the unemployment allowance," the other grapepickers reply. They affirm that this is widespread practice among those in the the 30-40 age brackets who had jobs in the boom years.

In the whole of the Rioja region (population a quarter of a million) there is only one family-planning clinic situated in Logrono, the regional capital, where a 32-year-old gynaecologist fits women with the loop for no more than what it costs at the chemists. Private doctors, the gynaecologist says, charge middle-class women up to £60 for the insertion.

"If you want an abortion you seek out local feminist groups and th fix you up – in the south of France," he said, complaining angrily about the Government's failure to distribute the Pill.

Officially, women still need a doctor's prescription to buy the Pill, but th group picking grapes agreed that anyone really wanting contaceptives could obtain them, at least in cities. Rural ignorance, and a refusal of conservative-minded rural doctors to prescribe, was, they said, a problem which the Government ought to tackle.

"We do not hear about it here," a pharmacist told me when asked about the Pope's latest condemnation of the pill. "The socialists may choose to keep peace with the church, for, if it came to a confrontation, that might affect people's confidence in the Government. But he went on, "note the difference – that doesn't mean the Church intervenes today in personal matters. Except for a few figures, most of the priests know this today".

"The Church may say I've got to have as many children as God sends, but if I can't afford them economic factors will take command."

He pointed out that average families in this part of Spain now have two to three children, compared with the big families of the early Fanco years before the industrialization process brought people into the cities and cut birthrates.

A small-town police chief told how the death of the pretty daughter of a local factory executive while undergoing a back-street abortion had affected local middle-class attitudes. He estimated that three quarters of local families were on the Pill, even though wives worried about the side-effects. "They take their measures," he said knowingly, "and if you are a young unmarried girl and frightened that the chemist might tell your mother, you can always ask your elder sister or go to the next town."

The grapepickers expressed complete scepticism over the Government's promise to create 800,000 jobs during their four years in power. "I cannot understand their inaction but that's why no serious social tensions are generated," a Socialist town councillor confessed.

Down the Ebro, just upstream from Saragossa, General Motors, one of the biggest multinational enterprises in Spain, employs 130 Unimate robots, doing 98 per cent of the soldering in a car plant opened in 1980. Spain's industrial development no longer even creates jobs.

Tomorrow: Saragossa

Administration in disarray over policy on Central America

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

American policy in Central America is in disarray, and the Reagan Administration appears divided about how best to deal with the growing unrest in the region.

Some influential voices in Washington are advocating a larger direct American military commitment, including more men and more money to prop up the regime in El Salvador.

But such an approach faces stiff resistance from Congress, which last week approved $20m (£13.3m) less in military aid for El Salvador than the Administration had requested.

Others are arguing that the United States should give more military aid to pro-Western Central American countries which are seeking to establish a greater degree of military coordination to prevent the export of insurgency by the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua.

Still others feel that Washington should embark on a new diplomatic drive in partnership with the four-nation Contadora group – Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama – to seek a negotiated settlement to the region's problems.

These officials feel that Cuban prestige has been badly *damaged because of the successful* United States action in Grenada. Washington should now take advantage of the recognition that Cuba cannot defend its surrogates by giving serious consideration to the peace plan recently put forward by Nicaragua.

No one in Washington is attempting any longer to disguise how grave the military situation is in El Salvador. The modest advances achieved by the Salvadorean Army earlier this year have evaporated as the left-wing guerrillas once more seize the initiative. At the same time United States officials are dismayed by a resurgence in killings by government-condoned right-wing death squads.

Even such a pronounced Administration hawk as Mr Fred Ikle, Under-Secretary for Defence Policy, who has just returned from a tour of Central America, has conceded that the war is not going well

His answer is for the United States to provide "tens of millions of dollars worth" of additional military aid, particularly helicopters so that the Salvadorean Army can be made more mobile.

He is also advocating more assistance to El Salvador's pre-Western neighbours and a stepping-up of United States military manoeuvres in the region.

Speaking on his return to *Washington*, Mr Ikle said the United States is to send 1,000 combat engineers to Costa Rica for "civil action" such as road-building.

Unity bid by 7 parties in Namibia

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

A potential new alignment of "internal" political parties has emerged in Namibia, the vast, mineral-rich territory still illegally occupied and administered by South Africa. It could prove an embarrassment to Pretoria.

A Multi-Party Conference (MPC) of seven of Namibia's most important non-Swapo political groups was publicly launched last weekend.

The Angola-based Swapo (South-West Africa Peiple's Organization), which has been waging a sporadic guerrilla war against South Africa forces in Namibia for more than 15 years, has denounced the MPC as an "anti-Swapo front" and "another South African puppet show".

Observers in Windhoek, however, believe that the MPC is a genuinely independent initiative.

Indians run gauntlet in Durban

From Our Own Correspondent
Johannesburg

Police yesterday arrested more than 40 placard-carrying protesters and dispersed several hundred others gathered outside the city hall in Durban to heckle members of the Indian community as they arrived to hear Mr P. W. Botha, the South African Prime Minister.

The meeting was organized by Mr Amichand Rajbansi, an Indian politician who favours participation in South Africa's new constitution.

He hopes to become the first Prime Minister of the House of Delegates, the Indian constituent of the segregated three-chamber parliament for whites, mixed-race, coloureds and indians, which was approved by South Africa's whites

Mr Rajbansi undoubtedly speaks for a considerable number of conservative, middle-class Indians.

Strauss party sends ultimatum to Kohl

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

An open quarrel in the increasingly frosty relations between Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and the Bavarian-based Christian Social Union erupted at the weekend, with the CSU virtually sending the Chancellor an ultimatum to create a Cabinet post for its powerful chairman, Herr Franz Josef Strauss.

Herr Gerold Tandler, the acting CSU party secretary, said it had been a mistake not to include Herr Strauss in he Cabinet in March, and called on Dr Kohl to correct this. Politicians here see behind these remarks an open bid for power by Herr Strauss, the culmination of increasing pressure from Bavaria on Bonn, which has led to recent recriminations about government policies, especially over Grenada.

The Bavarian Prime Minister, with customary political acumen, has refused to answer questions on his intentions and said he was exercising restraint. So far he has not approached Dr Kohl directly but has allowed his *supporters* to voice his grievances.

Dr Kohl in turn has barely concealed his vexation during this latest and most serious round in the feud between the two men. He told young Christian Democrats at the weekend that he had no problems with Bavarians, though Bavarians might have problems with him.

Kenya farewell: President Moi escorting the Queen past tribal dancers at the departure ceremony at Nairobi airport.

Big Bangladesh welcome for the Queen

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

The Queen and Duke of Edinburgh arrived in the capital of Bangladesh from Kenya late last night to an enthusiastic welcome by several hundred thousand people.

Despite the lateness of the hour, a goodnatured crowd – mostly male lined the nine-and-a-half mile route from the airport to the centre of Dhaka.

The Queen, in a powder blue dress with a design of cyclamens, and a matching broad brimmed hat, was greeted by the chief martial law administrator of Bangladesh Lieutenant-General Husain Ershad, and the man he put in as president, Mr Ahsanuddin Choudhury.

She was greeted by the deputy martial law administrators. Members of the Cabinet and senior officials of the diplomatic corps, and members of the staff of the British High Commission.

The Duke, counting off the British diplomats from the bend *in red carpet said*: "Ah, you must be the fifth secretary" to a luckless envoy.

After the greeting ceremony the Queen drove with the President directly to the government guest house for the night. En route she passed several huge portraits of herself and newly installed flag staffs bearing the Bangladeshi and *British flags. Most of the Union* Jacks were flown the right way up.

She made a triumphal entrance to the city which had been specially built and had been completed in the nick of time, the scaffolding being ripped off and hurled to the side of the road, even as the royal Tri Star was touching down at Zia international airport, named after the last President to be assassinated.

Earlier in the day General Ershad had announced dates for presidental and parliamentary elections.

The military regime, which took over in March 1982 has long promised a return to democracy, but political activity has been technically outlawed *since then. Last night just an* hour-and-a-half before the Queen's aircraft touched down, General Ershad went on radio and television to declare: "I hereby permit open politics from this moment on."

Announcing the dates, he said: "If peace and disipline are ensured, the presential election in Bangladesh will tke place on *May 24, 1984 and the parlia*mentary election on November 25, 1984.

General Ershad reminded his nationwide audience that there has been a controversy on whether the country should have a parliamentary or a presidential form of Government. "We believe there is no scope for controversy on this question." he said.

"In 1972 the constitution was changed from a parliamentary system to a presidential system. After this we witnessed many sad events in this country, but at least the presidential system continued.

"When I took over on March 24, 1982 I simply suspended that constitution, so it is quite proper that when I am about to set in motion the process of democracy, I must bring back the suspended constitution."

The chief martial law administration urged the politicians not to turn violent. "It must be remembered that in the general interest of the country we must ensure discipline," he said. "Please do not misinterpret our degree of latitude and *tolerance as licence. I believe* that any controversy should be resolved through discussion."

It is unlikely that General Ershad's announcement will be wholly pleasing to the politicians, who have been urging him to hold parliamentary elections first, so that parliament can decide whether the system should be parliamentary or presidential, but it will probably take the sting out of a number of demonstrations which were planned to take *place during* the Queen's visit.

The last time the Queen and Prince Philip were here was in 1961, when Dhaka was merely the provincial capital of East Pakistan – it was spelt Dacca in those days – the city did not have anywhere grand enough to lodge a queen and so a royal guest house was speedily erected just before she came.

Heavy jail sentences for 23 in Turkey

Ankara – After a controversial trial lating nearly a year and a half, 23 leading members of the Turkish Peace Association were jailed yesterday by an Istanbul military court for "founding a clandestine organization to wage class struggle."

Of the 30 defendants, who included well-known journalists, writers, former MPs, jurists and artists, 18 were sentenced to eight years in prison while five others received five years. The court acquitted another five. Two are at large and had been tried in absentia.

Man who sold wife jailed

Peking (AFP) – A teacher was jailed for 15 years in south-west China for selling women, including his own wife, several times.

The *Guangming Daily* reported that the wife had returned to her husband after each sale, leaving the buyers empty-handed. She was sentenced to 14 years.

Marxist wins

Lima (Reuter) – Peru's centrist Government faced a crushing defeat last night in municipal elections in which a Marxist headed for certain victory in Lima's mayoral poll. His rivals conceded defeat and the opposition made gains in the provinces.

Danube ban

Vienna (AP) – The state-owned Danube Steamship Company announced that it will suspend cargo and barge traffic today on the Danube for the first time in more than 20 years of low water levels.

Correction

In the interview with Mr Turgut Ozal, the Turkish Prime Minister-elect published on Saturday, Mr Ozal was asked if he regarded Cyprus as part of the Turkish Motherland. His reply should have read: "No, there is a Turkish federation state of Cyprus there."

If this state declared its independence, he added, "we will support them because they have waited so long". If a solution could not be *found*, *"they have every right,* whatever they do". The time left for a solution to the Cyprus problem was limited.

Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Washington

Every time I have come to Washington during the Reagan Administration, I have been aware of a subtle change in the balance of power among the President's principal advisers.

First there was the apparently harmonious and equal sharing of influence among the triumvirate of Mr Ed Meese, Mr Jim Baker and Mr Michael Deaver. Then Mr Meese seemed to become preeminent: "Mr Reagan's Prime Minister" was the fashionable description. But he could not sustain his dominance and there followed a period of bitter conflict which seriously damaged the Administration.

When Mr William Clark became the National Security Adviser, the triumvirate became a quartet. *Indeed*, many people at that time suspected that Mr Clark, who had been Mr Reagan's first chief of staff in California, would shortly replace Mr Baker as chief of staff in the White House and concentrate power in his own hands.

Now it is quite different. Not only has Mr Clark moved from the White House, but it is no longer accurate to speak of a triumviate. Mr Baker has formed a close alliance with Mr Deaver and has become the dominant adviser – more so than Mr Messe ever was because he is far more accomplished in the exercise of bureaucratic power. He is, in Washington terms a highly effective operator. This is freely acknowledged on all sides within the Administration, by Mr Baker's supporters and opponents alike.

His rise is of wider significance than a mere power-play of personalities. It tells us something about the nature of *the Administration* because Mr Baker is not one of Mr Reagan's Californain cronies. He is not even a long-term Reaganite. He managed President Ford's reelection campaign in 1976 against the challenge first fo Mr Reagan and then of Mr Carter. *In 1980,* as Mr George Bush's campaign manager, he was organising the principal opposition to Mr Reagan's drive for the Republican nomination.

That Mr Baker should ever have become one of Mr Reagan's principal advisers was remarkable. His further advance is illuminating.

His power is not absolute. when Mr Clark moved from the post of National Security Adviser last month it was reported that Mr Baker wished to succeed him, with Mr Deaver taking Mr Baker's place as chief of staff. This might not have enhanced Mr Baker's personal authority directly, but together they would then have exercised the *principal influence over the* whole range of the Administration's activities.

This report is confirmed by highly placed Administration sources. But the opposition to Mr Baker's idea – from Mr Clark himself, Mr Meese, Mr Weinberger, Mrs Kirkpatrick and Mr Casey, the director of the CIA – was too strong.

There may be further conflicts ahead over the President's reelection campaign, assuming that Mr *Reagan* does run again. His intimate personal friends are *known* not to take that for granted. Their throwaway remarks in private conversations evidently indicate that they believe there is still an element of doubt.

I would accept that there is, but I would not put it at more *than 20* per cent *because of the* pressures that will be brought to bear upon Mr Reagan, whatever his personal inclinations may be. Already planning is going ahead to ensure that he could make a swift and positive start to a second term. A Good many *people will feel badly let down if* he does withdraw.

But if he runs next year there is the conflict of struggle for control of the campaign between Senator Paul Laxalt, the general chairman of the Republican Party, and an old friend of Mr *Reagan*, and the *Baker-Deaver* team in the White House.

So Mr Baker cannot get his way on everything. But his sway is greater than any other adviser's has been in the lifetime of this Administration. and beneath him there are other members of the Ford-Bush sector of the party in positions of power and influence. Mr Baker's personal authority is not therefore an aberration. It is an indication that this is a more pragmatic, though less united. *Administration than is customarily* believed in Britain.

It also explains why many Republican right-wingers, who have been gunning persistently for Mr Baker, are not happy with Mr Reagan. To American ideologues he has been a disappointment. They thought they were electing the President of their dreams, and they have found themselves with a man of acute political instincts who relies increasingly upon the smartest operator around.

Rift on left widens after Aulnay defeat

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The defeat on Sunday of the left alliance in the Communist stronghold of Aulnay-sous-Bois on the northern outskirts of Paris, has once again brought to a head the tension between the Socialists and their Communist partners in the Government.

Even before the results were declared M Georges Marchais, the Communist Party leader, sought to blame the widely-predicted loss of Aulnay – held by the Communists for the past 18 years – on a general tendency of the left, particularly the Socialists, to lose ground at the polls.

The succession of losses suffered by the left in municipal by-elections since the nationwide municipal elections last March were due more to the voters dissatisfaction with the Government's record than to a reaction against claims of electoral fraud, he suggested.

Court findings of electoral fraud, largely in communist held towns, in the municipal elections last March have been the cause of virtually all the by-elections since then. M Marchais nevertheless felt able to claim that "no Communist activists or elected representatives engage in fraud; they have never done so and never will".

M Marchais's comments are likely to exacerbate a growing *irritation among* Socialist with the Communist Party's increasingly outspoken criticism of the Government, and a general lack of support for its more unpopular policies.

M Lionel Jospin, First Secretary of the Socialist Party, took the opportunity of the recent Socialist party conference in Bourg-en-Bresse, apparently on President Mitterrand's instructions, to call the Communist Party to order, accusing it of undermining the Government's credibility.

In the second round of the elections in Aulnay-sous-Bois, a town of nearly 80,000, one-sixth of them immigrants, the right-wing opposition succeeded in winning 54 per cent of the votes, without the support of the extreme right-wing National Front, with which it had declined to join forces. The opposition took only 40 per cent of the vote in the 1981 presidential elections.

Before the 1983 municipal elections, the Communists controlled 65 of the 242 towns of more than 3,500 inhabitants in the so-called "Red Belt" of the Ile de France around Paris; now it controls only 37.

Druze shell Beirut civilians

From Robert Fisk Beirut

The cancellation of President Gemayel's visit to Damascus yesterday coincided with an immediate deterioration in security around *Beirut*, with Druze militias firing rockets and shells on to civilian districts of east Beirut, and Christian Phalangists refusing to attend the daily meeting of the ceasefire committee in the city suburbs.

While Damascus radio announced yesterday that President Assad had been taken to hospital suffering from appendicitis and that his foreign minister would visit Beirut on Thursday, Mr Gemayel continued his talks with Mr Donald Rumsfeld, President Reagan's new Middle East envoy.

In Israeli-occupied Lebanon, there was also an increase in attacks on Israeli forces, in the *most dramatic of which a 26*-year-old Shia muslim threw a hand-grenade at Israeli troops checking pedestrains crossing the Awali River bridge outside Sidon.

The Israelis shot him dead, although further south a gunman fired several shots at Israeli troops and escaped in a car. Two Israeli soldiers had earlier been slightly wounded by a bomb left beside a road east of Tyre that exploded as they passed in their vehicle.

While there is almost certainly no coordination between guerrilla activity in the south and that around Beirut, the general increase in violence and the constant postponment of the second round of reconciliation talks in Geneva is helping to maintain the suspicion that some new war is about to break out in Lebanon.

For several hours before dawn yesterday American reconnaissance jets again flew at low level over Beirut, althouth as usual US Marine spolkesmen refuse to comment on the flights other than to say that they were for reconnasissance purposes.

A good example of the war fever which is now gripping Beirut could be found in a front page article in the daily paper *As-Safir* which announced yesterday that American Marines had stationed batteries of Hawk ground-to-air missiles opposite the Syrian front line around Aqoura high in the mountains north east of the capital but when I drove 6,000ft up to the snow line at Aqoura yesterday, I found only goat herds, five villagers and eight Lebanese soldiers huddling from the cold not far from the ruins of a Roman temple.

On a plateau above the vilage *almost covered in cloud*, the Lebanese Army has dug in three tanks, but there were no marines and no missiles.

In the northern Labanese port of Tripoli, the tentative ceasefire agreed last week continued to hold and more shops in the city opened yeserday, although shells fell again on the Baddawi Palestinian camp where Mr Yassir Arafat's guerrillas are still holding a line against Syrian troops and Palestinian dissidents.

Words of wisdom: An elderly Arafat supporter discusses the troubles with a young compatriot.

Way clear for poison oil trial

From Harry Debelius
Madrid

A judicial investigation lasting more than two years has cleared the way for the trial of 31 people accused in connexion with the toxic cooking oil that killed hundreds in Spain and made tens of thousands sick.

Madrid legal sources said, however, *that no date* has yet been set for the trial, and, because of its complexity and the number of people involved, it may not take place for another year or more.

Of the 31 charged with offences against public health, four are missing and are presumed to have fled the country. Ten others are in prison pending trial. The remainder are free on bail. Some also face charges of frand, industrial piracy (the use of *brands* and symbols without authorisation) and the falsification of public documents.

The first of more than 300 victims died in June 1981 on the outskirts of Madrid. More than 20,000 Spaniards were affected

The poisoning occurred among families which bought what was sold as pure olive oil at bargain prices. It turned out to be processed rape seed oil originally intended for industrial use.

Crucial Italian vote on missiles

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Italian Chamber of Deputies will decide tomorrow whether to leave the Government a free hand in bringing cruise missiles to Sicily by the end of the year or to listen more attentively to the growing sounds of pacifism in the country.

The debate began last night and is expected to arouse noise and passions both inside the House and in demonstrations outside. The Government's majority is large but there are differences between some of the leaders of the five parties making up the coalition on the conduct of foreign policy.

Certainly, if the Government should be outvoted, Signor Bettino Craxi, Italy's first Socialist Prime Minister, would be forced to resign and something totally new would have to be faced because loyalty to the western alliance, in particular towards the United States, has been hitherto an unquestioned foundation of Italian foreign policy.

Why should there be a debate at the last minute when *Parliament decided in 1979* that the missiles would be accepted if negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union proved ineffectual? Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Prime Minister in 1979 who steered the agreement of missiles through *Parliament*, feels that the new debate is justified. He points out that there have been various changes in European politics in the intervening four years.

Police are keeping a close watch around Parliament to discourage demonstrators.

The debate in a sense is crucial because the missiles issue has been brought home to public opinion in a way that was not so earlier. The Government is expected to emerge with a sound majority.

● *ATHENS*: Greece will go ahead with the plan to sponsor a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, confident that Bulgaria will not deploy Soviet nuclear weapons in retaliation for the siting of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe following weekend discussions between Mr Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian President, and Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Prime Minister of Greece, in Veliko Turnovo, Bulgaria (Mario Modiano writes).

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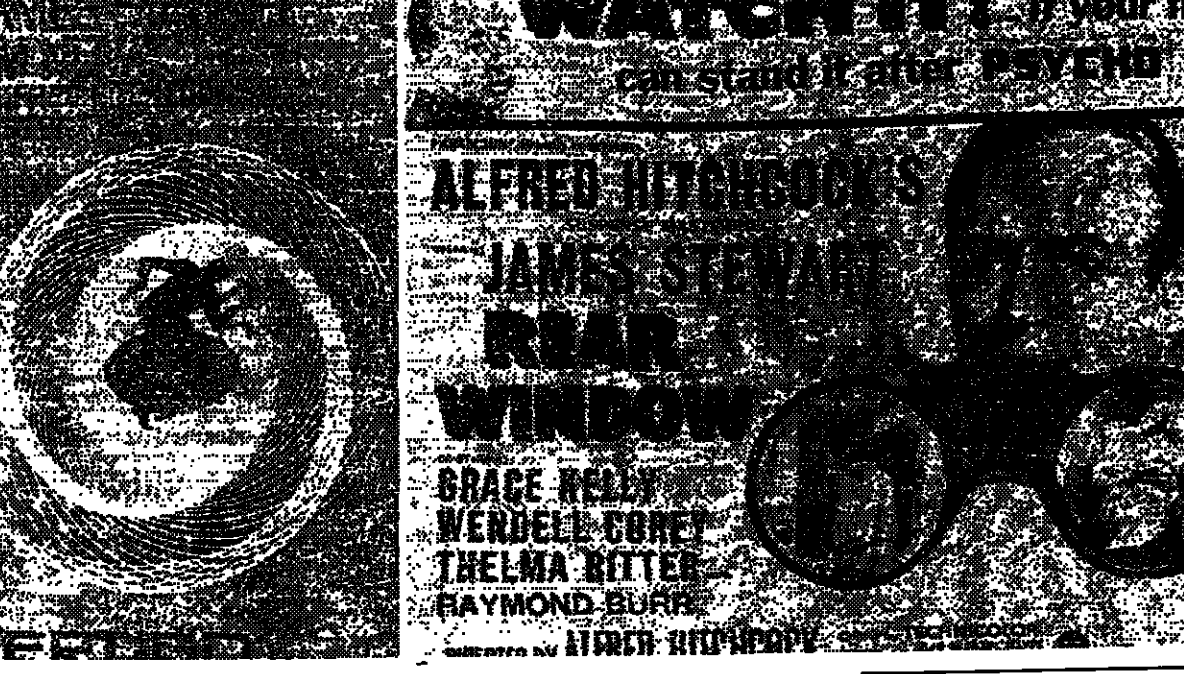
Return of the missing Hitchcocks



For many years, five classic Alfred Hitchcock thrillers have been kept off cinema screens. Peter Waymark reports their reappearance

Alfred Hitchcock was a frugal man, probably as a result of his Jesuit upbringing. His daughter Patricia says: "He did not go in for fancy cars, racehorses, yachts or any of the other Hollywood accoutrements. He was very, very conservative and used to say, 'I never want to risk anything'."

When he died in 1980, he left considerable wealth, mainly in stocks and bonds, and two luxurious Californian estates, one in Bel Air and the other in the magnificent redwoods of Santa Cruz. But there was another bequest to his family, which he jealously guarded and which should provide them with an income as long as the cinema survives: five of his famous films.

These were pictures he had removed from circulation several years before, ordering that all the prints should be destroyed. Some have not been shown, legally at least, since the 1960s, and their long disappearance has led them to be dubbed "the missing Hitchcocks". Just why he should have deliberately suppressed some of his most admired work for so long is the final Hitchcock mystery.

The five include two of the best he ever made in his 50 years as a director, *Rear Window* and *Vertigo*. Another, *The Trouble With Harry*, was one of his personal favourites. The others are *Rope*, with its intriguing experiment with the 10-minute takes, and the 1956 remake of his popular British thriller of the 1930s, *The Man Who Knew Too Much*.

Good news for Hitchcock buffs is that after protracted negotiations, Universal has bought the world rights to the five for a sum unofficially put at $6m; and that the films are once more available to cinemas and to television. The story of their disappearance and eventual reemergence has as many twists and turns as a vintage Hitchcock plot.

Apart from *Rope*, the films were made in the 1950s under a deal with Paramount which stipulated that ownership of the titles would revert to Hitchcock eight years after their first cinema release. It is unusual for directors to own their films, but Hitchcock's case was not unique. Chaplin is probably the supreme example of director-owners and, more recently, Stanley Kubrick has secured outright control of his pictures, from *A Clockwork Orange* onwards.

Rope came into Hitchcock's possession by a different route. It had been made in 1948 for a company called Transatlantic Pictures, headed by Sidney (later Lord) Bernstein, who himself held the rights before releasing them to Hitchcock. Of the five in the bequest, *Rope* has been the least inaccessible and it was shown by the National Film Theatre in London as recently as 1977.

The others have become rarities, much written about by the growing body of Hitchcock admirers, but little seen. Except for *Vertigo*, for instance, none has ever been shown on British television. When precisely they were withdrawn is difficult to establish: even Hitchcock's agent is unable to supply the answer. The most likely date is somewhere in the early 1970s, though not all the films were freely available before that.

In 1969 the National Film Theatre planned a complete retrospective of Hitchcock's work, confident of being able to obtain and screen all the films he had made up to that time. For *Vertigo* a print was ordered from the Cinémathèque Française, the Paris archive, and brought to London personally by the curator, Henri Langlois. But when formal application was made to Hitchcock to show the film, the answer was that permission would be granted only if the source of the print was revealed.

Fearing that this might lead to an instruction to destroy the print, the NFT declined to name the source and the film was never shown. Nor was *Rear Window*. Neither film, in fact, has ever been screened at the NFT. A further complication in the case of *Rear Window* was a legal action brought against Hitchcock and Paramount to prevent their showing the film pending settlement of the estate of Cornell Woolrich, the writer on whose short story the film was based.

Withholding films, in the expectation that this creates a rarity value which can increase the price, is a relatively common practice. Chaplin did it with his features and the Walt Disney company still refuses to release to television any of its classic cartoons such as *Pinocchio* and *Fantasia*, while they are still judged to be popular in the cinema.

For Hitchcock, however, the consideration seems to have been more than purely commercial. Despite his great wealth, he remained at heart a thrifty Victorian, careful about his money and determined to make the most of his assets. when the films first reverted to his ownership, he was still earning vast sums from his film and television work and it is doubtful, once the taxman had taken his bite, whether the release of *Rear Window* and the rest would have been financially worthwhile.

That certainly would have been one reason for holding back. Another, possibly, was that the withdrawal of the films coincided with the burgeoning of a critical cult that had started in France during the 1950s, and was particularly associated with young writers such as Truffaut, Rohmer and Chabrol, and which later spread to Britain and the United States.

Though he gave a long film interview to Truffaut which formed the basis of a splendid book about his films, Hitchcock liked to disclaim any deep motives for his work. He was, though, delighted that so much serious notice was being taken of him and he must have realized that the commercial prospects of such films as *Vertigo* and *Rear Window* would thereby be enhanced.

People who sought permission to show the famous five came up against his long-standing agent, Herman Citron, a tough, shrewd negotiator with many famous Hollywood clients. Leslie Halliwell, who buys films for ITV, recalls: "We had been trying to get these pictures for years. We would get through to Citron and he would ask, 'How much?' When we told him, it was never enough."

The legal non-availability of such desirable films led, perhaps inevitably, to a thriving black market. By knowing the right people, and paying the right price, it was possible to have prints made and to mount illicit screenings. Sharp-eyed devotees scanning the programmes of certain London art houses would come across such oblique items as "rare 1950s Hitchcock starring Kim Novak" which, though the title was not given, could only be *Vertigo*. A code for *Rear Window* was "a Hitchcock thriller to make you look behind your back".

When James Stewart, who appeared in several Hitchcock films (including four of the "five") wanted to show a clip of *Vertigo* during a retrospective of his work at the Berlin Film Festival in 1982, he was refused. Yet in a little cinema in the neighbourhood, 16mm versions of both *Vertigo* and *Rear Window* were being freely screened. It was only with extreme difficulty that the American Film Institute was able to secure an extract from *Vertigo* when it presented Hitchcock with its Life Achievement Award.

By the time of his death, however, Hitchcock, on Citron's advice, had decided to rerelease the five, pending legal clearance and the settling of an acceptable price. Both his agent and family deny a story in wide circulation that he saw the films as a means of buying himself out of a contract with Universal which, he feared, he would be too old and ill to fulfill.

The agreement with Universal to rerelease the films took about three years

to complete, partly because of the lengthy process of settling the estate but also because Citron, known in Hollywood as the Iceberg, was determined to strike the best bargain. Though other film companies were keenly interested, Universal was almost bound to clinch the deal: Hitchcock was, after all, one of the company's biggest stockholders and a close personal friend of the boss, Lew Wasserman.

Chaplin also withheld his films for a long period, but when he finally released them, they had only a modest impact. A plan to show the main features, one after the other, in the West End of London was abandoned in face of box-office indifference. The early signs are that the Hitchcock enterprise will prove more successful.

Rear Window, the first of the five to make its reappearance in the United States, was the hit of the recent New York Film Festival and has been playing simultaneously in three of the city's cinemas. In a few weeks it took more than $300,000 at the box office. A delighted Patricia Hitchcock points out that the film made more money on its rerelease than most of the new pictures that came out at the same time, adding: "Its success shows, I think, that audiences are starved of good, classy films".

The films will be seen in Britain for the first time at the London Film Festival on November 19 and 20, projected in crisp new 35mm prints struck from the original negatives. ITV has acquired the television rights and expects to start showing the films late next year. The five should also be available during 1984 on video.

Unless *Vertigo* and *Rear Window* turn out on reexamination not to be the masterpieces that most knowledgeable critics hold them to be, the circulation of these films can only restore a reputation that has been dented in Donald Spoto's recent biography about Hitchcock's final years. If the old man were still around he would certainly have something pithy to say about it all, delivered in that rasping voice which never quite lost its cockney origins.

Additional reporting by Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

James Stewart: light on the dark side of Hitch

"It was always a joy working with Mr Hitchcock," James Stewart recalls. "We made four films, it was probably the greatest experience of my career."

Tall, pencil slim, impeccably groomed in a burgundy jacket and striped tie and full of the shy enthusiasm that is as much his trademark as his hesitant Yankee drawl, Mr Stewart has taken to the hustings to help promote the rerelease in New York and London of the five lost Hitchcock films. He stars in four of them.

Keeping the films out of circulation "was a wonderful decision", Stewart says firmly, "and I think it's worked. People are anxious to see these films again. They are treating them like an event. So many good films have been ruined by television. All the cuts and the commercials on the small screen. People don't want to go out and see it in a theatre after that."

Stewart and his wife of 35 years, Gloria, saw *Rear Window* for the first time in 20 years when it opened at the New York Film Festival in October, where it received a rousing ovation. "It was thrilling for Jimmy," says Gloria Stewart. "When the picture ended the audience began to clap and then they stood spontaneously, almost in unison, and turned to our box. It was like the ocean rising."

At lunch afterwards, Stewart said: "I think the picture held up, didn't you? I was able to look at it objectively, I think, because of the time lapse. Usually when any actor looks at a film he can only look at himself. You're always saying to yourself 'I wish I had done that differently'. 'I should have been better'. But I was able to get past that and really enjoy the picture."

Now he'd like to see the other films. "I was supposed to go to the Toronto Film Festival when *Vertigo* opened there and I would have liked to do that, but I had a little problem with my health and I had to miss it." The "little problem" is his way of dismissing a bout with skin cancer, for which he

Did he or didn't he see a murder? James Stewart in Rear Window. He starred in four of the five missing films

successfully underwent radiation therapy. Although there's no longer any sign of the illness, he still has a certain fragility to his walk.

Despite his devotion to Hitchcock, Stewart makes it clear that his own favourite film is still *It's A Wonderful Life*, in which he plays a small-town banker in a position to do some good. It was directed by the equally legendary Frank Capra. "Hitch and Capra weren't all that different," Stewart remembers. "I tend to associate them together in style and attitude and the way they prepared themselves. They both had complete knowledge of the story they wanted to tell and on screen they both wanted to tell the story more visually than verbally. Hitchcock didn't like to depend too much on the spoken word."

Stewart refuses to believe there was a dark side to Hitchcock, revealed in the Donald Spoto biography. "It's just not true," he says unequivocally. "I wasn't aware of it because I don't think it was there. A dark side as described in the biography has got to come out all the time. A man can't hide it from the people he wants to hide it from, from the people who are close to him. I got to know him pretty well and I don't believe there *was* a dark side."

However, he does not dispute the famous Hitchcock quote about actors being like cattle – he simply revises it a little. "He said actors should be *treated* like cattle and when you think about it, it's not such an insulting thing. As an actor you're told to go here, you're told to go there, and if you're not fast enough – and I was never noted for my speed – they prod you. Mr Hitchcock deserves a place in the cowboy hall of fame."

More seriously, Stewart adds: "There was always complete relaxation on a Hitchcock set among the crew members and the cast. I never at any time knew any emotional upset, any arguments of any kind working with him. His routine was pretty much the same no matter where we were – on a Hollywood stage, in Marrakesh or in San Francisco. He would look to see what he wanted in a scene, never through a camera, but as an audience would see it. Then he would make a square with his hands and that means that's what he wants on the screen for the next scene. The cameraman gets behind him and looks, there's no talk, there's nothing and Hitch sits down in his blue suit and his tie and waits until the camera is set up. Then he says to the actors 'All right, let's do it'." (Stewart frequently speaks of Hitchcock in the present tense.)

Nor did Hitchcock have any interest in the Hollywood fashion for "motivation" or "method acting". When they were making *Vertigo*, according to Stewart, Kim Novak asked Hitchcock how her character should be motivated. He told her in a slightly exasperated tone: "Kim, it's only a movie."

For Stewart, Hitchcock was the perfect director. Neither liked to intellectualize about their work. Stewart still demurs when asked to define his own technique. In general, he believes, "the important thing in motion picture acting is that you try to develop a character and do it so the acting doesn't show and if you're successful in doing this, then believability starts sneaking in, and if you start to get people believing in what you're doing up there on the screen, then you're in pretty good shape."

Joan Goodman

Rope, Rear Window and Vertigo will be shown next Saturday and The Trouble With Harry and The Man Who Knew Too Much on Sunday at the Queen Elizabeth Hall as part of the London Film Festival. Rear Window opens at the Plaza, London, from December 2. James Stewart will deliver a Guardian Lecture at the National Film Theatre on December 6.

moreover... Miles Kington

You hum it, I'll invent it

When Ralph Steadman, author of *I, Leonardo*, heard that no fewer than three musicals were being planned on the subject of Leonardo da Vinci, he confessed that he too had had the idea of a musical. He's not the only one. I have been tinkering with a Leonardo musical for several years, provisionally entitled *Lenny*. But during my research into Leonardo's notebooks I have discovered that none of us was being original: the great man, as usual, had got *there first*, and had the idea before us.

Here are a few of the relevant entries from the same year.

Jan 12 Cold. Got up. Invented the hot water bottle and went back to bed. Thought about my idea for speeding human locomotion by attaching wheels to the feet. Decided against: Italian roads are too bad. Decided to go to the theatre instead.

Jan 13 Last night's play was dreadful Today I devised a method of human locomotion by attaching boards to the feet and sliding down the snow. Got a young friend to try it out. He broke his leg. Decided to go out to hear some music.

Jan 14 Music dreadful. I have invented a chair with wheels on for my friend with the broken leg to go about in. It might be possible to attach an engine to it. Unfortunately I have not yet invented the engine.

Jan 15 While I was staying in last night, and inventing a two-wheeled machine to pedal round on, I got to thinking about music and drama. Why not, I thought, combine the two and make something entirely different? Musical drama? No – better, musical comedy!

Spent the rest of the day working on a rough script based on the life of Our Lord. I think I will call it *Jesus Christ, Renaissance Man*. Invented pyjamas and went to bed.

Jan 17 I have been showing my script to Lorenzo, who runs the Comedia Playhouse. He is very excited by the ideas and says that if we can get the right backers, dancers, singers and publicity, we could make a fortune. This would suit me fine, as none of my inventions has caught on, and "The Last Supper" is proving harder than I thought; the 12 models spend more time eating than posing, and I can't afford passover lamb every day. But Lorenzo already wants me to rewrite Act II, so that Judas Iscariot gets a good song and more laughs.

Feb 6 A nightmarish three weeks. Lorenzo makes me have long meetings with backers, all of whom want changes to the musical. Now at last they have come out in the open and say that the Jesus Christ idea is a bit advanced and couldn't I adapt a well-known book, like *Aesop's Fables* or Boccaccio's *Decameron?* I pointed out icily that my *Jesus* is based on a well-known book.

Invented the fishing rod and went for a weekend in the country.

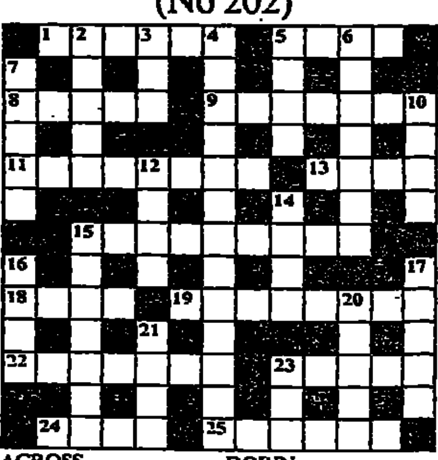
Feb 21 My new musical based on Aesop, called *Cats, Dogs and Lots of Other Animals*, has gone into rehearsal. If I had known it would involve so much backstage bitchery and bitterness, I would never have got involved. I have also had to invent devices for raising and lowering actors, billowing smoke across the stage, making weak voices reach the back of the theatre and tearing tickets in half.

Work on "The Last Supper" is very slow. Judas got drunk and broke his arm. Invented the sling.

Feb 27 Worse and worse. It now turns out that two other theatre companies have been working on a musical version of Aesop. The backers want me to switch to a musical version of Ovid, called *Ovita*.

Tried to get on with my portrait of the girl this morning. She told me, with that funny half-smile she has, that I was looking in a bad way and needed looking after. "Don't cry for me, Mona Lisa", I muttered, and then found myself thinking that that was a good song-title. Good God; my mind has been addled. Invented Valium and went to bed.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 202)



ACROSS
1 Spatter (6)
5 Retained (4)
8 Lollipop (5)
9 Brief view (7)
11 Smoothly (8)
13 Stop up hole (4)
15 Story teller (9)
18 Military land forces (4)
19 Branch (8)
22 Deductively (1.6)
23 Spicy (5)
24 Working group (4)
25 Sacrificial venture (6)

DOWN
2 Rice dish (5)
3 Whichever (3)
4 Scottish reel (8.5)
5 Keyword in context (4)
6 Widely favoured (7)
7 Good-naturedly frank (5)
10 Therefore (4)
12 Pleasant (4)
14 Not as much (4)
15 Compunction (7)
16 Series of observations (4)
17 Remains (5)
20 Small antelope (5)
21 Standard (4)
23 Fruit preserve (3)

SOLUTION TO No 201
ACROSS: 1 Sarcophagus 9 Grandee 10 Trice 11 PLO 13 Reel 16 Hire 17 Elated 18 Port 20 Pyre 21 Cleave 22 Oafs 23 Nowt 25 Cwm 28 Ideal 29 Ikebana 30 Photo finish
DOWN: 2 Agate 3 Cede 4 Prep 5 Auto 6 Utility 7 Agoraphobia 8 Deferential 12 Leeway 14 Let 15 Callow 19 Refresh 20 Pen 24 Opals 25 Clot 26 Miff 27 Neon

TOMORROW

The local rags: Alan Franks looks at the slumping fortunes of the provincial press

THE ARTS

Galleries

Revelations of craftsmanship

Tom Phillips
Waddington

Bryan Kneale
Redfern

Eric Holt
Piccadilly

Harry Thubron
Curwen

David Hockney
Hayward

Paper as Image
Crafts Council

Helmut Becker
Canada House

David Cox
Victoria and Albert

Hair-splitting debates on the claims and aims of art as opposed to craft have prolonged many an education and funding committee meeting. Such pigeon-holing is, however, made to seem pretty sterile by several of this week's exhibitions, not least **Tom Phillips**'s rich and diverse *Dante's Inferno* project which is at Waddington's until November 26.

Usually an artist just provides a score or so of illustrations to a literary text, but Phillips has made 139; he has also done his own translation, and made paintings, prints, diaries and work-in-progress archives that are exhibited alongside the contents of the book itself. A team of craftsmen have aided the birth of this bibliophile's Koh-i-noor, and Phillips lovingly lists the graphic techniques that were used: silkscreen, etching, blind intaglio, mezzotint, stone lithography and letterpress. The images themselves are as diverse as the techniques, yet unmistakably Phillips with their crispness, complexity and eclecticism. The project took seven years, during which, he writes, "Wherever I happened to go, from Balham to Botswana, I followed the trail of the hatchet-faced Florentine who, like Moriarty, manifested himself in the unlikeliest places".

A few doors along the road in the Redfern Gallery, until November 26, **Bryan Kneale**'s bronze male heads have an impact which encourages the imagination to linger in the *Inferno's* shadow. They are heads that communicate an experience of suffering and defiance accumulated over long decades: spirits near the ends of their tethers, but still proud. At the centre is *Crippled Man*, a superbly balanced and economical sculpture, with just a head and shoulders and one long arm that reaches down to prop the invisible, maimed body.

At the Piccadilly Gallery, until December 3, **Eric Holt**'s paintings reveal a world which is strictly English, with pigeon-fanciers, carpet-slippers and lavender-fields, and a tinge of Stanley Spencer in the compositions and atmosphere. Not in the paint, though, which is flat and enamel-bright. Every brick and flower and leaf – including slug-holes – is picked out, and the fruits of the snowberry bush have eyes that peer up the skirt of the girl in the grass with her lover. Some would say there is more craft than art here, though the many people who like the work will not bother to differentiate.

Harry Thubron's collages, on the other hand, will probably be seen by some as the purest kind of twentieth-century fine art. They are modest in size, include anything that takes the artist's fancy – a glove, lino, charred wood, torn blueprint, artificial rose – and are put together with a visual confidence that makes them look like modern "old masters". Thubron has spent many years as an influential teacher, a pioneer of postwar experimental courses, and these accretions from mainly waste materials are the objects that stake out his ideas. But some passers-by outside the Curwen Gallery, where the works hang until December 3, glimpsing the burnt, frayed and torn bits and pieces rescued for posterity, may have their reservations.

David Hockney's injection of time into his photographic collages, so that we no longer see just one "frozen moment" but many moments, intricately arranged, has produced works that are hugely entertaining and may be seen at the Hayward until February 5. Whether it brings photography nearer to fine art can be left to the committees, but the results are dazzling to look at, and one collage, *My Mother, Bolton Abbey*, is a memorable portrait by any standard. The perspective effects, and the deft selection of colour and texture, turn the exploration of the narrative element into an absorbing journey. Proust has been mentioned, but I think they reminded me more of John Fowles's narrative sleight of hand. Besides the collages, the exhibition has polaroid composites and pages from Hockney's albums, and, as people peered and exclaimed, it was rather like eavesdropping on tourists visiting a stately home. "If you ask me", said a young man after closely inspecting *Gregory swimming*, 120 joined polaroids, "Gregory don't look as though he can swim very well".

Paper as Image, which John Russell Taylor saw in Cambridge, will be at the Crafts Council until December 24 with several important additions. There was cooperation at committee level here, for the exhibits are by an international selection of artists, and are assembled partly to demonstrate that the craft of hand papermaking is alive and well. Many of the works are three-dimensional, and some are suspended, so there is a light-hearted, kite-flying atmosphere to the gallery – which helps to mask the fact that separately some of the images are rather damp squibs.

One object which aroused my curiosity was a real branch hung with green paper leaves that had old botanical prints screened on to them. This turned out to be by **Helmut Becker**, whose exhibition at Canada House is timed to coincide with *Paper as Image*. Here the art and craft debate seems to step through the looking-glass. Becker, who is an Associate Professor of Visual Art in Ontario, processes "paper" from, among other natural materials, flax, which he grows himself. The result is a material so hard and resonant that he can sculpt it into shapes called *Drums* and *Shields*. In his largest exhibit, many of these shapes are strung over a frame of saplings to form *Iroquois Solar Long House*. The gallery walls around the long house glitter with foil, and one is hung with *Solar Forest*, huge streams of cotton paper in spectrum colours. These streams are supposed to signify alternative energy sources, while the natural materials used in the panels link back to those used by stone-age Iroquois and forward to the primitive needs of modern man. But I needed the accompanying text to glean this information.

No text is needed for **David Cox**. John Russell Taylor warmly welcomed his bicentenary exhibition when it opened in Birmingham in July, and now it is at the Victoria and Albert Museum until January 8. A modest man, Cox did not impose an ambitious will or overbearing style on his work, but allowed the subject-matter to dictate to his hand and eye so that time and again the spectator is quietly filled with the sensation of "being there".

Paddy Kitchen

An atmospheric tinge of Spencer: Eric Holt's *West Newton Couple*

Television

Moral science

Sixty-one years ago John Reith, an unemployed Scottish engineer, applied for and got the general managership of the British Broadcasting Company. He recognized that, small as it was, a new power resided therein and that he could have the use of it. Not everyone was so farseeing and, by the time others had caught on, the reins were tight in his huge grasp.

His wartime experiences had affected him greatly and Roger Milner, who wrote *Reith*, which began on BBC1 last night and will conclude tonight, obviously believes – for the first part was studded with wartime flashbacks – that his own world war never finished. Indeed Reith got his first taste of unquestioned power as Transport Officer of the Scottish Rifles, and said that title pleased him more than any of the many he subsequently received because it gave him such power.

At the BBC he strove to combine ethics, as he saw them, with science, carrying out a mission for the Lord. As he emerged last night he merited Churchill's remark about Cripps – "There but for the grace of God goes God" – for his Christianity was of the kind in which righteousness, or maybe self-righteousness, was more easily discernible than charity.

In the BBC pantheon no one matches Reith. His ghost is said to glimmer still, though, over the years, it will have lost some wattage. In contemporary society a man wielding his conscience like a claymore would probably have a short innings. Reith wielded his last night on family, friends, staff, board and government, building up his infant company into a corporation, routing Churchill at the General Strike when the latter sought to put radio in the government's scabbard, amending Baldwin's message to the nation for him and demanding the resignation of his able chief engineer, Peter Eckersley, because he was getting divorced.

It was tremendous stuff. As Reith, Tom Fleming, possibly best known as a hushed voice on regal occasions, naturally towered – and roared – above all. At 6ft 5in he is an inch shorter than his subject was, but he lacked nothing in meeting the challenge.

Roger Milner, who tunnelled through the mountain of Reithian lore as well as the four and a half million words of his diary, has also done a magnificent job. The supporting cast have to dart from the shadows for the power of Reith even obscures the BBC, but Peter Barkworth (Baldwin), Robert Lang (Churchill) and Malcolm Stoddard (Eckersley) darted well.

The director of this epic is Kenneth Ives; the producer, Innes Lloyd. Tonight's 90 minutes will no doubt pass as quickly as last night's. One hopes the BBC will be spared a thunderbolt.

Dennis Hackett

● Opera houses in four countries will be linked by satellite on December 11 for a television programme marking the sixtieth anniversary of the birth of the late Maria Callas. The two-hour programme will present live performances from La Scala in Milan, the Paris Opéra, Covent Garden and the Lyric Opera of Chicago. Rare film excerpts of Callas in performance will also be shown. The programme will be transmitted live in Britain, France and Italy and be shown in the United States the following day.

Opera

Tippett's music makes the best effect

The Midsummer Marriage
San Francisco

Sir Michael Tippett's *The Midsummer Marriage*, almost thirty years past its London première, offers the composer his strongest chance to win a place among the very few modern operas in the regular repertory of international-class houses. Since 1955, critics have been lavish in praise of its expressive, accessible and richly singable score. But they have often been less than compelled by Tippett's aggressively symbolic libretto.

In a determined attempt to demonstrate the viability of one of his favourite operas, Terry McEwen, the San Francisco Opera general director, along with the director John Copley from Covent Garden and the resident conductor David Agler, have invested much money, energy, time and imagination in this work. The result, a US première, was very nearly convincing.

The apparent story, it will be remembered, deals with a crass modern businessman; his daughter, her lover and a large chorus of their friends; his comic secretary and her working-class boyfriend – half Bottom the Weaver, half Papageno. These real-world folk interact, through a Midsummer Day, with near-naked wood sprites, Grecian ancients, an Egyptian soothsayer and the sublime truths of Hindu scripture.

San Francisco's heroic effort began with a unit "temple" set (designer Robin Don) in the shape of a 40-foot-high white plaster head, partly eroded, around which wound a floating green staircase: daughter Jenifer's way up to her anima-heaven. Behind the fingers of a huge hand lay a red-glowing cave: her lover Mark's way down to his animus-hell. The earth and sky around were dappled with layers of abstract greenery, perforated sheets of lime-green steel or plastic. Over this semi-mystical woodland, forever transformed by magical lighting, a credible and superbly trained chorus of about 60, dressed in everyday picnickers' whites, met and mingled easily with the Ancients and 13 lithe, mythical dancers, who leapt, posed and slithered about.

The whole was emotionally persuasive, but the realities of casting and production (plus a few of Tippett's stranger conceits) intruded on one's imaginative ideal, so well sustained by the score. Mary Jane Johnson's Jenifer was superb: both her departure and her return to earth were vocally spellbinding. Sherri Greenawald's Bella (the secretary) was brisk, bright and convincing as a twentieth-century Papagena. But neither of their partners – Dennis Bailey as Mark and Ryland Davies as Jack, the mechanic – was able to maintain the symmetrical balance of power that text and score assert.

Raimund Herincx's King Fisher, the businessman-father, was played as a Texas plutocrat out of *Dallas* tossing about dollar bills. In Act I he sang and acted more Broadway musical than opera, but he let loose his full vocal powers in Act III. Eerie partial-amplification added power to Sheila Nadler's hypnotically deep Sosostris. The role, dramatically, is a ludicrous "Queen of the Night" interjection, at the contralto end of the scale; but vocally it is the high point of the opera.

The San Francisco Opera chorus, under Richard Bradshaw, drew a great deal of human meaning, otherworldly power and sheer beauty out of their lines. Tippett's semi-programmatic ballet music and Terry Gilbert's choreography were less moving and less convincing, although rendered by an excellent troupe of dancers.

David Littlejohn

Darkness into light: semi-mystical woodland transformed for the finale

Concerts

RPO/Temirkanov
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Sibelius's Second Symphony may not aspire to the intellectual heights or the concentrated power of his Fourth and Seventh symphonies, but my goodness it makes up for that with its broad, almost Brucknerian vision of the relationship between mankind and his world. On Sunday that sometimes erratic partnership of Yuri Temirkanov and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra got the work just about right.

Temirkanov's realization, at once both feverish and spacious, was helped considerably by some impassioned yet disciplined string playing, the like of which is rarely heard in London. In the second movement's oscillations between ominous slowness and a breathless, timid scampering every note, no matter how fleeting, was made to count. The brass were on form too, both here and in the finale.

That movement may be conventional in form, but in this performance its stature seemed to grow inexorably as the music progressed. The certainty that is established after the confused no man's land of the Scherzo was not merely consolidated, but transformed into something spiritual, lifting the whole symphony far above the tangible world.

Earlier, Temirkanov's Soviet compatriot, the pianist Eliso Virsaladze, gave a performance of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto that was always admriably solid, and when required poetic. She produces an unusually rich and powerful cantabile, and on this occasion Temirkanov shaped the accompaniment carefully.

But nothing I heard here made me sit up with surprise at Beethoven's daring: rather every revolutionary gesture had been ironed smooth. That feeling happily did not pervade Berlioz's overutre *Le Corsaire*, which the orchestra played with all the outrageous enthusiasm that the music, the product of another marvellously individual mind, deserved. Once more, the orchestra was on its mettle, and if in the Beethoven the sound of the oboes and clarinets was on the raw side, here it seemed perfectly in place.

Stephen Pettitt

Gregory Rose
ICA

The behaviour of the live human voice in its encounter with the electronic tape and control deck will always be one of the most provocative and immediately engaging aspects of electro-acoustic music, as the third of four Sunday afternoon concerts organized by the Electro-Acoustic Music Association of Great Britain showed grippingly.

Gregory Rose's first "solo" spot, David Evan Jones's *Pastoral*, was cunningly preceded by the chill resonances of David Wessel's *Antony*, realized with a digital oscillator bank in 1977 at IRCAM. Sound, still but constantly shifting in density, seemed sucked into and out of space as the land lying between undifferentiated clusters and clear pitch was patiently explored.

Ater that, *Pastoral's* game of human action and reaction was intensified, as the live voice related to another, pre-taped, and to its own live transformations (Stephen Montague at the controls). Words, stuttered from verse and caught in the cross-fire of their own sibilants and glottal ricochets, were integrated into their own and other echoes, setting up a counterpoint of sonic and imotive relationships.

The instant allusive power of the word and its effect on the "orchestration" of percussive sound from throat, gong and metal strip, reached greater sophistication in Tom Endrich's *Savari I*. Mr Rose's voice had only controlled amplification here to fill out his virtuosic patterning of phonetics and words, structured through the rhythmic techniques of the Indian *tal*.

This was by far the richest work of the afternoon. The rest of the time was filled with Simon Wates's *Dangerous Liaisons*, a compact, disruptive tape-abstract of juddering and splintering sound, of metallic and liquid resonances, and with Charles Amirkhanian's *just*, a dated and unnecessary West Coast taped solo sound-text, all rainbows, bandits and bombs.

Hilary Finch

Craig Sheppard
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Some very fine pianists have come second in the Leeds International Piano Competition, but I am not convinced that Craig Sheppard is one of them.

He has an enviable ease and fluency at the keyboard, and a rare command of colour: at the end of Sunday night's recital, "Le Gibet" in *Gaspard de la nuit* was touched in with an eerie sense that the central pedal note was being continually sustained, like an open violin string gently stroked while chords shift around it. In terms of pure (or more often, skilfully mixed and variously blended) colour there was much to admire, too, in Scriabin's Three Etudes Op 65, with each of their conclusions whisked off into thin air, and in Schumann's complete set of Op 21 Novellettes which formed the first half of the concert.

But there is more to Schumann than colour, and to subject these wonderfully varied essays to such extremes of aching, breathless pianissimo and solid, over-pedalled fortissimo seemed wilful. Musical points flashed past unmade as a capricious quest for effect dominated the playing: perhaps the *fortsetzung* of the final piece should sound improvisatory, but as murmured by Sheppard it threatened to peter out altogether.

Sheppard commendably (one would hope it might be a more widespread practice) offered a new work: Peter Feuchtwanger's *Raga Todi*. This is the fifth of the composer's studies in an eastern idiom, and consisted of five minutes' happy chirruping around an Indian raga, varied in the long treble solos while the bass held a chord within whose harmonics the treble could resound; in the final moments, both hands joined in a suddenly Western toccata.

Nicholas Kenyon

London debuts

Virtuosity marred by visual distractions

The members of the **Zukerman-Karr-Lewis Trio** are hardly novices. Eugenia Zukerman, the flautist, travels around the world playing concertos while the double bass and piano duo of Gary Karr and Harmon Lewis have been mesmerizing audiences for a long time now. However this was the first appearance of the three together in Britain, and I must say that it was an intense disappointment, not for the quality of the playing – Miss Zukerman made ravishing sound and Mr Karr's virtuosity was as precise and astonishing as ever – but for the manner in which it was delivered.

For it went beyond innocent extroversion. Even in Bach and Rameau (a flute sonata and one of the *Pièces de clavecin en concert*) points were not made but destroyed by over-emphasis and by visual distractions. Such antics entirely befitted Eugene Kurtz's *The Last Contrabass in Las Vagas*, a supposedly jokey piece about the obsession of the lady narrator (Miss Zukerman) with the double bass. I found it completely devoid of humour. Mr Karr's exhibitionism was much better suited to Bottesini's technically formidable *Fantasie sonnambula* and to salon pieces by Labitzky and Köhler.

A different kind of brashness was evident in the concert given by the **Brass of Aquitaine and London** under the direction of Richard Harvey. This group is an entirely happy collusion between eminent British and French brass players. Their style is not subtle, even when they are playing Gabrieli Canzonas or transcriptions of Gesualdo and Viadana. But you could not want for a more spectacular sound, and the raw bite of the French players contrasts nicely with the more rounded quality of the English, especially in antiphonal passages. Mr Harvey directed two pieces written by himself, a rousing set of variations on *L'Homme armé* and a less spirited work, *La Citadelle*. He is obviously an effects man above all else, but as such a thoroughly professional craftsman.

So too is each member of the **Amsterdam Gemini Ensemble**, a group of six musicians which includes two sets of twins from the same family. In Britten's Phantasy Quartet for oboe and strings they immediately established a homogeneous sound, with eloquent phrasing from the oboist Hen van der Grinten matched by the balanced, rounded ensemble of his colleagues. Geert van Keulen's *Souvenir nostalgique*, described as "a pastiche for flute quartet", was a rather anonymous-sounding and uneventful piece. Nevertheless the quality of the playing did not falter, and neither did it in Simon Cook's idiomatic arrangement for the whole ensemble of Debussy's *Six Epigraphes antiques*.

The Canadian pianist-composer **Diana McIntosh**, who gave a recital with the recorder player **Dvora Marcuse**, is a champion of her country's music, and her own efforts are, on the evidence shown by the pieces she brought to London, at the very least respectable exercises in the mixed medium of taped and live sounds.

Her *Tea for Two at Whipsnade Zoo*, for alto recorder and tape, seemed to have been inspired particularly by the birdlife which no doubt lingers by the cafeteria up there in Bedfordshire, while *Sound Assemblings* (for piano and tape) which together with *Doubletalk* (voice and tape) was receiving a first performance, began to show how the juxtaposition of pre-determined and live elements can raise all sorts of dramatic possibilities. Otherwise, Anne Southam's *Springs of Earth* (1983) was a hypnotic piano piece completely indebted to the music of Steve Reich, while Jean Papineau-Couture *Nuit* (1978) displayed a more traditional link with music of the recent past, most particularly Schoenberg, Webern and Messiaen.

The **Martindale Sidwell Sinfonia** gave the most turgid performance I have heard of Mozart's glorious "Linz" Symphony, as well as a ragged accompaniment to Haydn's First Violin Concerto. This was not the fault of the players (their leader, Diana Cummings, provided a meticulous and beautifully shaped reading of the solo part in the Haydn) but of the conductor, Martindale Sidwell himself, who sadly had the power neither to co-ordinate (witness the disastrous close of the cadenzas in the Haydn) nor, more important, to inspire.

Stephen Pettitt

MEN'S FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Sex and the SINGLE breasted suit

Can you still tell an Englishman by the cut of his suit?

That phrase rings with all the confidence, arrogance and dash of the upper-class English male, who had his personal tailor in Savile Row and prided himself on owing him money.

Now most Englishmen buy their suits off-the-peg, to a price and wear them apologetically as a badge of office un. The single-breasted suit, with jacket flapping open, has undone the sex appeal of the well-cut suit.

The Puritan ethic (and his paunch) came between a man and his jacket buttons around 1953. That was when men stopped believing in a suit to frame and flatter the figure and retreated into the comfort and convention of matching jacket and trousers.

But a good suit is a seductive garment, and a whole new generation has just discovered it. Young men, inspired by pop heroes like Simon le Bon, Nick Heyward and Bryan Ferry, have taken up the tailored suit and injected it with new style. While the worthy businessmen sat in the CBI conference last week with shirt fronts exposed in traditional two-piece suits, the young demand elegant double-breasted jackets, or even grandpapa's double-breasted waistcoat for a three-piece suit.

The fashionable suit is currently cut to a low double [illegible] (almost waist deep) with [illegible] lapels – although they [illegible] now getting slightly wider. Young men choose pleat front trousers, [illegible] jackets and usual- [illegible]. Side vents are [illegible] popular and trousers [illegible] have 19-inch bottoms a [illegible] leg widths are [illegible] as skirt lengths to [illegible]

[illegible] suits [illegible] from [illegible] but this article [illegible] about [illegible] or [illegible] shopping. It is about style [illegible] you have [illegible] designer suits.

Saint Laurent, [illegible] Cerruti, Zegna [illegible] [illegible] people look for [illegible] a sad fact that not one [illegible] is English, although many of them use British cloth and our traditional styling, but with a light touch. Designer labels come in different price categories, with most of the big names doing "couture" and cheaper ranges, starting at £150 and finishing at [illegible] double that figure. The cut [illegible] similar, the fabric much finer [illegible] the better suits.

The weight of cloth has been the main change in men's suits during the past 30 years. The average two-piece suit is now made from 12 oz cloth and can go down to 8 oz. According to Aquascutum, only a thick country suit now weighs in at the once traditional 13 oz. With the lighter weights comes a more streamlined fit which is generally called the "Italian cut". The Italians use some very interesting fabric finishes which might frighten some Englishmen, but even Daks, whose cut has always been wholly English, has now introduced an Italian block with continental styling.

"The Italians have made their name in suit design by going back to first principles of British tailoring," claims Tommy Nutter, who started his career by dressing the Beatles in their button-up collarless jackets (ironically high fashion once again).

Nutter has a Savile Row shop devoted 50-50 to bespoke and ready-to-wear. In it he promotes English cloth and a seductive cut based on British tailoring. His newest suit is a revamped version of the English gentleman's formal suit, with a high-buttoned double-breast (two buttons, show three) which is emerging also among high fashion designer suits.

[illegible] traditional men's outfitters [illegible] [illegible] expect [illegible] punctual assistants lay out their [illegible] striped offerings with [illegible] gloomy relish of an undertaker.

But most stores have improved the look of their suit departments. [illegible] refurbishing (Simpson [illegible] a brighter area last [illegible] by [illegible] up the [illegible]. Austin Reed put in Cue for the younger man and now have three free-standing shops. Harrods break up the floor space with their bespoke department at the back and with pools of designer suits from names like Valentino and Louis Feraud.

If things go on like this buying a suit – as well as wearing one – might soon become a positive pleasure.

GIORGIO ARMANI

Far left: Single-breasted pebble tweed box-jacket and pleat-waist trousers £265 from Armani Emporio collection. Red/grey shirt and woven tie. All from Giorgio Armani's Man's shop, 24 South Molton Street W1.

CERRUTI

Centre left: Chocolate-brown wool double-breasted slimline suit, £165, from Cue Shop at Austin Reed Regent Street only. Pin-striped shirt £17.95, paisley tie and brocade waistcoat £59, all from Austin Reed, 103 Regent Street and Cue branches.

YVES SAINT LAURENT

Above: Peat brown and ochre finely checked wool suit, double-breasted, slightly waisted £331. Striped city shirt £54. Striped tie £15. All from Saint Laurent Rive Gauche 73 New Bond Street and 35 Brompton Road.

TOMMY NUTTER

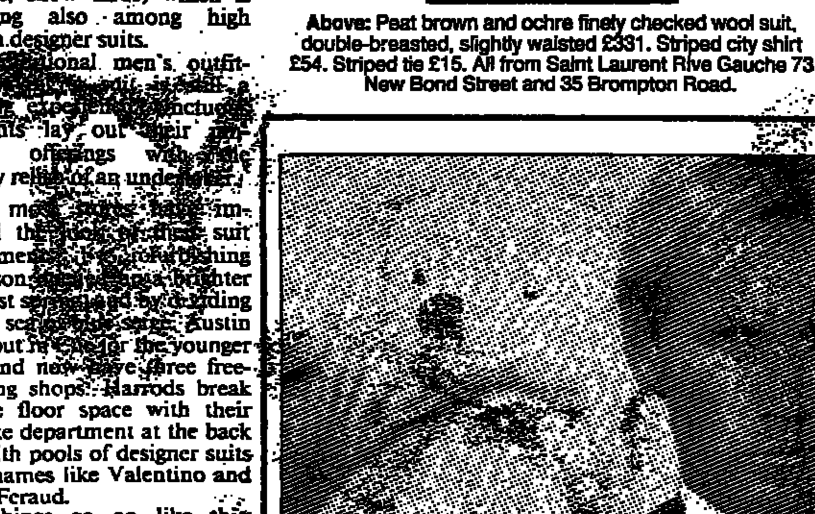
Above: the Englishman's suit in a re-vamped version of the traditional high-buttoned double-breasted suit. In grey worsted herringbone with long jacket and slim trousers £399.50. Cream cotton shirt £35.50. Wedgwood blue brocade waistcoat to order, and spotted bow tie £10.95, all from Tommy Nutter, 18/19 Saville Row, London W1. Rolled umbrella from Marks and Spencer.

DAKS

Left: the English city suit given a streamlined Italian cut. Double-breasted in slate grey, pure wool pin-stripe £215. Fine white cotton shirt by Cerruti £40. Boldly striped tie £35. All from Simpson Piccadilly W1.

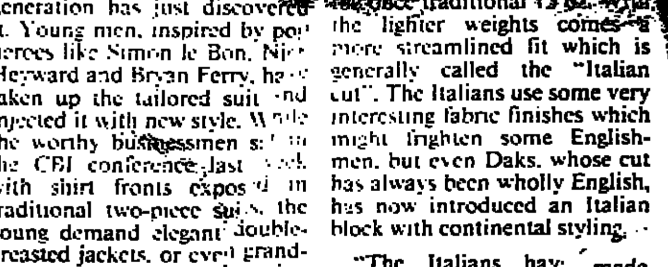
Newly fashionable long hair styled and groomed by GEORGE PHOUNTZI from Geo Phountzi 10 New Cavendish Street W1.

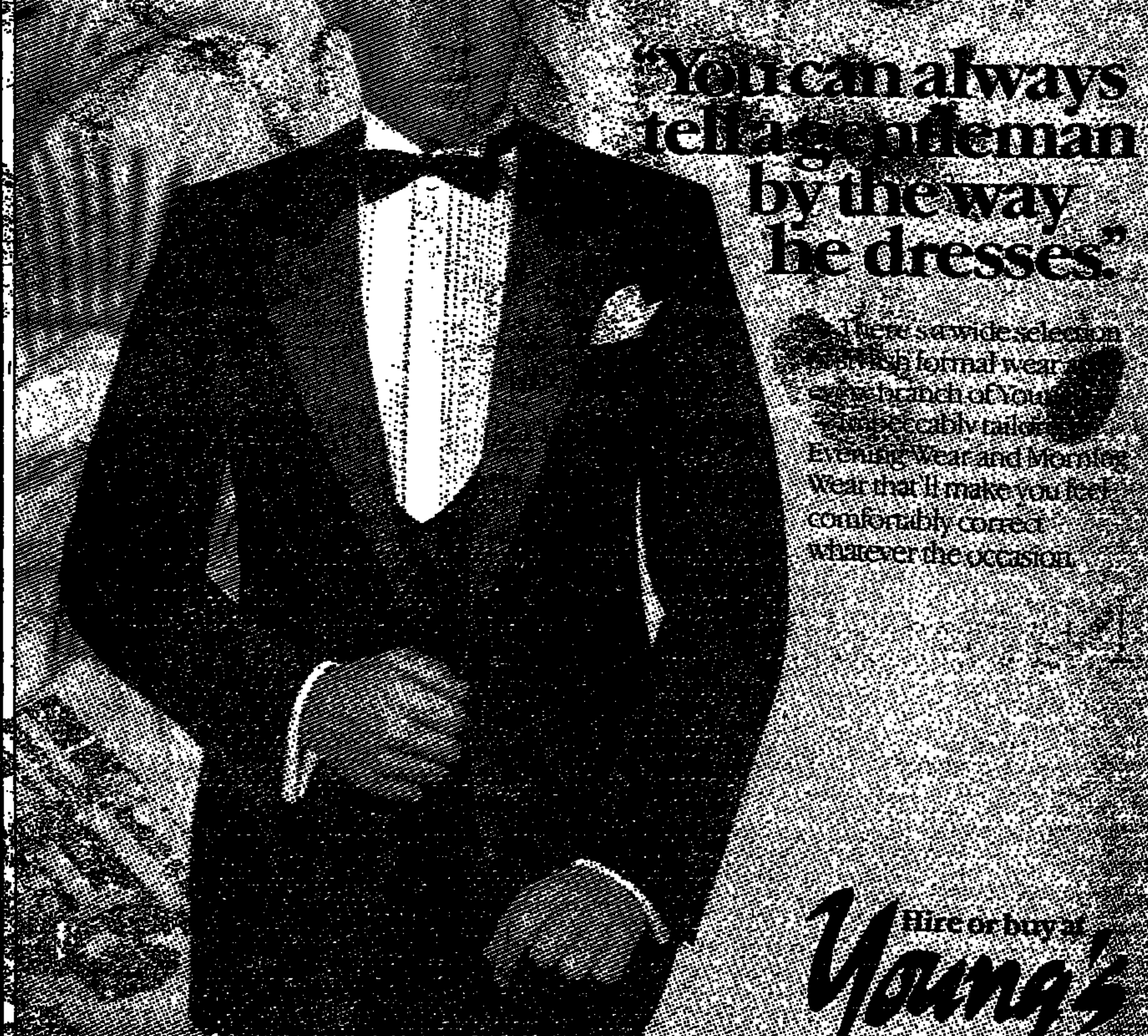
Photographs by BARDO FABIANI

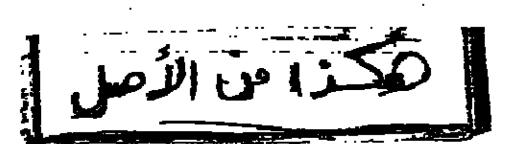


AQUASCUTUM

Above: Classic English city suit with Italian cut. Double-breasted in navy wool pin-stripe £235. Primrose yellow cotton shirt with white collar £32. Schoolboy striped tie £16, silk handkerchief. All from Aquascutum 100 Regent Street, a selection of suits at Liberty, Moss Bros and Aquascutum in Bristol and Manchester.







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THE TIMES DIARY

Ministry of unfilms

As the year itself approaches, the film of *1984*, made in 1955, is in danger of becoming an "unfilm". When undergraduate film student Matthew Prince, studying Orwell's novel for his dissertation, rang the British Film Institute and asked to see it, he learnt that Orwell's estate had granted only limited story rights, and that the film had been withdrawn from circulation in 1973. Mark Hamilton, Orwell's executor, said there was nothing sinister in this disappearance – "the estate simply didn't like the film very much, and always hoped another version would be made". Simon Perry, who produced *Another Time, Another Place*, is currently involved in a remake. Meanwhile, in a truly Orwellian fashion, the original film has even vanished from the film encyclopaedia.

Lady day

Today is the sixty-fourth anniversary of the day that Lady Astor took her seat as the first woman MP. The event was celebrated in the House of Commons by the 300 Group, which aims to increase the number of women in the House. Unfortunately, early guests for the Nancy Astor Day party collided with Miss World contestants on their obligatory tour of Westminster. Moreover, the actress dressed for the occasion as Lady Astor's shade announced that her next acting part was likely to be that of a tragic young woman "living in a fantasy world".

Picture, page 14

Drive-in show

Lady Wynne-Jones is convinced she has discovered the site of Shakespeare's London house. Working from contemporary maps, engravings and other documents, she deduces that the site is on Bankside, "a stone's throw from the original Globe, now under reconstruction". That's the good news. The bad news is that the site is an open NCP car park.

BARRY FANTONI

"The last time I asked, you said your sales conference was in Bradford"

Mac the Knife

Lord Gowrie the Scottish peer looks likely to be remembered as the arts minister who presided over the assassination of subsidized art in Britain. There is, perhaps, a Gowrie precedent here. Greysteil, the Gowrie lord after whom he was named is remembered as one of the men in Mary Queen of Scots' chamber in Holyroodhouse on the night her secretary-musician Riccio was stabbed to death.

Cheesed off

The cheeses sent to Strasbourg last night as the answer of the European Parliament's British Conservative group to the annual beaujolais nouveau race included a "Scottish feta cheese". Conspicuous by its absence in the list of cheeses selected for the Channel crossing was Lymeswold, launched by the Milk Marketing Board last year at a cost of more than £6m.

● It has taken a doctor to diagnose an unnoticed revolution in Whitehall. Dr Donald Acheson, chief medical officer designate at the Department of Health, has noticed that documents there are now bundled, not in the traditional red tape, but in white. He is said to have told a conference of general practitioners the other day, "It's been bled white by the cuts".

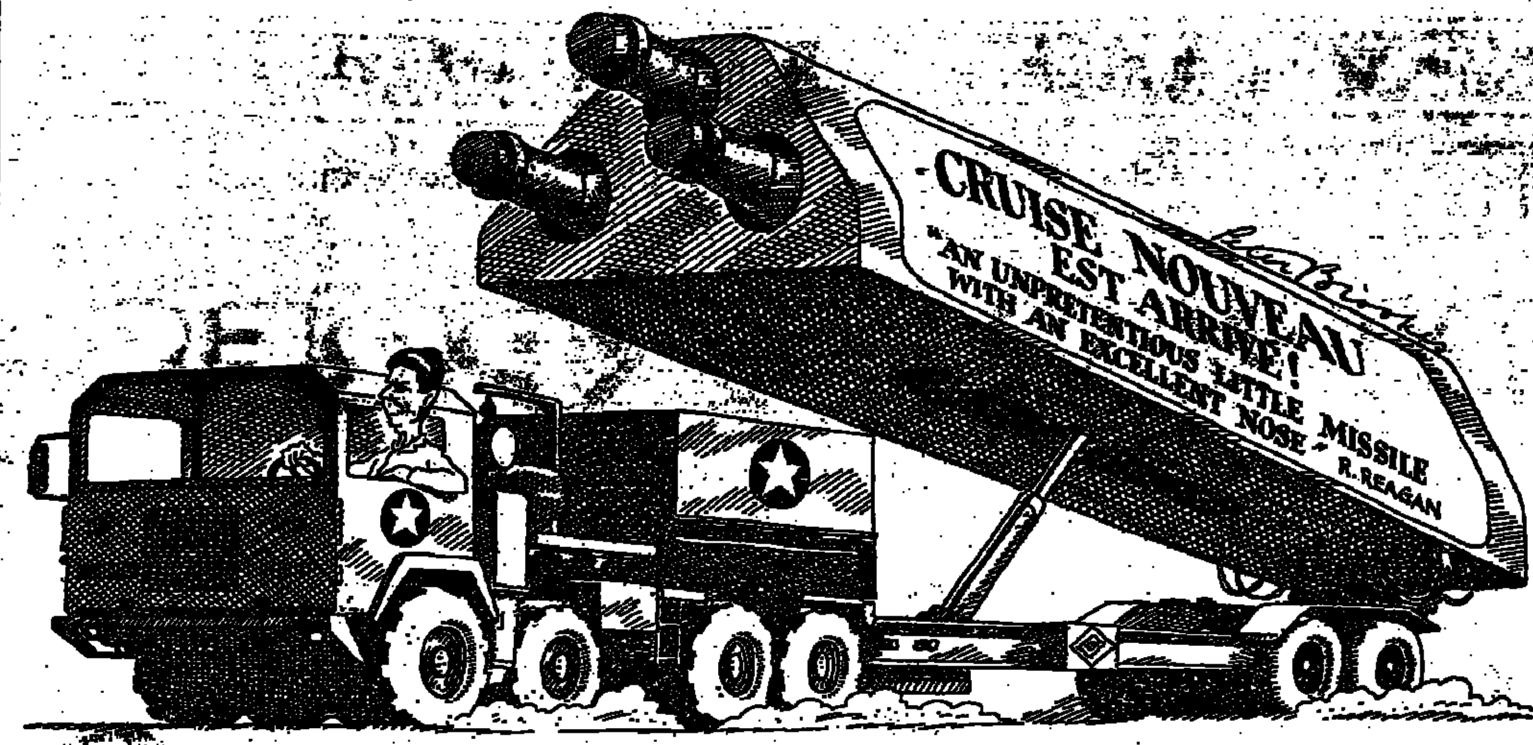
English opening

The Russians are coming to 11 Downing Street on Sunday; not to pick up a few tips on how to run the economy from Chancellor Nigel Lawson, but to celebrate with him the start of the semi-finals of the world chess championships.

The Chancellor is a keen chess player, as is his son Dominic, who helped to persuade Acorn Computers to finance the series. Finding a suitable location for the matches was as tricky as playing chess. Russian contender Garry Kasparov refused to play Soviet defector Viktor Korchnoi in Pasadena, California, and Vassily Smyslov would not go to Abu Dhabi to play the Hungarian Zoltan Ribli. Austria, Holland, Spain and Yugoslavia were on offer, but all were outbid by England, and the matches will now begin next Monday at the Great Eastern Hotel, Bishopsgate, London.

● W. G. V. Balchin's book *The Cornish Landscape*, published yesterday to coincide with the birthday of HRH Prince Charles, Duke of Cornwall, may not please the tetchy Celts who inhabit the said landscape. Throughout the book the Duchy of Cornwall is tactlessly described as "the principality".

PHS



As the missiles arrive, **John Barry** interprets the negotiations

Victory in 'defeat' on cruise

"The trouble with the West," a senior member of the US administration remarked to one of his colleagues a few days ago, "is that we don't know when we have won".

For the women of Greenham Common and their comrades throughout Europe, the grey shapes of giant US transport aircraft glimpsed through the boundary wire as they unloaded the cruise missiles on British soil yesterday – their arrival announced by the Defence Secretary, Michael Heseltine, in the Commons yesterday – will represent a personal defeat and a lethal political disaster. To the politicians and officials involved in Nato's "two-track" decision, however, it is something close to a triumph. The most contentious alliance programme for a generation – the one the Soviet Union has fought hardest to overturn in that time – is reaching fruition on schedule and in an atmosphere of battered but resolute alliance unity.

From that perspective, the impending deployment in Western Europe of 41 Pershing 2 and cruise missiles is a Soviet, not western, foreign policy disaster. For Nato, the argument runs, the failure of the Geneva negotiations makes little difference. The Soviets have deployed more SS-20s throughout the talks; and the best deal even faintly in prospect at Geneva would still leave the Soviets with perhaps 80 SS-20s trained on Europe (not to mention sizeable numbers of their strategic missiles).

For the Soviet Union, by contrast, the failure looming at Geneva brings the prospect of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles which more imaginative negotiating tactics could have averted altogether. For Moscow, in other words, the difference between success and failure at Geneva will be one of kind rather than degree.

Moreover, as the Soviet military stumble towards their threatened response of deploying yet more missiles in Eastern Europe, Moscow is hitting all the alliance problems that Nato has contrived to handle. Despite intense pressure, only East Germany and Czechoslovakia have finally agreed to take the new missiles. Hungary is resisting. Bulgaria is ambivalent. And the Rumanian President Ceausescu is publicly trying to carve an independent policy. Western European governments have already paid the political price; for the Warsaw Pact payment may just be starting.

Those were some of the reflections in the minds of Nato officials who gathered last Thursday in Rome for the latest meeting of the Special Consultative Group, the forum in which the arms-control half of the "two-track" decision is discussed.

Two items dominated the agenda. What is happening at Geneva; in particular, have the Soviets spelled out details of President Andropov's October 27 proposal? (SS-20 launchers down to [illegible] in Europe; a sort-of-freeze on deployments in the Soviet Far East; an [illegible] offer of separate limits on aircraft.) [illegible] it necessary for Nato [illegible] with another proposal of its own.

In Geneva, the talks have [illegible] into torpor while Moscow presumably debates whether, when and how to walk out. The near-paralysis of Kremlin decision-making apparent in the prolonged gestation of Andropov's October 27 proposal is evident still.

When the chief US negotiator, Paul Nitze, read of Andropov's offer – it was published in the guise of an interview in Pravda – he said to his opposite number in Geneva, Yuli Kvitsinsky, that he presumed the Soviet delegation was in a position to table this proposal as a formal document. Kvitsinsky pushed across the table the Pravda text; it was all he had. Even now, more than two weeks later, no formal document has appeared from the Soviet delegation.

Questioning by Nitze has clarified the central point in the offer, however. The cutting of the European SS-20s to 140 is geared to the size of the British and French forces.

The Soviets would never, in practice, bring their SS-20s down to anywhere near 140, because any programme of reductions would soon be interrupted by the rising tide of further Soviet deployments to match British and French efforts. So the Andropov offer turns out to be a sort of arithmetical sleight-of-hand.

But it was the offer's lack of impact in Western Europe which weighed most with the Nato officials in Rome. Given that, does Western European opinion still expect its governments to make one last effort to get an agreement?

The SCG does not make decisions. Rather, it is, as another of its members once described it, "a giant ear into which the Europeans shout messages to Washington". But the consensus among European officials at the meeting was that a last offer would be helpful, particularly to Bonn, but is not essential.

According to others at the meeting, the British were ambivalent. And the American team reserved its position, because back in Washington there is real opposition to any further offer by Nato – opposition which would have to be overcome if President Reagan is to be persuaded.

Not that any Nato initiative at this stage would represent real movement. The debate is really whether it is worth the West putting figures to the proposal announced by President Reagan on September 26. (This conceded the Soviet demand for limits on aircraft; [illegible] not fully to match SS-20s in the Soviet Far East; and made clear [illegible] cuts in Nato deployments [illegible] include reductions in Pershing [illegible] just cruise missiles.)

An option prepared by the US team at Geneva has been copiously leaked over [illegible] days. It goes like this: a global limit of 600 missile warheads, on no more than 200 launchers, [illegible] these launchers to be divided [illegible] between deployments within range of Western Europe and those in the Soviet Far East. With the West agreeing not to match the Soviet eastern deployments and also agreeing to a limit of 36 Pershing 2s, the pattern would look like this:

	Soviet Union	Nato
Europe	300 warheads on 100 SS-20s	292 warheads on 100 launchers. Comprising 36 Pershing 2 and 64 cruise missile launchers, each of which has four cruise missiles (giving 256 cruise missiles).
Far East	300 warheads on 100 SS-20s	None.

This option has received support in Bonn – Chancellor Kohl has given it muted public blessing – and at the SCG it attracted some kind words. But critics pointed to two defects. First, 600 warheads is far too high, so high as to make a nonsense of any notion of arms *control*. And the half-and-half split proposed for the Soviets' western and eastern entitlements gives Moscow too free a ride in the Far East, which would alarm Japan.

Right now, the Soviet Union has 243 SS-20s within range of Europe (with some Washington sources insisting that a further nine SS-20s could be deployed on another site at any time); plus 117 or 126 SS-20s deployed in the East (the total depending on whether you count as operational a site over which there is some dispute within the Washington intelligence community). The ratio of western to eastern deployments is this more nearly 2:1 than 1:1.

So a different set of figures was discussed in Rome. Instead of a global total of 600 warheads, the American team floated the idea of 270. And the Soviets would be required to split these between west and east in its current ratio of 2:1. But, as in the plan emanating from Geneva, the West would still offer to cut its Pershing 2s to 36.

That would give the following pattern:

	Soviet Union	Nato
Europe	180 warheads on 60 SS-20s	180 warheads on 36 Pershing 2s and 144 cruise missiles (which means 36 cruise missile launchers, each having four missiles).
Far East	90 warheads on 30 SS-20s	None

The Rome meeting did not discuss aircraft numbers.

Washington has played around with other possible totals and other possible divisions between east and west. But the one above is that favoured by those in Washington – mainly in the State Department – who want a last public effort.

But there is powerful opposition in Washington to any offer – opposition led by Defence Secretary Weinberger – on the grounds that it is foolish for the West to start, in effect, negotiating with itself in the absence of a possible Soviet response.

Even the advocates of a new offer do not pretend it will achieve much. It will not stop a Soviet walk-out, though it might make a walk-out more embarrassing, which in turn might persuade Moscow to announce merely that it was withdrawing Kvitsiinsky from Geneva "for consultations" or some such phrase. That would make it easier for the Soviets to come back to Geneva in the New Year.

In Bonn, meanwhile, a new offer might make it easier for Helmut Schmiddt to stand out against those in the SPD who want him to denounce the Nato deployments he played so large a part in planning. Nothing is going to stop the SPD as a whole repudiating the programme. But Schmidt still speaks or a sizeable slice of the German public, so it would be sensible to help him.

In sum, the calculations at this stage are wholly political. And this time the opposition within Washington could well triumph. Reportedly, the mood as the SCG meeting broke up was that it is no better than evens that any new offer will be endorsed by President Reagan.

Roger Scruton

When the writ of law stops running

[illegible] happened, the issue of principle remains: should the United States be prepared to act in defiance of international law, when its long-term interests are threatened by obeying it? Its enemies will continue to fabricate the occasions: how then should the United States respond? I believe that the answer is obvious. However, because what is obvious to me may not be obvious to others, I shall give my reasons.

Consider, for the moment, not international law, but the ordinary domestic law of a state. Two things make it possible for a society to be governed by law: the disposition of the state to enforce the law, and that of the citizens to obey it. The importance of the second condition is not always recognized. The erection of impartial machinery of justice (whereby the state enforces the law against all malefactors including, where necessary, itself), will not suffice to secure a rule of law. The state is rendered incompetent by widespread disobedience, and the machinery of justice will work only when malefactors are rare. A rule of law requires a society of law-abiding citizens. The law does not create those citizens. They exist by virtue of their "public spirit", and a public spirit may take centuries of civilization to acquire.

International law must be understood on the analogy with municipal law: for we have no other model for it. There will be an international rule of law only if there is a power to enforce it, and a general readiness to obey it. It is obvious that, in present conditions, neither requirement is satisfied. The power of the United Nations is a power not of coercion but of influence, and the influence is steadily declining. Half of the members of the UN cannot obey their own laws, let alone laws made for them by others. Hence the institution has – and with reason – become so discredited in the eyes of law-abiding nations that it cannot really influence their conduct. Still less can it influence the conduct of those nations which are disposed to violate whatever law they choose.

The second requirement of the rule of law is also absent. The member states of the United Nations are not, on the whole, "law-abiding citizens" of an international policy, and their good opinion is not always something that an honest person should seek or value. A substantial number of the delegates who sit at the United Nations General Assembly represent, not the people of the nation whose name they bear, but cliques of gangsters (very often military men) who obtained power by force, and who have no intention of relinquishing power by any legal process. Other states are ruled by the successors of such cliques, who have crept stealthily to power in the manner of Mr Andropov, to enjoy at the threshold of death a mouthful of the bitter fruit of tyranny. Most of these ruling cliques have silenced opposition within their borders, and devote their diplomatic efforts to silencing opposition beyond them.

For such states, law is a facade, and diplomacy (to parody Clausewitz) war by other means. Such states could not rule by law; for to accept the rule of law is to limit your power, by placing in the hand of the ordinary citizen the only thing that can protect him from dictatorship. Of course these states *pretend* to rule by law. But in any real conflict with the individual the law is brushed aside, usually by a judge acting under instructions from the dictatorship. Law becomes an exercise in propaganda, but when real interests are threatened, either at home or abroad, it is at once replaced by force as the only principle of political movement.

A state that is not governed by law in its dealings with its own subjects cannot be governed by law in its dealings with other states. In the last analysis, it is only public opinion at home that can compel a government to abide by the precepts of international law and, where this opinion is silenced, the compulsion is no longer felt. The United States is subject to the power of public opinion, spontaneously generated by its domestic rule of law. Its principal enemy – the Soviet Union – is not ruled by law, but by force, without legal opposition, and without the kind of public opinion that would compel it to obey international legislation. Soviet policy towards the United States is inimical, based on ideological aversion, and on a domestic need for the "objective enemy", through whom to justify the privations suffered by the Soviet people. Cuba has its own reasons for hatred of the United States. But *it is* no more bound by the constraint of law than is its ally, and no more susceptible than is its ally to the correcting pressures of legal opposition and public opinion.

To imagine that you can always deal with such states through the medium of law is to give way to a dangerous fantasy. Law is not an independent influence on their behaviour. There is not, within the structure of their domestic government, the responsiveness to law which would enable them to respond also to the law of nations. In any crucial encounter they cast all such niceties aside; and we must, when dealing with them, be prepared to do likewise, or else weaken our defences to the point of danger.

We all wish for that "perpetual peace", in which conflict between nations is resolved by law, and never by force. But, when the most aggressive nations cannot respond to law we must – if we are to achieve the precarious peace which is alone achievable – confront them at the deeper level of genuine enmity. We Europeans, who created the idea of international law, are disposed to believe that the world can be governed by a mere idea. We thereby fall victim to our perennial illusion, which is to believe that the principles whereby we *live* apply beyond the boundaries of the civilization which created them.

John Young

A land of UHT and honey

Some months ago in these columns I bewailed the insidious encroachment of UHT milk, an unpleasant whitish liquid which is guaranteed to ruin the taste of a cup of tea or coffee. I am glad to say that many readers agreed with me, including the then Minister of Agriculture, Mr Peter Walker, who called UHT milk [illegible] and said that even his [illegible] not touch it.

[illegible] not think that the unappetizing [illegible] its nasty [illegible] plastic container probably a [illegible] measure that would ever offer a serious challenge to the noble British pinta, in its gleaming glass bottle. But you would be wrong.

For on Thursday the floodgates are due to be opened and for the first time in our island history, foreign milk – or what purports to be milk – will be on sale in British shops. All that stands in the way is the House of Commons, which will be urged on Wednesday evening to throw out the new regulations and tell the European Court to mind its own business.

If this reads like a jingoist parody, you should have heard some of the statements that have been flying around in the last few days. If we are to believe the Dairy Trade Federation, for example, the whole future of doorstep deliveries is in jeopardy, thousands of jobs in the industry are threatened, and the housebound, the sick, the elderly and the handicapped may be deprived of regular visits from their very good friend, the milkman.

The agribusiness is normally a notably friendly and hospitable one. But at a Federation press conference last Thursday, wretched hacks who dared to suggest that, if cut price UHT milk was going to prove all that popular, the British industry might try producing and selling it itself instead of leaving it to the French and the Irish, were brusquely told that they did not know what they were talking about. One official was heard to mutter something about having supposed we were all British.

To be fair, however, what has enraged the Federation is not the prospect of a free-for-all in UHT, which accounts for less than 1 per cent of the market, but that the regulations have been arbitarily extended to allow the import of sterilized milk and frozen pasteurized cream.

That, it claims, is a betrayal of faith. European Court rulings that the continued ban on imports on health and hygiene grounds could no longer be justified referred only on UHT. The decision by Mr Michael Jopling, Mr Walker's successor, to include sterilized milk, which represents about 6 per cent of the market, and in some parts of Britain as much as 10 per cent, is an altogether different and graver issue.

The Federation claims that milking parlours and creameries in other European countries do not match Britain's strict hygiene standards. For example, the presence in milk of antibiotic residues, from the treatment of cows for udder infections like mastitis, is illegal, because they may cause allergic reactions or transfer immunity to humans.

Farmers are warned not to sell milk within five days of treatment, and recent random testing showed antibiotic traces in only 0.22 per cent of all samples, the lowest level ever. But a similar exercise carried out by the Western Regional Health Board in the Republic of Ireland found the 74 per cent of samples were contaminated.

But that is not all. The wily foreigner is also capable of deceit when it comes to labelling. At the aforementioned press conference, a small carton was produced which had beeen bought from a very well known London store.

To was labelled: "Fresh pasteurized cream from Normandy", whereas in fact it was a cultured cream and could not have been legally sold if it were fresh.

Despite all-party opposition to the regulations, there are fears that Mr Jopling, as the former government Chief Whip, may try to blugeon them through. On the other hand he could take a leaf out of the French book and declare that the only permitted ports of entry would be in, say, the Outer Hebrides or Caithness. By jingo, that would show them.

Ars longa, Booker brevis

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

I think we had better straighten out our ideas about literature, publication, book prizes and book promotion. There has of late been much high-minded comment about such enterprises as the "12 Best Post-War Novels" and the Booker prize; Mr Christopher Booker (no relation) was speaking, or perhaps sniffing, for such views a few days ago when he wrote that:

> The publishing and bookselling trade has never been so geared to producing vast quantities of glossily packaged, frenetically publicized books, the great majority of which ... are little more than rubbish ... Most of those engaged in "the book business" have been swept up into a self-deluding charade which has ... little to do with the real merits of literature ...

At the same time Mr Nicholas de Jongh, taking a welcome break from his normal weekly announcement that the Royal Shakespeare Company is about to close down for lack of funds, devoted himself to a theme nowadays heard at least as frequently as Mr Booker's; he declared that the Arts Council's Literature Department, Marghanita Laski up, has failed the nation and must go, adducing as his evidence that:

> There could be no more damning testimony to the literature department's creative bankruptcy than the fact that for the last two financial years ... the department failed to spend a considerable portion of its grant allocation ... In the last two years it has focused attention on the encouragement of readers rather than writers ...

On the face of it, the argument espoused by the high-minded Booker (who writes on vellum in an unheated monk's cell with a signed photograph of Aristotle on the wall before him) is the very opposite of that put forward by the low-minded de Jongh (who writes at Langan's Brasserie on a word-processor lightly sprinkled with Beaujolais Nouveau). The one is appalled at the publication and boosting of "non-books by non-authors"; the other is so eager for more authors to get their bread in the gravy that he condemns the Arts Council for withholding bursaries from the authors of "indifferent work" – presumably Booker's "non-books by non-authors". Booker condemns the "seedy mediocrity" of his namesake prize, and deplores the "huge, fraudulent structures" of the publicity machine; de Jongh calls for a Literature Trust to "seek out serious writers far more successfully than the Literature Department has managed" – no doubt with the aid of Booker's "huge, fraudulent structure" – and denounces the "lofty elitists" who have neglected such essential seeking, presumably with the applause of Booker.

Yet it seems to me that both of these critics of the present state of affairs are trapped in the same fallacy. They assume that literature is a plant as frail and endangered as the darling buds of May and that it can flourish only if the right conditions – more money in de Jongh's view, less vulgarity in Booker's – are present; they also believe that whatever the right conditions are they can be brought into being by the actions of the right people.

When the Decca Record Company made its historic first recording of *The Ring*, the BBC in turn made a television programme about its making. The *Songwriters' Guild News* protested at the lavishing of such resources on such a work, and asked indignantly: "Can the BBC find no British work of comparable stature to film? If not, surely they could have commissioned one."

To be sure, that is a somewhat extreme form of missing the point, but in principle the writer was doing the same as Messrs Booker and de Jongh (and for that matter Fay Weldon, whose speech at the Booker Prize award dinner managed to combine both of their approaches). For you see, a publisher – or a Literature Trust, or an Arts Council, or for that matter a committee of angels presided over jointly by Shakespeare, Homer and Tolstoy – can draw up a book contract for an author to sign, so scrupulously and tightly drafted that it binds him inescapably to produce, under the most fearsome penalties, a book of the required subject and the required length at the required time; they can make sure that he will not dare to spend the advance on fast women and slow horses; they can insist that they monitor his progress chapter by chapter; they can demand that he provides photographs, diagrams and an index at his own expense; they can leave him in no doubt that if the book results in a libel action, they will hold him responsible for all damages and costs; but in this world, and I suspect in the next [illegible], no enforceable contract can contain, even as a sub-clause of a sub-section of a sub-heading, any guarantee that the book, when delivered, will be found to be a masterpiece.

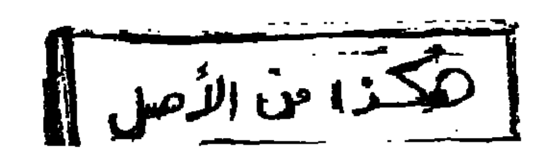
One view holds that unless writers are given more of other people's money literature will die out; the other states that unless writers are given less of other people's noise the same unhappy fate will befall the art. The proponents of the first view cannot accept that the quality of the writing should be the test for a handout ("The contraction in the number of bursaries – on the ground that too much indifferent work had been supported – may have been a tactical mistake"); the advocates of the second welcome the suspicion that the self-publicizing shrewdness of the Booker Prize donors has [illegible] the sole beneficiaries of their generosity [are] a handful of rapacious publishers and their lucky authors").

I do not believe that any true work of literature will come out of any scheme of public grants to authors, that would otherwise never have been written; not do I believe that any scheme of private prizes to unworthy recipients will inhibit any worthy but disappointed writer from producing a true work of literature if that is what he has in him. The often-made analogy with opera and drama is false: for the performance arts hundreds of people are required, with complex relationships and valuable time, and in modern conditions these often cannot be provided at unsubsidized cost. But for a book all that is required is one man or one woman, equipped with one pencil and one packet of paper.

That simple combination will not be irreparably broken by the sound and fury of the literary circus, nor will it be in the least affected by the production of non-books by non-authors. Neither Harold Robbins nor Marghanita Laski, neither "the books business" nor the "lofty idealists", have any power to harm or to create literature, which has never been, cannot be, and never will be, created by anything but the interaction of a single mind and a single soul.

"What is art", asked Samuel Butler, "that it should have a sake?" We might well ask, and it is not nearly so easy to find an answer as it should be. I rely instead on the Sieve of History. Chatterton died of poverty, but his work lives; Marie Corelli died of diamonds, but hers does not. On the other hand, Thomas Mann was a genius and made a lot of money from his books; the ninety-fifth imitation of *The Day of the Jackal* was neither better nor worse than the original, and was remaindered a fortnight after publication. I tell you that justice does rule the world, and books are not exempt from its judgments, eccentric or capricious though these sometimes seem.

I do not object to the giving of modest sums, provided out of our taxes, to authors considered fitted to receive them. Nor do I object to the giving of huge sums, provided by commercial sponsors, to authors plainly unfitted to receive anything but cries of derision. But the cause of literature will be neither advanced nor set back by either. Mr Booker and Mr de Jongh will stay in after school and write out 100 times: "Shakespeare said 'Not marble, nor the gilded monuments Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rhyme', and Shakespeare was right."



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MAN IN THE IRON MASK

Soviet officials are assuring Western journalists that President Andropov will soon reappear in public. After more than three months' absence, however, it is questionable whether he can establish his control over the Politburo on his return, since his health as he approaches seventy will remain in doubt. He has not succeeded in replenishing the leadership with his own men, and even those who, like Geidar Aliev and Grigory Romanov, were promoted after the death of Mr Brezhnev, are unlikely to pin their career to a man who appears to have little future.

Not only did Mr Andropov make history by failing to take the salute along with the other leaders on the anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik seizure of power; even more significantly, he did not receive the *normal* tributes of a personal nature in the speeches of the other Politburo members in the days which followed. On the contrary, last Thursday *Pravda* carried an editorial honouring Mr Brezhnev, praising his contribution to the economic and social development of the USSR, and to the relaxation of international tensions. President Andropov emerged as merely continuing established party policy, despite his well publicized efforts to improve the corrupt, inefficient system left by his predecessor.

This might suggest that Konstantin Chernenko, seen as Leonid Brezhnev's choice and a rival to Mr Andropov for the post of General Secretary, is making a come-back as the central figure in a replacement leadership. Yet he is now 72; having been passed over before, and having since lost important responsibilities, he seems no more likey than other possible stop-gaps such as Viktor Grishin, who is three years younger and the leader of the Moscow party organization.

Mr Chernenko does have the considerable advantage of seven years' experience in the other top party body, the Secretariat. Of the other nine full members of the Politburo (excluding Mr Andropov) only Mikhail Gorbachev, 52, and Grigory Romanov, 60, are in both top groups, which gives them a distinct advantage over Geidar Aliev, also 60, who came from Azerbaidzhan to Moscow in November last year as a first deputy premier.

Of course so little is known about the personalities and real policy preferences of possible successors that the attention this question receives in the West greatly exceeds its value. Mr Romanov presided over a considerable rise in industrial production as party boss in Lenigrad for more than a decade. He has visited France, Italy and Norway and been on delegations to China, Cuba Vietnam and other communist countries. Mikhail Gorbachev has visited France, West Germany, Belgium and Canada, where earlier this year he headed a Soviet delegation and made some impact with his comments on East-West relations. He has experience of directing both agriculture and industry. Yet Mr Andropov's career was largely that of a faceless bureaucrat operating in a most unpleasant system. He became General Secretary without showing any interest in travelling to the West and without much experience of economic management either.

Perhaps most significant is the impression of a moribund political system which arises from contemplating the elderly, uninspiring leaders standing on the mausoleum of the dead Lenin, from whom they claim their legitimacy. Even in the absence of the General Secretary, party control over the whole country grinds on, supported by those whose career depends on it, and suffered in passive acceptance by most others. Change for the better in domestic and foreign policy seems as unlikely as the sudden emergence in the near future of a dynamic new leadership.

CALLING ON THE CARDINAL

Priests and ministers of religion, acting under conscience, may feel obliged to take positions against the policies and actions of the reigning power. Thomas à Becket and Thomas More both did so and paid with their lives. The Reverend Dick Sheppard, in our own time, took a stand for unqualified pacifism against the opinion of the state and the majority of the public. Yet he was everywhere respected for it, not simply because ours is a more tolerant century, but because he was understood to be acting in obedience to an absolute religious principle which transcended the interest of rival states, and political creeds.

That, however, is not how the majority of his Roman Catholic co-religionists are likely to see the action of Mgr Bruce Kent, the general secretary of CND, in addressing the Communist Party at the weekend, and doing so (as he put it) not simply as a duty but as a pleasure. He declared the Communist Party and CND to be "partners in the cause of peace" and exposed something of his own attitude of mind by praising the *Morning Star* for its "steady, honest and generous coverage of the whole disarmament case."

Mgr Kent is entitled to believe that his Christian duty obliges him to advocate unilateral nuclear disarmament and to accept in his campaign the help of Communists and anyone else who agrees with him on the question. But that is quite different from proclaiming close partnership with a political party which uses the nuclear arms campaign to promote international policies generally believed to be to the advantage of the country most dangerous to the West, and most systematically inimicable to Christianity as well.

That Mgr Kent takes his position in good faith is beside the point. The question is whether, by closely identifying his CND role with this kind of political activity he affronts the good faith of the larger number of Roman Catholics who do not believe that their Christian duty leads them to his position, but may have to accept him as a ministering priest. Earlier this year, Cardinal Hume warned Mgr Kent that if CND became more "political" it might be inappropriate for a priest to be so closely associated with it, and that he might have to stand down. For the time being, however, Mgr Kent was not confronted with a hard choice between his religious calling and his CND cause since the Cardinal recognized the supreme importance of the nuclear arms question for any Christian.

In the summer, the papal Pro-Nuncio, Mgr Bruno Heim, caused some distress among Catholics by suggesting that Mgr Kent might be serving Soviet interests. Yet is was a suggestion hardly discredited by Mgr Kent's own reported observation, in an interview in the Morning Star on May 25, that historically it is the West that has made the running in the arms race, with the East constantly trying to catch up, and making the most constructive disarmament proposals. That seems to touch more upon political opinion than the consequences of faith and doctrine. Mgr Kent's weekend rhetoric to his Communist audience formalises his position. Cardinal Hume was undoubtedly right to give Mgr Kent a second chance in April. He would not be wrong now, in the interests of the wider Communion, if he decided to change his mind.

CARVE-UP AT REUTERS

Reuters is known to the public as a news agency, collecting and disseminating the raw material of much of what appears in newspapers and is heard on broadcasting services the world over. It is the most famous, if not always and in all respects the best, agency of its kind. A related activity, which has always been its most profitable, is less widely known. This is the provision of intelligence for and about financial markets. Paul Julius (later Baron de) Reuter was into that from the word go in 1851. He would have approved the nature as well as the profits of the electronic business information services that the company has developed in the past ten years with such spectacular results.

Success has brought its problems. The financial services side of the business is now so dominant and potentially expansive as to threaten to eclipse and possibly to distort the general news gathering operation. And now the owners, who are the newspapers of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand through the medium of their trade associations or cooperatives, four in number, see a billion pounds or more locked up in this most valuable asset and would like to release it by means of a public flotation.

Reuters has been through several types of ownership in the course of its history. Each change is accompanied by public heart-searching, for already early in the century Reuters had become a national institution exciting protective feelings. The last major change of ownership was in 1941. The war had truncated the agency's operations and revenues. It was then wholly owned by the Press Association, a cooperative of provincial newspapers. The Newspaper Proprietors Association, representative of the national newspapers, offered to secure the agency by purchasing half the shares for £170,000 (its holding is now put at £400m.).

Alarm bells rang at Westminster. There was a short adjournment debate in the Commons opened by Clement Davies. He said the source of news should be pure and undefiled, a description he witheld from Fleet Street's press barons. Other speakers expressed similar concern at the press lords getting their hands on Reuters. A BBC-like arrangement was proposed. Brendan Bracken, the Minister for Information, went in to bat for the barons. But he owned that there was public concern. He and the Chancellor of the Exchequer were talking to the parties and would say to them, "It is desirable on the whole that you should have some form of trusteeship".

Six days later the trust arrangement was announced. A declaration of trust signed by the PA and NPA set forth the principles of the new ownership, "which is regarded as in the nature of a trust rather than as an investment". The most important principles were that Reuters should at no time pass into the hands of any one interest, group or faction; and that the agency's integrity, independence and freedom from bias should be preserved. Moreover the trust was to be irrevocable for 21 years. Thereafter it could be dissolved only if in the opinion of the Lord Chief Justice its objects could not continue to be secured by the form of the trust in the then existing circumstances. Enter surprisingly the Lord Chief Justice.

It looked good. It was meant to look good. Is it good? Reuters' legal advisers tell them that the trust is not a trust in law but a shareholders' agreement and therefore terminable by the unanimous decision of the four shareholders without reference to any third party. So much for the pieties about trust before investment, easier to observe of a loss-making than a fortune-making responsibility; and so much for the protective machinery. Exit surprisingly the Lord Chief Justice.

The Attorney General said yesterday he has no responsibility in the matter since whatever the Reuters trust may be it is not a charitable trust. The chairman of the trustees, a body distinct from the board, said they will seek independent legal advice if a scheme of capital reconstruction is put to them. Trust law is a difficult area. It is indeed important that the status of the Reuters trust and the legal obligations of the board (not to mention the role of the Lord Chief Justice) should be clarified before things are taken much further.

The first guarantee of the objectivity and accuracy of the Reuters news service lies in the professionalism of directors and staff. The second guarantee is the fact that a biased, prejudiced or propagandist news agency would not have enough takers of its tapes in the free world to be a commercial proposition. Here at least the tendency of the market is to purify. But the existence of these practical defences does not make unnecessary or merely ornamental the sort of guarantees that the Reuters trust sought to offer. That is especially the case when the present danger is that Reuters as a news agency may be neglected or even smothered by Reuters as a hugely profitable provider of financial services.

Two objects are to be achieved. One is to secure out of the profits of the market intelligence side of the business the financial future and sufficiency of development capital for the news agency side of the business. The second object is to ensure that there remains a sufficient (and sufficiently spread) newspaper interest in the control of the company to prevent the neglect or distortion of that part of its activities.

Several devices have been employed elsewhere with that sort of object in view: two classes of share, voting and non-voting; veto powers of a specified kind built into founders' shares; or – and this is perhaps the most promising avenue – a division of the shares with most of them being floated or sold on the stock exchange, but 30 per cent say retained, with veto powers, by the four press bodies through which newspaper interests now participate in Reuters.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Business costs and confidence

From Mr Martin G. Wassell

Sir, On my return from abroad today, I have just seen your excellent leader (November 8) on the gloom-mongers of the CBI. You do not, however, have to worry that the rest of the world cannot be expected to know of those increasingly healthy aspects of the British economy which you enumerate simply because some of our own businessmen at Glasgow appeared not to have noticed them.

Judging from my own not inconsiderable contact with foreign businessmen, the latter not only have a good grasp of the facts you mention but (particularly the European businessmen) willingly admit to envy. What commentators in the UK sceptically refer to as "the Thatcher experiment" is widely admired by foreign businessmen as an exercise in sound policy-making which is slowly but surely reversing this country's long-term economic decline. I even had Pitt the Younger quoted at me recently by a Dutch businessman: "England has saved herself by her exertions, and will, as I trust, save Europe by her example"!

Incidentally, there is one important point in the context of your leader which you did not raise. Why for the past couple of decades or so has British management, on average, failed so dramatically to protect profit margins in industry? The CBI frequently draws attention to the severity of the slump in rates of return and the profit share in the UK compared with virtually every other advanced industrial nation. The implication of that undeniable fact, however, is that British management has (until very recently) been bad at controlling its costs – most notably wage costs per unit of output.

Moreover, if, as is likely, a principal reason for management's poor performance in this respect is that it has had to contend with Britain's peculiarly lawless system of industrial relations, why has the CBI not been more resolute in supporting this Government's efforts to place our trade unions within a framework of law more comparable to that of other industrial countries?

The CBI continues to campaign hard for the Government to alleviate the burden on business of such costs as rates and the national insurance surcharge; and it is easy to agree that a main aim of policy should be to improve substantially the profitability of industry. But, given the track record of British management as a whole, how can any government feel really confident that the reliefs it may provide will translate into higher profits and investment rather than into higher pay settlements?

Ultimately, however sympathetic or generous a government may be towards business, it cannot raise corporate profitability if management cannot maintain a firm grip on the costs within its own control. The CBI is at its most valuable when it is reminding its members of that.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN G. WASSELL,
The Institute of Economic Affairs,
2 Lord North Street,
Westminster, SW1.
November 11.

The human needs of social justice

From Mr Henry Parris

Sir, Professor von Hayek states (feature, November 11) that he has "no idea what 'social market economy' can possibly mean". It is a strange confession from an economist and Nobel laureate. But since he appears to seek enlightenment, it would be churlish not to respond.

A social market economy is one which supplies those needs of individuals which the market fails to provide. In some cases, the deficiencies are on the demand side. For example, the income of the old is usually inadequate because they no longer have labour to sell. The mentally handicapped are not only unable to sell their labour, but cannot use money to buy clothing, food and shelter even if they have any.

In other cases the weakness is on the supply side. Many producers bring goods and services to the market which are in excess of the effective demand. Pharmaceutical companies and professors of economics are cases in point. The state intervenes to raise the demand above the market level.

In other cases the costs of providing a service – environmental health, for example – may be difficult to bring home to those who enjoy the benefits. So they are met out of taxation instead of being charged to individual customers.

If, as I think, defence, law and order should be viewed in the same economic light, an additional argument applies. They require the use of force, so if entrepreneurs come forward to provide such services, the state should refuse to contract them out for reasons which the news from Lebanon daily makes clear.

Admittedly, the terminology is confusing, and if Professor Hayek wishes to change it, he has my support. But the underlying concepts are clear and built into the fabric of every civilised state.

Why not abbreviate the offending phrase simply to "the economy" and acknowledge that it has a non-market as well as a market side?

Yours faithfully,
HENRY PARRIS
White Lodge,
15 Murdoch Road,
Wokingham,
Berkshire.
November 12.

From Mr Edgar Palamountain

Sir, Few things need saying more often than those so eloquently expressed by Professor von Hayek (November 11).

On the central theme of "social justice", however, he could have invoked the authority of a more eminent critic than Charles Curran. I feel sure Sir Charles would happily defer to T. S. Eliot, who wrote that the term "should never be employed unless the user is prepared to define clearly what social justice means to him and why he thinks it is just".

To me only a subjective definition seems possible. Social justice is the pattern of relative material rewards favoured by the user of the term and his friends.

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR PALAMOUNTAIN.
Duns Tew Manor,
Oxford.
November 11.

From Mr Jack Hendy

Sir, Professor F. A. Hayek seems obliged to make use of an unconscionable number of words in order to paraphrase the simple question that Cain once asked of God: "Am I my brother's keeper?".

Yours faithfully,
JACK HENDY,
1 Portherras Cross,
Pendeen, Penzance,
Cornwall.
November 11.

Origin of the Marshall Plan

From Lord Roll of Ipsden

Sir, I have not yet had an opportunity of reading Lord Bullock's third volume on Bevin, but I cannot believe that his account of the origin of the Marshall Plan could be such as to justify the manner in which your reviewer, Woodrow Wyatt, refers to it (November 10).

To say that Marshall "tossed off a vague suggestion in June, 1947" is to give a totally misleading impression of the weeks of anxious study by the American Administration of the economic plight of Western Europe and the campaign to prepare Congressional and public opinion for some American action. This included a speech by the Under-Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, at Cleveland, Mississippi, on May 8 which President Truman described as the "prologue" to the Marshall Plan.

Nor is it accurate to say that "as usual, sleepy Foreign Office officials missed the significance of an important event". Whitehall was well aware that something was afoot (even though it was impossible to know in advance what the Administration would feel able to do) and there had been top secret talks on the economic crisis with Will Clayton, the Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. The records of these talks may well be available now.

As for the Embassy in Washington not bothering "to send, as they could have, an advance copy of the speech to London", Acheson records that "the Secretary of State went off to deliver so momentous a speech with an incomplete text and never informed the Department of its final form. I had to pry it out of Colonel Marshall Carter at almost the last moment over the telephone".

To be accurate about these matters in no way diminishes the merit of Bevin's swift and decisive response.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
ROLL,
D2 Albany,
Piccadilly, W1.
November 14.

Oxbridge entry

From Sir Desmond Lee

Sir, Oxford has, predictably, stolen the limelight in the current discussion of Oxbridge entry. The mists of the Cam still conceal Cambridge's proceedings and the soil is not very suited for moles. There is, unfortunately, at Oxford no continuous record of one vital factor, the relation between results in public examinations, A and S level, and performance at the university.

The project which originally produced the relevant statistics covered Oxford as well as Cambridge, but they are no longer recorded at Oxford. At Cambridge the record is continuous and the statistics are published in the *Reporter* annually.

A discussion of them and some relevant conclusions may be found in an article by me in the current number of the *Cambridge Review*, October 21. But further study would be valuable.

Yours faithfully,
DESMOND LEE,
8 Barton Close,
Cambridge.
November 11.

From the Headmaster of Aylesbury Grammar School and others

Sir, We read with dismay a report from your Oxford Correspondent (November 4) that a decision had been taken to abolish the post-A-level entrance examination in the 1985 Oxford University admissions procedure.

It should not be assumed by your readers that this decision will be universally welcomed by teachers in state schools. Indeed, earlier this term, at a meeting of secondary heads from a wide variety of schools, but mainly comprehensive, in Oxfordshire, Berkshire and Buckinghamshire, a motion calling for the retention of this post-A-level examination was carried without dissent.

Many heads said that, in their experience, sixth formers often first identified themselves as potential Oxbridge candidates in the fifth and sixth terms and then, whilst working towards the seventh-term examination, made remarkable progress.

It would seem a great pity if this option was no longer available for these pupils.

Yours faithfully,
K. D. SMITH (Headmaster, Aylesbury Grammar School),
D. HENSCHEL (Headmaster, King James Sixth Form College, Henley),
K. J. SHIELD (Headmaster, Theale Green Comprehensive School),
Aylesbury Grammar School,
Walton Road,
Aylesbury,
Buckinghamshire.
November 7.

Voice in Parliament

From Lord Harvington

Sir, I have read with considerable surprise the article in today's *Times* by Mr Russell Johnston, the Liberal member for Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber. I am surprised that such a senior member of the House should bring a criticism of the Speaker before the public in this way.

He must know perfectly well that the balance of debate is one of the most difficult jobs that the Speaker has to deal with, much more difficult now with the arrival of the SDP. These matters are best discussed in the privacy of Mr Speaker's library, which is the usual place for such discussion.

To accuse the Speaker of unfairness I am sure will be repulsive to all hon members. The impartiality of the Chair is a cornerstone in the British parliamentary systems. To allow it to be attacked in this way is surely wrong and only brings discredit on the writer of the article and those whom he purports to serve.

Yours etc,
HARVINGTON,
House of Lords.
November 10.

Gift of tongues

From Miss Jane Gilbert

Sir, Tony Bell suggests (November 2) "a national plan to ensure a decent level of expertise in all the major foreign languages".

It would certainly be a good aim to raise the general level of language expertise in this country. But what about those who specialise in language skills, only to find themselves forced to work abroad as there are so few openings for translators or interpreters here in Britain?

There are at present four postgraduate courses in this country preparing language graduates for work in this field (at the universities of Bath, Bradford and Kent, and the Polytechnic of Central London). Most of those who complete the courses and who do not choose to work abroad either remain unemployed, adapt their skills or accept work unrelated to their studies.

It's about time professional linguists were given a proper chance to make a contribution at home.

Yours sincerely,
J. GILBERT,
3 Westmoat Close,
Beckenham,
Kent.
November 3

Clergy in legal limbo

From Mr Stephen Woolman

Sir, Ministers of the non-established Churches throughout Britain must be rather alarmed by the decision in *President of the Methodist Conference v Parfitt* (Law Report, October 29) where the Court of Appeal held that ministers were not "employees" for the purpose of modern employment legislation and accordingly could not claim for unfair dismissal. They will be alarmed not only because this remedy is denied to them but because the decision has consigned them to a strange legal limbo.

Several times in his judgment Dillon, LJ, stated that not only did ministers not have a contract of service: they had no contract at all. This is a rather startling proposition, as can be shown by the following illustration. Although they pay National Insurance contributions and are assessed to Schedule E income tax the import of the dicta in the case would appear to be that ministers cannot sue under contract for their wages nor can a church ever be vicariously liable for the acts of a minister.

The position under the common law of Scotland is different. The courts here have always been prepared to distinguish between the temporal and the spiritual aspects of a minister's position and to grant legal protection to the former. Several nineteenth-century cases affirmed the courts' right to adjudge the legality of suspension or dismissal of a minister.

In one case, the distinguished Scottish judge Lord Deas went so far as to say:

A minister is just as much entitled to rely upon his compact for the means of subsistence as any other man. A breach of that compact, whereby he and his family are thrown upon the world to starve is a wrong which could only be left without a remedy in a country where law is unknown." (*McMillan v Free Church of Scotland* (1861) 23D. 1314.)

The decision by the Court of Appeal goes some way towards confirming a suspicion that some of us north of the border have had for some time.

Yours etc,
STEPHEN WOOLMAN,
University of Edinburgh,
Department of Scots Law,
The Old College,
South Bridge,
Edinburgh.
October 31.

Crown Agents

From Sir Bernard Braine, MP for Castle Point (Conservative)

Sir, The withdrawal of the Brunei investment funds from the Crown Agents in July has led to considerable anxiety in the organization at all levels.

Having watched the work of the Crown Agents over the last 35 years, I consider they have served their overseas clients and Britain well. It cannot be in anyone's interest that this unique purchasing organization, which has such a high reputation for impartiality and integrity, with over 100 governments and 300 public authorities as well as multinational aid agencies, should be undermined in any way.

Their value to British industry, particularly smaller firms, is also of crucial importance at the present time.

We must surely hope that such key factors will not be lost in the Government's consideration of the future of the Crown Agents.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD BRAINE,
House of Commons.
November 9.

Lessons of Grenada

From Professor David Lowenthal

Sir, Events in Grenada reopen the case for a West Indian federation. Self-government is a legitimate source of self-respect in Caribbean mini-states, as it is in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands; but formal sovereignty alone cannot quell thuggery or piracy, of which Grenada has been by no means the region's only target.

The origins of Grenadian sovereignty throw light on this issue. The British West Indies were projected to attain independence in a federation that came into being in 1958. That federation broke up in rancour in 1962, intensifying insular animosity and mistrust. After Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana and Barbados became independent no theoretical justification remained to deny self-government to the smaller eastern Caribbean territories.

Territorial size had become irrelevant to the attainment of nationhood; a Grenadian minister echoed a UN resolution that "inadequacy of political, economic, social or educational preparedness should never serve as a pretext for delaying independence". Most of the islands became associated states, dependent on Britain for overseas representation and defence but internally autonomous. Full independence then beckoned both as a symbol of psychological liberation and a royal road to international aid.

As Grenada's Premier, Eric Gairy, said in 1972: "It is only when we attain full independence that our independent brothers and sisters, numbering over 150 prosperous progressive countries, can come to our aid".

Grenada got World Bank, IADP and UNDP missions in anticipation of formal nationhood, to help sustain "an island we know is not viable, since we live here", wrote the West Indian economist Vaughan Lewis, "but which the international system says is viable because the forms of sovereignty are there". Grenada gained full independence in 1974.

Since the federal collapse 21 years ago a series of respected eastern Caribbean leaders – Sir Grantley Adams, Eric Williams, Sir Arthur Lewis, William Demas – have sought to refashion a constitutional connection that would reflect small-island affinities and diminish the risks of fragmentation.

These efforts have come to naught, not only because memories of the former federation remain painful, but because the trappings of sovereignty once acquired are hard to give up. And in 1979 Trinidad's Minister of External Affairs saw no likelihood that any of the newly independent Caribbean states "would wish to sacrifice one iota of sovereignty in the interest of Caribbean unity".

Eastern Caribbean leaders who banded together to help rescue Grenada from chaos are well aware that such situations are bound to recur. Despite their smallness, poverty and economic dependence, these states have, on the whole, sustained both the spirit and the forms of democracy. But none of them can easily contain internal insurgency of external piracy on their own.

Not even a sovereign West Indian federation would be able to cope with every threat. But it would minimize the likelihood of their arising in the first place and its calls for policing help would have international credibility.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID LOWENTHAL,
University College London,
36 Bedford Way, WC1.
November 8.

Fruits of defeat

From Mr M. T. Biddiscombe

Sir, Philip Howard complains today (November 11) that he has never had the patience to understand how to work a fruit machine. I must sympathise.

Since my early years I have been a compulsive player of fruit machines. I first met one at the age of nine in the Chota Club in Rawalpindi. It was a simple affair worked by an "arm" lever: the basic aim was to line up three bells which, if achieved, delivered a number of washers with which certain purchases could be made. It posed no intellectual problems.

Today's fruit machine demands an honours degree in computer science. I suspect that Sir Clive Sinclair is involved somewhere in designing the fiendish computers that have replaced a simple game of chance.

One machine which I have encountered has the facility to "call manager". It has never illuminated that sign and I have no idea what the manager could do if it did.

Yours faithfully,
M. T. BIDDISCOMBE,
86 Amis Avenue,
Epsom,
Surrey.
November 11.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 14: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, this evening attended the Association's Eve of Conference Dinner at the Redwood Lodge Hotel, Failand, Bristol.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Mrs Andrew Feilden, was received on arrival by the President of the Association (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk).

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 14: Today is the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 14: The Duke of Gloucester was present today at a Luncheon given by the President (Mr Clifford Dann) of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors at 12 Great George Street, London.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Queen will be represented by the Prince of Wales at the Brunei Independence celebrations on February 23.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Playing Fields Association, will attend a gala performance of *Aladdin* at the Shaftesbury Theatre, on December 20.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, 2nd King Edward VII's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles), accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a reception at the Ritz Hotel on February 8.

The Prince of Wales will name the Natural Environment Research Council's new research ship RRS Charles Darwin at Appledore, Devon on February 28.

The Duchess of Kent will open the civic offices in Ashford, Kent, on December 8, and as Patron of the Royal British Legion Village, will open the Churchill Rehabilitation and Assessment Centre at the village in Maidstone.

Peter Phillips, son of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, is six years old today.

Princess Margaretha of Sweden, Mrs Ambler, will be present at the Christmas Fair at the Swedish Church in London which will be opened by the Ambassador of Sweden on November 17 at 11 am.

The Norwegian Ambassador will open the Norwegian Christmas Bazaar at the Norwegian Seamen's Church at Rotherhithe on November 18 at noon.

The YMCA Christmas Fair will be opened at noon on November 17 by Miss Susannah York at the Cumberland Hotel.

A memorial service for Lord Wakefield of Kendal will be held in Westminster Abbey at noon today.

A memorial service for Dame Isobel Baillie will be held at 11 today at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct.

A memorial service for General Sir Robert Bray will be held at 11 today in the Chapel of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst.

A memorial service for Mr John Gilpin will be held at 11.30 today at St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square.

A memorial service for Professor F. S. L. Lyons, Professor of History at Trinity College, Dublin (and formerly Professor of History at the University of Kent at Canterbury) will be held at Evensong in Canterbury Cathedral on Wednesday, December 14, at 5.30pm. Short addresses will be given by Professor D. W. Harkness and Professor I. C. S. Gregor. The service will be followed by a reception in Eliot College, University of Kent.

Mr Ahmed E. H. Jaffer left for Jiddah yesterday.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. C. D. Arbuthnot and Miss V. C. Lathbury
The engagement is announced between David Charles Denison, son of the late Captain Clive Denison Arbuthnot, RN retd, and Mrs Arbuthnot, and Virginia Catherine, elder daughter of the late General Sir Gerald Lathbury, GCB, DSO, MBE, and Lady (Jean) Lathbury, Edlins House, Aston Upthorpe, Oxfordshire.

Mr D. R. H. Beak and Miss P. A. Hession
The engagement is announced between David Reginald Howarth, elder son of the late Mr P. A. Beak and Mrs F. B. Westley, of the Coach House, Englefield Green, Surrey, and Philippa Ann, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs R. W. Hession, of Sydney, Australia.

Mr M. W. Bexon and Miss G. A. Hayes
The engagement is announced between Mark, only son of Mr and Mrs Roger Bexon, of Regent's Park, London, and Georgina, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Hayes, of Bayswater, London.

Mr F. H. Bradley, III and Miss A. J. Urmston
The engagement is announced between Floyd, son of Mr and Mrs F. H. Bradley, Jr, of Ocean Grove, New Jersey, United States, and Amanda, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. L. Urmston, of Beckenham, Kent.

Mr C. N. Dunn and Miss M. E. Wemyss
The engagement is announced between Christopher Noel, youngest son of the late Mr Robert Dunn, MA (Durham School) and Mrs Zoe Farten, Elvet West House, Grey College, Durham, and Morag Elizabeth, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Wemyss, of 97 Derby Road, Aston-on-Trent, Derbyshire.

Mr T. C. Fane-Saunders and Miss K. J. Denny
The engagement is announced between Terence Christopher, younger son of Mr Bernard Fane-Saunders, CBE, and Mrs Fane-Saunders, MBE, of London, SW6, and Kilmeny Jane, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs Douglas A Denny, of 35 Bryanston Square, London, W1.

Dr C. J. Hartley and Miss A. F. Pattie
The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of Mr and Mrs W. Hartley, of Sandycroft, Clwyd, and Anna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. Pattie, of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Mr J. S F. Hoseason and Miss A. M. Dunne
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs James Hoseason, of Gillingham, Norfolk, and Annabel, twin daughter of Mr John Dunne, CBE, and Mrs Dunne, of Lowestoft, Suffolk.

Mr N. J. Lee and Miss E. J. Kendall
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, only son of Mr and Mrs S. R. Lee, of Disley, Cheshire, and Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Kendall, of Lincoln.

Dr S. P. Lockhart and Dr D. L. McVey
The engagement is announced between Steven, only son of Mr and Mrs C. Lockhart, of Sompting, West Sussex, and Donna, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs K. W. H. McVey, Reading, Berkshire.

Mr P. J. E. Morgan and Miss D. J. Symons
The engagement is announced between Philip, son of Mr and Mrs J. A. Morgan, of Weybridge, Surrey, and Diana, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs N. A. Symons, of Seale, Surrey.

Mr R. G. Muir Beddall and Miss J. M. Ransome
The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Muir Beddall, of Iver, Buckinghamshire, and Joanna, youngest daughter of Mrs Pamela Ransome, of Burwash, Sussex, and the late Mr Jimmy Ransome.

Mr H. C. Padgham and Miss L. A. Hanbury-Tenison
The engagement is announced between Hugh Charles, only son of Dr and Mrs Charles Padgham, of Chesham Bois, Buckinghamshire, and Lucy Antonia, only daughter of Mr Robin Hanbury-Tenison and the late Mrs Marika Hanbury-Tenison, of Maidenwell, Cornwall.

Mr R. K. Pascall and Miss C. A. Murdoch
The engagement is announced between Robert Keith, younger son of Mr and Mrs Keith Pascall, of Wiverton House, Plympton, Devon, and Camilla Anne, youngest daughter of Mr Robert Murdoch, of Westerhill, Linton, Kent, and Mrs Patrick Meredith Hardy, of Knowles, Bembridge, Isle of Wight.

Marriages

Mr G. W. Austin and Miss B. E. Janicka
The marriage took place on Saturday, November 5, at the Church of Christ the King, London, SW12 between Mr Gordon W. Austin, son of Mr and Mrs G. N. Austin, of Preston, and Miss Barbara E. Janicka, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. H. Janicki, of Croydon.

Mr R. Hanbury-Tenison Mrs L. Edwards
The marriage took place quietly in London on November 14 between Mr Robin Hanbury-Tenison and Mrs Louella Edwards.

Captain B. Ratcliffe and Mrs E. Cormier
The marriage took place quietly in London on July 26, 1983 between Captain Bertram Ratcliffe and Mrs Evelyn Cormier, of Belleville, Canada.

Mr A. Smith-Bingham and Miss L. Powell
The marriage took place on November 12 in Whangarei, New Zealand, of Mr Andrew Smith-Bingham and Miss Leonie Powell.

Luncheon

HM Government
Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister of State for Industry and Information Technology, was host at a luncheon given at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of Mr Samak Sundaravej, *Thai Minister for Communications.*

Receptions

HM Government
Mr John Patten, Parliamentary Secretary for Health, held a reception at Lancaster House yesterday in honour of the European Seminar of the Association of Directors of Social Services.

National Council for Voluntary Organizations
Mr Peter Jay, Chairman of the National Council for Voluntary Organizations, was host at a reception for member organizations held in the Adams Room, Bedford Square, last night. Other guests included:
Lord Esdwin, Mr Len Murray, Sir George Young, MP, Mr Kenneth Clarke, QC, MP, Mr Anthony Newton, MP, Mr David Waddington, MP, Mr John Delafons, Sir John Hedley Greenborough, president, Lord Allen of Abbeydale, Lord Wolfenden and the Hon Sara Morrison, vice-presidents.

Outward Bound Association
The Duke of Westminster, President of the Outward Bound Association, City of Westminster, held a reception on Thursday, November 10, 1983 at Davies Street, W1. Among those present were:
Deputy Commissioner A Laugharne, Metropolitan Police (chairman), and Mrs A Laugharne, Lord and Lady Pennock, Sir Basil and Lady Lindsay-Fynn, Mr E Ashmore, Mr S Corob, Mr D Du Parc Braham, Miss J Fisher, Mr I Fothergill, Mr T J Gerald, Mr A G S McCallum, Miss J Marshall, Mr and Mrs E Marsh, Mr S Mason, Mr and Mrs H N Neal, Mr and Mrs H E Roff and Mr and Mrs W B Stead.

Dinners

Wolfe Society
The annual dinner of the Wolfe Society to mark the anniversary of the birth of Major-General James Wolfe was held in Westerham last night. Mr J. St A. Warde presided and Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle, Bt, was the guest of honour.

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club staged a boxing dinner evening at the Hotel Piccadilly, Manchester, last night at which Mr Willie Morgan was the guest of honour. Mr John Farrar was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Jimmy Adamson, Mr Mick Miller and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

Furniture Makers' Company
The Furniture Makers' Company held its annual ladies' dinner at Drapers' Hall yesterday. The Master Mr J. A. Lawrence, presided and the other speakers were Mr Edward Pond and Mr Leslie Gomme.

University College Hospital
University College Hospital held its 150th anniversary dinner at the Porter Tun Room on Friday. Dr Jonathan Secker Walker was in the chair and the principal guests were:
Sir Harry Moore, Sir James Lighthill, Dr J E O Dunwoody, Professor Dereck James, Mr John Whitley and Miss Sandra Harris.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League
Mr David M. Wilson, Director of the British Museum was the guest speaker at a meeting of the discussion circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held last night at Over-Seas House, St James's. Mrs Elizabeth Cresswell presided.

Lord Mayor's Banquet

The Lord Mayor, Dame Mary Donaldson, accompanied by Sir John Donaldson, and the Sheriffs and their ladies, entertained the outgoing Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir Anthony Jolliffe and Lady Jolliffe, at a banquet in Guildhall yesterday. The Lord Mayor the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister and Sir Anthony Jolliffe were the speakers.

Royal College of Music

The following have been elected fellows of the Royal College of Music: Ruth Lady Fermoy (Ruth Glass, the pianist), Malcolm Arnold, Bryan Drake, James Galway, Philip Jones, Professor Kenneth Leighton, Lady Barbirolli (Evelyn Rothwell, the oboist), Marion Studholme, John Williams, Louis Carus and Philip Ledger.

Birthdays today

Mr Daniel Barenboim, 41; Sir Geoffrey Chandler, 61; Miss Petula Clark, 49; Mr Andre Deutsch, 66; Professor Peter Dickenson, 49; Sir Hugh Greene, 73; Mr Hamish Hamilton, 83; Mr Averell Harriman, 92; Miss G. Ceris Jones, 77; Mr Gregor MacKenzie, MP, 56; Mr D. D. Rea Smith, 64; Mr A. A. Robinson, 54; Major-General J. K. Shepheard, 75; Sir Sacheverell Sitwell, 86; Sir Roger Young, 60.

Loughborough Grammar School

The Governors of the Loughborough Endowed Schools have appointed Mr D. N. Ireland, of University College School, London, as headmaster to succeed Mr J. S. Millward on his retirement in September 1984.

Toxteth and the Third World benefit from Methodist hot air

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A new Methodist hot air machine was unveiled yesterday. It is not a mechanism for preaching in the Wesley style, however, but a cheap and reliable engine designed to help to relieve poverty in the Third World while bringing work to unemployed black youth in Toxteth, Liverpool.

Mr Eric Heffer, Labour MP for Liverpool Walton, pronounced his blessing over it, saying it would help the underprivileged here and abroad. "This is the sort of project which is ideal for areas like Merseyside".

The machine, the prototype of which was set to work pumping water from one dustbin to another at Central Hall, Westminster, yesterday, is to be mass-produced in a converted Methodist church, St Peter's, in Toxteth. The production target is about 100 a week starting in January creating about 20 jobs initially. There is also a training course, with about 15 places a year available.

The Liverpool Appropriate Technology Group, which has developed the engine with help from Liverpool University, reckons it could be sold for around £200, which is far less than other machines designed for this type of market.

The brief was to produce a machine which was able to run on locally available fuels, such as corn or rice waste or animal dung, and which would require virtually no maintenance. Already the prototype has proved it can pump at the rate of 12,000 gallons every 24 hours. Apart from pumping water, there are also other possible applications, including the grinding of corn.

The Methodist Church is funding the project, with help from the EEC Social Fund and Merseyside County Council. The machine, called a Robbins 500, was developed from a nineteenth century invention based on the expansion of hot air. To generate power, it is necessary only to light an open fire and stand the machine over it on some suitable support.

Astor outing: The Hon David Astor putting the finishing touches to the costume worn by Miss Emma Piper, an actress, at the inauguration of Nancy Astor Day at the Houses of Parliament yesterday. Miss Piper, dressed as the young Lady Astor, was helping to celebrate the entry to Parliament of the first woman MP in 1919. (Photograph: John Manning).

Roedean returns to a woman head

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Roedean, the girls' boarding school near Brighton, will again have a head mistress from next year, after 13 years with a male head.

Mrs Ann Longley, aged 41 and a widow, who will take up the post next September, has spent the past 16 years in the United States where she was the founding head of The Vivian Webb School, Claremont, California, an independent school with 80 girls.

She succeeds Mr John Hunt, the first man to become head of a girls' secondary independent school, who is resigning to do historical research and to manage his family's estate in Scotland.

Mrs Longley said she was excited to be going to Roedean the year before its centenary. "I believe a school like Roedean offers young women the kind of education and training they need for the choices that are opening up for them."

She added that she was very happy about the appointment because it meant she could return to Britain and be reunited with her children. She has two daughters at St Mary's School, Calne, and a boy, Justin, aged 18, who has just finished at Monkton Combe, Bath, and has a commission in the Royal Marines.

Mrs Ann Longley: Coming home.

Mrs Longley, who is British, was educated at Walthamstow Hall, an independent girls' school in Sevenoaks, Kent, and Edinburgh University, where she read Russian. She and her husband worked mainly abroad, but after his death in 1979 she returned to Britain where she did a postgraduate certificate of education at Bristol University.

Successful return to Eastbourne

By a Bridge Correspondent

The return to the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, at the weekend after an absence of two years of the English Bridge Union's autumn congress resulted in an increase in entries of more than 100 players.

Results
Mixed pairs: 1, P.W. Mumford, Miss R Signori (Surrey); 2, Mr and Mrs C Braslaw (Herts); 3, Mrs D. H. Carr, G C Newman (Surrey).
Two stars: 1, R Palmer, J Mosical (London) 8,857; 2, A. M. G. Thompson, D Serdon (Middx) 8,374; 3, Mrs J. Lawson, R Sampson (Middx) 8,294; 4, R. E. McMahon, M C Read (Kent) 8,293; 5, P J Bailey, B J Callaghan (London) 8,263.
Eastbourne Bowl: 1, G. J. Allan, T Wills, K Woodward, G L Stanford (Sussex) 63½; 2, P A Jackson, D. A. L. Burn, P J Bailey, B J Callaghan (London) 62.
Burlington Club: 1, A Kaye, P Nicholls (Herts); D Walker, U Jacobson (London) 60; 2, D Smerdon, A. M. G. Thompson, J Sadler, A J Waterlow (Middx) 58.
Sussex Clubs Trophy: 1, J Heimal, P Simon, R Palmer, J Mosical (London) 189; 2, Mr and Mrs D Oram (Herts), D Carlisle and Mr Vail (Middx) 155.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Professor N. W. Johnson to be Honorary Director of a new Medical Research Council dental unit and Nuffield professor of dental science at the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Dr Peter R. C. Williams to be Director of the Education Programme in the Commonwealth Secretariat from July 1, 1984.

Legal
Mr Julian Baughan to be a member of the panel of prosecuting counsel to the Department of Trade and Industry at the Central Criminal Court and the Inner London Crown Courts.

University news

Oxford

Elections and Appointments
ST HILDA'S COLLEGE: Honorary fellowship: Dr I J Thirsk, MA, PhD (Lond); emeritus fellowships: Mrs M Prestwich, MA; Miss A Hinds Elliott, MA; lectureship in philosophy, 1983-84: Dr K Morris, BA Tufts, DPhil.

Scholarships: Miss J Akhurst, formerly of Eaton (City of Norwich) S (College), Miss K M Allen, formerly of Havant Coll (Nielsen), Miss S J Fletcher, formerly of Westcliff HS for Girls (Helen Mary Allen), Miss K H Freeman, formerly of Didcot Girls S (Beilby), Miss C M King, formerly of Beth HS (GPDST) and Rendcomb Coll, Cirencester (Lilian Blake), Miss S Newman, formerly of Guildford CS (Helen Mary Allen), Miss S J Swainston, formerly of Cheadle Hulme (Helen Mary Allen), and Miss J A Watson, formerly of Haberdashers' Aske's S for Girls, Elstree (Richardson-Evans).

Exhibitions: Miss Hwee Min Chai, formerly of Temasek Junior C, Singapore (Harrison), Miss R J German, formerly of James Allen's Girls' S, London (Harrison), Miss N J Haye, formerly of Wellington C, Crowthorne (Helen Mary Allen), Miss B L Page, formerly of the Perse S for Girls, Cambridge (Beilby).

MERTON COLLEGE: Postmasterships: P J Bagseley, commoner, formerly of Queen Elizabeth GS, Wakefield, J J Clark, exhibitioner, formerly of Charterhouse S, S J Davies, exhibitioner, formerly of King Edward VI S, Stafford, M F Giles, exhibitioner, formerly of Farnborough VI Form Coll, P Kessler, exhibitioner, formerly of Merchant Taylors' S, W J P Wrathall, exhibitioner, formerly of Westminster S.

Exhibition: D W Concar, formerly of King Edward VI S, Stafford; to visiting research fellowships: Professor M Andronicos, University of Thessalonika (Trinity Term 1984), the Very Rev Patrick Mitchell, Dean of Wells (August and September 1984), Professor Paul Schroeder, University of Illinois (Trinity Term 1984), Mr Yang Xiani, Editor of Chinese Literature (Michaelmas Term 1984).

Official Fellowship: L M Harwood, MA, BSc, MSc, PhD (Manchester), tutor in chemistry for four years from October 1.

Sarum lectureship for 1984-85: David H Kelsey, PhD (Yale), professor of theology, Yale university; Sarum professorship for 1986-87: G D Kaufman, MA (Northwestern) BD, PhD (Yale), professor of theology, Harvard University.

Martin Wronker prize in law 1983: S E Phillips, Univ Coll; Proxime accesserunt: Susan L Arrowsmith, Somerville Coll, M J Jackson, Hertford Coll.

WADHAM COLLEGE: Shell Research fellowship in inorganic chemistry: N J Clayden, DPhil. David G Kendall, FRS, professor of mathematical statistics, Cambridge University, to be Milne lecturer for 1983.

College scholars: N W Foster, formerly of Magdalen Coll S, Oxford, and C J O'Neill, formerly of John Fisher S, Purley.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE: Paddy Organ scholarship from October 1984: R O Knight, Christ's Hospital, Horsham.

CHRIST CHURCH COLLEGE: John Radcliffe exhibition: J M Davies; Dixon scholarships: M Dobson, J P Dray, A J E Foss, B D Germany, G C G Harris, M J Lombard, M N Tasker; Sadler prizes: N O S Saunders-Davies, J A Stephens; Scholarships: S M Catterall, commoner, D R Leadley, exhibitioner; Ida Mary Henderson scholarship: A J E Foss.

JESUS COLLEGE: Bahram Dehqani-Tafti scholarship 1983-1984: J C Hawksworth (Bradford GS); essay prize 1983: R Benzie (Horndean S).

Manchester

Appointments
Lecturers
Accounting: T M Hopper, BSc (Bradford), MPhil (Aston); Arabic language and literature: N Calder, BA (Oxford), PhD (London); chemistry: M W Whiteley, BSc, PhD (Bristol); computer science: D E Rydeheard, BA (Cambridge), PhD (Edinburgh); geology: G T R Droop, BSc (Edinburgh), DPhil (Oxford); health education: Helen M Curtis, BA, MSc (Manchester) and Barbara R Duncan, BSc (London), MSc (Manchester); immunology: C A Morrison, BSc (Durham), Dr rer nat (Berlin); Islamic history: F A K Yasamee, BA (Cambridge); law: S J Coneys, LLB (Sheffield); mathematics: A Hulme, BSc, PhD (Manchester); medicine: E M M Quigley, MB, BCh; orthopaedic surgery: M A M Arafa, MB, BCh (Cairo); physics: G D Lafferty, BSc, PhD (Glasgow); psychiatry: G J McGrath, MB, BS (London), MA, DPhil (Oxford); radio-astronomy: D J Axon, BSc, PhD (Durham); Russian: D G Shepherd, BA (Oxford); speech pathology: Anne Hesketh, BSc (Manchester).

Grants
Central Manchester Health Authority: £41,267 to Dr Elizabeth B Mawer for research into cutaneous synthesis of vitamin D3 in response to simulated sunlight exposure.
Cocoa, Chocolate and Confectionary Alliance: £48,991 to Professor Dobbing for research into obesity.
Medical Research Council: £80,419 to Dr E B Bell for research into the induction of autoantibody to IgE in rats; £47,921 to Professor A A Grant and Dr D C Watts for research into the synergistic behaviour of resin-bonded ceramic restorative materials and hard dental tissues; £44,783 to Professor M E Grant, Dr Ana M Schor and Dr S L Schor for research into the synthesis of subendothelial matrix by endothelial cells and its relevance to cell behaviour during angiogenesis; £41,109 to Dr D B Drucker for research into in vivo plaque formation and cariogenicity of specific streptococci in gnotobiotic rats.
Science and Engineering Council: £3,136,000 to Professor M Gibbons and Mr M J Turner for support of the research of the North Western Universities Consortium for Marine Technology; £513,900 to Professor F G Smith for investigation of galactic and extragalactic radio emission and other problems in radio-astronomy; £495,904 to Dr R J Ellison, Dr M Ibbotson and Professor P G Murphy for research into elementary particle physics; £61,750 to Professor F D Kahn and Dr M F Bode for support of an advanced fellowship in astronomy; £48,070 to Dr F N Teskey and Mr S C Holden for research into integrated information systems; SERC with Dubilier Scientific Ltd; £87,403 to Dr F H Hayes and Dr D G Lees for research into materials for direct ion implantation of microcircuits.
Social Science Research Council: £233,950 to Professor G B Parry and Dr G H Moyser for research into political participation in Britain; £101,240 to Dr A J Laite for research into the social implications of changing patterns of work and employment.

Birmingham
The personal title of professor of experimental neurology has been conferred upon Dr Peter M.H. Rack, of the department of physiology.

Ulster
The New University of Ulster and the Ulster Polytechnic have announced that on Charter Day, when the two institutions merge to create the proposed University of Ulster, the Chancellor of the New University of Ulster will become the chancellor of the new institution. The present chancellor is Lord Grey of Naunton, who has said he is prepared to serve.

Charter Day will be the first day of the new institution's legal existence and is expected to be next autumn.

Science report

Sounding out a new hypothesis on hearing

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

A young Argentine engineer has published a provocative explanation for our extraordinary ability to locate sounds within three dimensional space.

The human ear does not receive sound passively like a microphone, according to Mr Hugo Zuccarelli. It emits sound too, creating an interference pattern like an "acoustic hologram".

Mr Zuccarelli, an electronics expert, aged 26, became interested in 3D hearing while designing a new "holophonic" audio system. He is not a qualified physiologist and his hypothesis appears in the latest issue of *New Scientist* rather than a primary research journal like *Nature*.

A spokesman for the magazine said that Mr Zuccarelli put forward the hypothesis seriously; it was not a hoax or a publicity ploy to promote his audio system. "We had the physiology of the article refereed", the spokesman said. The physics of the process and the "acoustic hologram" in particular remain wholly unproven.

Mr Zuccarelli claims to explain how humans (and apes) can locate a noise with only one ear and without any movement. Birds have to move their heads to detect a source of sound, for example, and cats achieve the same effect by moving their outer ears independently.

In the Zuccarelli model, the ear *generates* asymmetrical sound waves. They interfere with the incoming sound, to create a new pattern whose precise shape depends on its direction of approach. The cochlea in the inner ear analyses the interference pattern, in an analogous way to an optical hologram.

Recent research has shown that healthy human ears do emit a very low volume of continuous *high-pitched* sound, which has not been explained by conventional theories of the ear.

According to the traditional explanation of 3D hearing, a single passive ear can give a spacial sense because sound waves coming in from different directions are reflected differently off the irregular ridges of the outer ear.

OBITUARY

DR W. A. R. THOMSON
Writer on medical matters

Dr W. A. R. Thomson, MD, FRCPEd, who died on November 13 at the age of 77, was a distinguished writer on medical affairs who had been editor of *The Practitioner* from 1944 to 1973. He was also medical correspondent of *The Times* from 1956 to 1971 and medical Consultant to *The Daily Telegraph* from 1971.

His predecessor at *The Times* was Professor (later Sir) Alan Moncrieff, with whom he had jointly edited *The Practitioner* in a part-time capacity until 1944, when he became the first whole-time editor of this respected monthly medical periodical, popular because of its emphasis on the practice of medicine. It was the medical journeyman's guide to the advances in treatment over the whole range of medicine and not a medium for the publication of research.

It was down to earth – a favourite phrase with Thomson – in its approach to the art and craft of medicine and the effect on these of the latest new things to come out of the laboratories sustained by the Medical Research Council or of the pharmaceutical industry. The discovery of the sulphonamides in 1935 and the long delayed fruition in the early 1940s of the penicillin discovered by Sir Alexander Fleming in 1929 introduced a new era in the practice of medicine.

By this time the editing of *The Practitioner* could no longer be looked on as a part-time occupation for distinguished doctors with literary tastes. Thomson was becoming and became a professional journalist, following a tradition long hallowed in the wider world of daily journalism in which the great figures began as amateurs and not in schools devoted to training in the techniques of tapping the treasures of the English language for the benefit of the hurried reader commuting daily from home to office and back again.

The Practitioner could have made no better choice when it appointed Thomson as its full-time editor. His varied career could so easily have led him, via research, to the whole-time staff of a teaching hospital. He brought to his editorial task – and to his work for *The Times* and *The Daily Telegraph* – a rich experience of medicine, an exact and exacting training, and in mind capable of concentrating on the task in hand to the exclusion of everything that was not relevant to it. His capacity for unremitting hard work was immense. He was no respecter of persons. His Pantheon was thinly inhabited. In it there were two men who influenced him in particular – the late Sir Heneage Ogilvie, who for some time helped him to edit *The Practitioner*, and Sir William Haley under whom he worked at *The Times*.

William Archibald Robson Thomson was born on November 6, 1906, the second son of the Rev W. A. Thomson. He was educated in Edinburgh, where he took his MD with honours. He was Davidson research fellow in applied bacteriology and assistant in the department of medicine in his university and clinical tutor at the Royal Infirmary.

Thomson then moved on to London where he was chief assistant to the cardiac department of the London Hospital, and subsequently first assistant to the medical unit at St Thomas's Hospital where he had to run the clinical side of the medical school during the war when it was scattered over Surrey as a result of the bombing. After the war Lord Trent decided to establish a research department in Boots Pure Drug Company and asked Sir Jack Drummond to accept the post of director of research, and Thomson was invited to join the company as medical adviser.

After Drummond's tragic death while on holiday in France Thomson returned to London and devoted himself to medical journalism. Not that this wholly occupied his restless mind. He edited *Black's Medical Dictionary*, was Chairman of the Leprosy Study Centre, and a Founder member of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences. As a Royal Naval Surgeon-Lieutenant he was seconded to research work on deep diving.

In spite of a severe accident when falling down a cliff, a severe operation, and a still more severe illness in 1966, he regained his energy quickly and returned to work as soon as he could. It was typical of him to count the number of special investigations he underwent at St Thomas's as a patient in 1966. He would recall these with a certain grim relish. It was typical, too, that he would ring up *The Practitioner's* offices for work, to fill in the time between 5 and 7 am.

After his recovery Thomson returned to writing and editing with unabated energy and zeal. He was a valued contributor, to *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and a consultant to *Fishbein's Illustrated Medical and Health Encyclopaedia* as well as being the author of *Thomson's Concise Medical Dictionary* in 1977.

To *The Searching Mind in Medicine* which had appeared in 1960 he added other books such as *Herbs That Heal* (1976), *Spas That Heal* (1978), *A Change of Air* (1979) and *Faiths That Heal* (1980) all of which titles indicate the wide ranging cast of a mind which refused to be trammeled by medical orthodoxy. Herbs, climate, even spa therapy were all worth exploring, he argued in an ethos which tended to over dependence on conventional drug therapy.

Thomson married, in 1934, Marion Lucy Nanette, daughter of Sir Leonard Hill, FRS. They had two sons.

MISS ELIZABETH FRENCH

Miss Elizabeth French, the actress and singer, who died on October 27 in Worthing, had a versatile career during which she sandwiched a grand opera season at Covent Garden between playing two Principal Boys in pantomime. She also appeared as Peter Pan on tour; in a West End musical version of a Sheridan comedy; and at the Edinburgh Festival in two seasons of an elaborate Scottish diversion "Highland Fair" (1952 and 1953) at the Assembly Hall.

Born at Saltburn-by-the-Sea in Yorkshire, she studied at the Royal College of Music. She made her debut in *Eldorado* at the old Daly's Theatre in 1930, but later she was occupied for some time in the spectacular *White Horse Inn* when much of the Tyrol (with mountains, a lake, and a good deal else) seemed to arrive at the Coliseum. In London (1931) she played the bride; next year she had the leading part, Josepha, on tour.

In 1933 she was touring in *The Gay Hussar*, and in December, 1934, had her first important part in pantomime, the Prince in *Cinderella* (King's Hammersmith). She was back at the Coliseum in 1935 for the less successful *Dancing City*.

That autumn, at the Embassy and Kingsway, she was the maid Lucy in a short run of the musical *Rivals!*, Sheridan's play (the exclamation mark indicated its change from straight comedy). She went on to *Jack & the Beanstalk* pantomine at the King's, Hammersmith, returning as Robinson Crusoe the following Christmas. Between these engagements she had an opera season at Covent Garden playing for example Kate Pinkerton in *Madam Butterfly*.

During 1937 she toured as Sari in Coward's *Bitter Sweet*: and in later years, in various parts of the country, she played a sequence of Principal Boys for which she had the right style, aspect and voice. Apart from pantomine, she toured in 1943 as Peter Pan; in London was in the 1944 revival of *The Lilac Domino*; and toured also *The Merry Widow* and *The Dancing Years*.

She married Dr Raymond Williams in 1939; the marriage was later dissolved.

MR COLIN RYAN

Mr Colin Ryan, chairman of Grantham Electrical Engineering Co Ltd, and a former chairman and managing director of Aveling Barford Ltd, died on October 31, aged 71.

Born on September 5, 1912, Ryan was educated at St Joseph's College Blackpool. Unable to continue to higher education for financial reasons after the death of his father at Ypres, he was articulated to a Blackpool accountancy firm in 1929.

Qualifying as Incorporated Accountant in 1936, he joined H. G. Ellis & Co in Nottingham moving to industrial accountancy in 1939, when he became assistant secretary at Aveling Barford in Grantham.

Six years later he became secretary, and in 1956, managing director. By this time the growth of the company from an amalgam of two family road roller manufacturing businesses into an international construction equipment group was already under way.

In the following ten years, Ryan played a major role, and travelled the world, in furthering an expansion which, at its peak, saw Aveling Barford as head of a group comprising six UK manufacturers and seven overseas sales and service subsidiaries, most of which also undertook local manufacture. The Aveling Barford road rollers and earthmoving machines became the most comprehensive range to be available from any single source outside the United States, and exports won two Queen's Awards to Industry, a third being gained by a subsidiary.

Seeking additional resources to enable the Group to continue to compete in the "big league" of the world's heavy earthmoving machinery manufacturers, Ryan was involved in the 1967 negotiations which took the Group into Leyland Motor Corporation, of which he became a director. When British Leyland was created, this role changed to that of chairman of the Corporation's Special Vehicle Operations and at the same time he took over the chairmanship of Aveling Barford Ltd.

Retiring in 1972 at his own request, he remained on the Board for five years as a Consultant, and continued active as chairman of Grantham Electrical Engineering, one of several local businesses that had been members of the Aveling Barford Group during the 1960s and early 1970s.

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High Street chains boost the home market

Britain way ahead in Europe micro sales

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

The underdeveloped state of the microcomputer markets in France and West Germany compared with Britain is shown up dramatically by the Economist Intelligence Unit's latest research reports.

The total value of all micros sold in Britain – home computers, personal computers and workstations –. is running well ahead of the rest of Europe. The UK aggregate for 1982 was £263m, compared with DM645m (£181m) in West Germany and FF1,383m (£119m).

In unit sales Britain is much further ahead. The number of micros sold in the UK last year was almost twice that in Germany and France combined.

Britain's head start in home computers is responsible for our overall lead. UK sales in this sector which the EIU defines as micros costing less than £500, were worth £94m in 1982 compared with £28m German and £13m French sales.

In the middle sector of the market (personal computers priced between £500 and £3,000) Britain was only just ahead of Germany (£109m v £92m). And in the top range (workstations costing £3,000 to £10,000) the two countries were about level, with £60m sales in each last year; but France is again in third place at £31m.

Although the EIU researchers predict that West Germany will soon overtake Britain in the business and professional micro market, this country should maintain a substantial lead in home computing. Indeed, 50 per cent of British households are expected to have a micro by 1987 compared with 25 per cent of German and only 15 per cent of French.

Sir Clive Sinclair must take most credit for the UK lead. But the EIU points to another factor: "The virtual absence of powerful national multiple chains in Germany (such as Smiths, Boots or Dixons in the United Kingdom) explains why the German home computer market has lagged behind the United Kingdom to date."

Lack of support from government

France also has a weak distribution structure. Home computers are sold there mainly through specialist micro shops and several brands have had to rely heavily on mail order sales. National chain stores dealing in consumer electronics are only now beginning to sell micros.

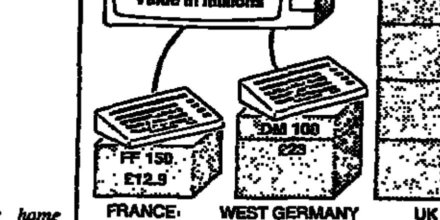
The EIU report points out the contrast between the attitudes of the French and German governments to their microcomputer industries.

The degree of government involvement is minimal in Germany. "This contrasts with the very significant state support given to research and development in the mainframe computer field during the 1960s and 1970s," the reports says. "The total investment amounted to a massive DM 3.65 billion expenditure programme, a sum regarded by many – including the present government – to have been largely wasted."

There are no German-designed home computers, and even at the higher end of the market, the indigenous industry has been slow to appreciate the potential of the micro. The only *truly* German product exported on a significant scale in 1982 was Triumph Adler's Alphatronic range of business micros.

On the other hand, the French government has made a major commitment to support the home-based (and largely nationalised) electronics industry, including micro production. On the demand side, government procurement strongly favours French manufacturers.

The only home computer designed in France is the Thomson T07, but several French companies make business micros. Their sales outside France have been small so far, but the EIU expects exports soon to grow rapidly, particularly by CII–Honeywell Bull and LogAbax.



● *How the home micros took off – in graphic form*

● The EIU studies, *The Markets for Microcomputers in France, West Germany and the UK*, are available as separate volumes for each country at £1,000 each or as a set of three for £2,500.

● The Mirror Group will be the first national newspaper company to publish computer software. Its first three programs are due to come out later this month under the Mirrorsoft label.

The group will advertise and promote the programs through its newspapers, the Daily and Sunday Mirror and Sunday People. They will be sold in computer shops and by mail order through the papers.

Independent software companies are writing the programs for Mirrorsoft. They include educational packages and pure games and will run on Sinclair, Acorn and Commodore machines.

Chinese on a keyboard

China is hoping to make national use of micro-computers for automatic processing of Chinese character information within three years. Such systems are used in enterprises covering transportation, commodities, freight forwarding, financial statistics, information retrieval and many other fields.

According to Qian Weichang, president of the Chinese Information Processing Society of China, China's research into this field is "ripening". He says: "Many Chinese-designed information processing systems are now in serial production and even more are ready for production. Colour pictures and Chinese character computers have already been developed.

"Some subjects need about 30,000 characters and the information of phrases and grammar are, therefore, complicated, making it difficult to develop computers to process information in Chinese characters."

Now Commodore moves into 'give-aways"

MARKETING

Keen watchers of Commodore's marketing machinations will find the latest moves by this highly successful company interesting. They have carried the price-war reported in these columns a stage further, indeed to its logical conclusion. They are now giving the software away.

There are precedents to this; the ill-fated Osborne company, (now going through the traumas of American bankruptcy proceedings), gave away a lot of software with their portable machine.

Commodore's new moves are twofold. Firstly they are giving away the Easyscript wordprocessing package which runs on the Commodore 64, together with a disk containing six games, to any buyer of the 1541 Disk drive. This represents a discount of £105 off the normal £225 price at which the drive was recently selling.

Secondly, they are "bundling" the word-processing package Superscript, and the new powerful database Superbase free with a purchase of a complete Commodore 700 system. This means you must buy a computer, a disk drive and a printer, worth about £2,700 to qualify. The software would otherwise have been sold, at £900, so the discount must represent about 33 per cent.

The implications for the user are quite clear, more for less; the significance for the market is more opaque.

At first sight, this looks like another shrewd marketing ploy.

Commodore's marketing approach is said to be: "We price according to what the market will bear", so the implication is that the competition is causing this move, i.e. the market will not bear quite so much.

Another possibility is that the new 700 machine is not selling as well as hoped. It is worth noting the swing of emphasis away from the 700 machine in Commodore's recent advertising.

DAVID HEWSON gives the home user's view on Page 16

Perhaps Commodore feel that too much money is being made by independent software producers, and they want a large slice for themselves.

Precision Software, who produced these packages, no doubt stand to gain a lot from the contract signed on November 3, but what about the long term view?

Up to now, a main attraction of the Commodore line has been the support of many independent software houses, whose products have helped keep sales of the machines high, despite the fact that the designs are not at the very edge of the technological frontier.

The vast sale of the 64 machine – more than three quarters of a million world-wide – has created a very great potential market, which the software producers have found tempting.

However, now they face the possibility that Commodore will cut the ground from beneath their feet, by destroying a large part of their potential market, without warning. Will the producers continue to develop software in these circumstances? Even if they hope that *their* product will be the one chosen by Commodore as the free give-away, they may fear that their negotiating strength is minimal, when it comes to talking about prices.

Many producers may feel inclined to desert the Commodore range, and aim at some other place where large future markets may be expected. The fascinating question is, how will Commodore get on if the software producers, stung by price reductions, and this latest manoeuvre, decide to desert?

It seems possible that enterprising entrepreneurs may buy the bundle here, and indulge in a little international arbitrage by unbundling the bits and selling them sepately on the Continent.

Are the markets really that separate? It will be very interesting to see whether sales soar as a result of all this, or whether the golden goose is due for an obituary notice.

Barry Miles

Big names join in the big show

COMPUTER BRIEFING

Compec is probably the biggest event in the UK computer show calendar, encompassing all areas of the computer industry but with the empasis on business use rather than games, *writes Maggie McLening*.

Last year's show featured 400 exhibitors and drew 32,000 visitors. This year's exhibition at Olympia opens today with a 40 per cent increase in the exhibitors.

Some prestigious companies are exhibiting for the first time this year, including IBM, Burroughs, STC Business Systems and Cable and Wireless. At the micro end of the market, the US developer of the popular dBase II database, Ashton Tate, is also making its debut.

ICL has trebled its stand space but still has not out-done British systems software house Micro Focus, which has taken over 16 stands totalling 126 square metres, for its annual Software Plantation. The Plantation is a chance for smaller software companies using Micro Focus languages and development tools in their products to put in an appearance, and it has helped to double the size of the Software Village section of Compec for the second year running.

This year visitors and exhibitors will be issued with identification cards and will be able to leave their names and addresses for follow-up information without the usual fumbling for pens and scraps of paper.

COMPEC: Olympia, November 15-17, 10am to 6pm, sponsored by Computer Weekly.

Most computer users are worried about how to protect data files in the case of a disaster, but in Sweden they are considering ways to destroy them, *writes Roger Woolnough*. The government-appointed Vulnerability Board, which monitors risks facing the nation should it become involved in hostilities, has called for new legislation on the removal or destruction of computerized registers in the event of attack.

The board believes that a hostile power would have a strong interest in acquiring Sweden's data registers, and that efforts to avoid this happening should be made on a much larger scale than at present.

Many of the registers have been built up in the public sector, but others are owned by banks, insurance companies, and other commercial organizations.

The board says that those responsible for data registers should determine what should be done with them in an emergency and thinks their removal or destruction should be a natural part of defence planning.

Best-seller status has been won by the Suffolk software company, **Systematics International Group**, of Haverhill. Its Systematics Accounting Suite has leapt into fourth position in the best sellers list in the November issue of **Computer Merchandising International**, behind such famous names as Wordstar, dBase II and Lotus 1-2-3.

As these products are, respectively, a word-processing package, a data base and a spreadsheet, this means that the Systematics software is currently the best-selling accounting suite for microcomputers in the UK. The survey is based on sales volumes through retail outlets across the country.

The Systematics Accounting Suite consists of general (nominal) ledger, sales and purchase ledgers, financial planning, invoicing, and payroll. Other modules in the range are stock control, job costing, word processing, The Administrater, and MicroFinesse. Each program can be bought and used separately, or combined to form an integrated system.

The software is suitable for use on NEC APC and PC 8000, the Apple II, IIe and III, the IBM PC, Sirius Victor, and Sage.

With a clever piece of marketing, *Hitachi* have launched their personal computer in the British market, *writes Geoffrey Ellis. They are offering the buyer of their 16 bit system a two-year on-site guarantee*, which beats anything the opposition offers at present.

For £2,595 the buyer gets a rather bulky CPU, a high quality 14 inch colour monitor, slim keyboard, 320K of RAM (of which 128K is available to the user) and twin disk drives. The machine is fully compatible with IBM software and the size of the CUP obviously offers the choice to upgrade the machine.

Wormald's new aid

A new text and data handling development for the visually handicapped has been developed by a New Zealand company, **Wormald International Sensory Aids**. It is based on the portable HX-20 from Epson and gives a partially sighted person a flat screen which displays the text in very large characters, and, with the use of a specially designed hand held camera, makes it possible to scan printed matter and reproduce it in the same large size.

UK Events

Computertown UK, Nailsea Library, Avon, until November 19. **COMPEC**, Olympia, London November 15-18. **Computer Aided Design for the Building Professional**, RIBA, 66 Portland Place, London W1, November 16. **Humberside Computer Fair**, Winter Gardens, Cleethorps, November 20. **Northern Computer Fair**, Belle Vue, Manchester, November 24-26. **Micro Computing in Engineering**, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, 1 Birdcage Walk, London SW1, November 30. **BBC Micro User Show**, Westminister Exhibition Centre, December 9-11. **Your Computer Christmas Fair**, Wembley Conference Centre, December 15-18.

Overseas Events

Gulf Computer Exhibition, Dubia, November 21-24. **Computer Indonesia**, Jakarta, November 22-25. **Computer Dealers Exhibition**, Las Vegas, USA, November 28-December 2.

Compiled by Personal Computer News

15 years of growth

● In computing terms, 15 years is a long time – at least three generations. This point is brought out in the latest edition of *The Computer Users' Year Book** which this year celebrates its fifteenth birthday.

As a method of charting the continuing growth of the computing industry, the "CUYB" has few equals. The first edition in 1969 contained 272 pages, the type size of which allowed only 20 listings per page. The current edition numbers 1550 pages with nearer 50 items per page. The evolving power and size of computers is also reflected. Lloyds Bank, for example, listed four Burroughs and seven IBM machines based in London in 1970. By 1978 that total had grown to 16 IBM, and fallen to six IBM in 1982. However the trend now seems upwards with the bank listing eight IBM computers in 1983 in London alone.

In the 15-year period, the salary of a computer manager has climbed from £3,600 to nearer £14,000 (plus presumably a company car). It is hardly suprising that in the period, recruitment companies have soared from a meagre 30 to closer to 400.

**Computer Publications, price £55.*

How free is a 'free' offer?

Of all the misused words in the English language, there is none more maligned than the simple adjective 'free'. The home computer world abounds with 'free offers', designed to tempt us into purchasing items which we might not otherwise have bought.

But how 'free' are they? Let me instance a salutary tale, and let you judge for yourself. The circumstances concern one particular brand of computer and one specific piece of software, but the lesson which the tale offers is applicable, I think, to all.

About a year ago, when Commodore, arguably the most successful international home computer company of *them all*, got around to launching its new 64k machine, it needed a word processing program. This was sensible, since the CBM 64 was a promising and powerful machine which ought to be able to handle reasonably complex small business functions, word processing among them.

Commodore's solution was to handle a version of a program called Wordpro which ran on its larger machines. Called Easyscript, it was a standard business word processing program, or to put it another way, it was definitely not easy to use.

The 64 version does not allow the writer to change his text in the format in which it is printed. Paragraphs and printing instructions such as underlining need to be imbedded in the text with two character symbols which bear no phonetic resemblance to their function.

The problem of reconciling the home screen of 40 columns with a wider printed page meant that anyone using Easyscript could never tell where the program might split one sentence on to the next page, without making tedious circuits through the system. In short, Easyscript was a standard business program, fine for a professional application in which someone would be trained to use it, but altogether too daunting for the inexperienced home user (and I write as one who tried).

HOME USER

David Hewson

At the same time that Commodore *launched* Easyscript, an individual software programmer came up with the idea of writing his own WP system for the 64, one designed to be sufficiently user friendly to make it easy for the home user to learn, but powerful enough to handle small business use.

Vizawrite, as that program was to be called, came out a few weeks behind Easyscript, and I might as well throw away all pretence of impartiality here and say that I am delighted it did.

Instead of messing around with meaningless symbols to manipulate the text, Vizawrite possessed some logic. To centre, one pressed the control key and 'c'; to underline, the same key and 'u'. The text was printed across the TV on a rolling screen which could be instantly contracted into 40 columns at a touch to two buttons.

Soon Vizawrite appeared on cartridge, making the program instantly available the momment the computer was switched on, and a 30,000 word dictionary which should also count the length of articles was added. While Easyscript relentlessly insisted on using Commodore printers or an expensive interface, Vizawrite contained a free link with any of the standard serial printers.

Now I know for a fact that there were those within Commodore who were aware that they had been faced with an immensely superior product. I also know their reaction: the company will now offer a free version of *Easyscript* – the old price was around £75 a copy – with every one of its £230 disk drives.

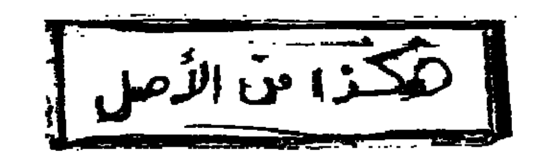
I am loathe to criticize any company for giving something away to the home user. But is this really to anyone's advantage? The new computer owner who gets his free copy of Easyscript will, I suspect, be somewhat disappointed, unless he has previous experience of business programs.

If he ends up thinking that word processing is not worth the bother, will Commodore really stand to gain? And Vizawrite, which is so superior in quality and competitive in price – with the spelling program it came in at less than *£100 – stands to be left out in* the cold by the hard sell tactics which it cannot match.

I can only hope that I am wrong when I fear that the best product will suffer because of the machinations of the giants above it.

But in the long run, it is not just the small software companies which suffer when the market turns against its brightest technology; it is the computer business itself.

Halfway through this article, I discovered that I had filled one disk with my home computer musings, effortlessly and with great pleasure, through Vizawrite. Had I been left with no choice but Easyscript, the hardware which printed this column might now have been sitting in the window of a second hand shop.



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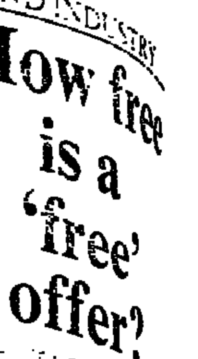
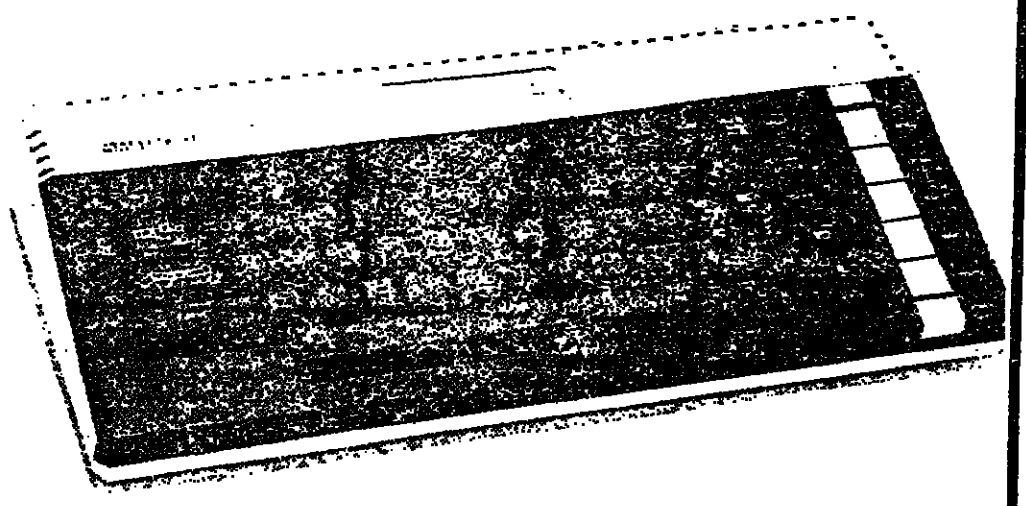


The Prizes

● The ATARI 600XL computer has a 16k RAM memory, expandable to 64k with a memory module, 24k ROM and software compatibility with other ATARI home computers.

● The Times Atlas of World History has 360 pages containing 600 new maps and 300,000 words of narrative presenting history in the context of the places where it happened.

THE TIMES Classroom computer competition



Here is the tenth of our 12 weekly Classroom Computer competitions for young people up to 18 years old. There are two age groups – up to 15 and 15 to 18 inclusive. Entries are individual efforts but because we are keen that schools should become involved, the main prize – two Atari 600XL computers a week, one for each age group – will be presented to the school of the winner's choice. In addition, 10 copies of The Times Atlas of World History, five in each age group, will be awarded each week to individual entrants, including the winners of the school computers.

The competition is simple to enter. Cut out the entry form each week and collect the entry tokens from the back page of The Times (you will find it at the foot of The Times Information Service) on the five following publication days – Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Monday – and stick them on the form. Those who entered last week should be sure that entries are posted to arrive by first post Friday.

Today and in every week of the competition there will be five questions on computers to answer with a different theme each week. These will not require the use of a computer but may require a certain amount of research. All the answers are to be found in works of reference readily available to young people. There is a tie-breaking question to answer which will test the ingenuity and imagination of contestants and enable the panel of judges to decide the winners. Every week is a new contest, so missing one week will not spoil your chances.

COMPETITION No 10

Arithmetic and other things!

Study the 5 questions below carefully and select your answer from the choices given. In each case write *only* the appropriate code letter into the answer box. Remember to complete the tie-breaker and all other parts of this entry form in accordance with the rules – and to attach 5 entry symbols.

Closing date for entries – 1st post Friday, November 25.

1 **The binary ASCII code for the letter 'A' is:**

A 1100001
B 0001110
C 1011001

1 ☐

2 **11101011 in binary can be written in octal as:**

A 726
B 353
C 623

2 ☐

3 **The number EB in hexadecimal is equivalent to the decimal number:**

A 151
B 235
C 325

3 ☐

4 **BCD stands for:**

A Binary conquers Decimal
B Byte core dump
C Binary Coded Decimal

4 ☐

5 **An algorithm is:**

A a set of rules for the solution of a problem
B a type of water plant
C the beat used in computer generated music

5 ☐

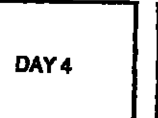
Tie-breaker

'Octal' is the name given to the number system with base eight, 'hexadecimal' to base sixteen. Invent two short and memorable terms for a number system to base thirty-two.

....
....
....

FULL NAME..AGE......y......m
SCHOOL/COLLEGE ....
SCHOOL/COLLEGE ADDRESS ....
....
....
SCHOOL TELEPHONE...
HOME TELEPHONE...

SEND TO:
Times Computer Competition No. 10, PO Box 99, Sudbury, Suffolk.



DAY 2 | DAY 3
DAY 4 | DAY 5 | DAY 6

Judging

1. The prizes will be divided and awarded equally between the two age groups – up to 15 years and 15-18 years as at date of entry.
2. Those entries with all factuel questions answered correctly will be judged first. The entry which in the opinion of the judges gives the most apt and imaginative answer to the tie-breaker question will win a Computer for the School or College nominated, and a personal prize of an Atlas.
3. Other entries with all-correct answers and judged to have submitted the next 8 best answers to the tie-breaker will win a personal prize of an Atlas.
4. Those entries with less than all-correct answers will be judged in order, in the event that not enough all-correct entries qualify.
5. If identical entries are judged to have won, the entrants may be asked to submit to a further similar competition.

Rules

1. All entries must be made via the official entry form as printed in The Times. No photocopies will be accepted. Several entries from the same school may be posted together.
2. Each individual entry must be accompanied by the required number of computer symbols as printed in The Times relevant to that week's competition.
3. All entries must be made clearly in ink. Incomplete, illegible, spoilt or late entries will be rejected as will those without a nomination.
4. You must be under 19 years of age and be a full-time student of the school or college nominated at the time of entry.
5. Names of all winners will be published in The Times not later than 2 weeks after closing date. All entries become the sole property and copyright of The Times. Prizes will be despatched to the School.
6. No individual may win more than once in any one weekly competition.
7. Proof of posting is not acceptable as proof of entry.
8. The decision of the panel of Judges appointed by the Editor is final on all matters connected with the competition. No correspondence at any stage of the competition will be entered into.
9. Employees and their families of Times Newspapers Ltd, its associated companies or anyone connected with the operation of this competition are not eligible.
10. All entrants will be deemed to have agreed to abide by the rules of which all instructions form part.

Seventh competition prize winners

Matthew and Steven are out on top

Two boys, age 10 and 15, are the winners of The Times Classroom Computer seventh competition. They are Matthew Trump of Summer Fields School, Oxford and Steven Bilton, of Southmoor School, Sunderland, Tyne & Wear.

The winning decision was made by a tie-break question.

The answers were 1) B; 2) A; 3) A; 4) B; 5) C.

The winners will both receive an Atari 600XL computer for their schools, and a personal gift of The Times Atlas of World History.

The eight runners-up are: Alice Elliott, Bedford High School for Girls, Bedford; Ben Sturges, Micheldever Primary School, Micheldever, Hants; Garth Vladislavich, Noadswood Comprehensive School, Purlieu, Southampton, Hants; Mark Andrews, Bewdley High School, Bewdley, Worcs; Mark Norris, Liverpool Bluecoat School, Wavertree, Liverpool; Simon Coyle, Strabane Grammer School, Strabane, N. Ireland; Jonathan Wells, Trinity School, Shirley Park, Croydon, Surrey; Andrew Thornbury, St Bride's High School, East Kilbride, Glasgow, Scotland. Each will receive a Times Atlas.

STEVEN BILTON, 15 (left) is working on his O level computer studies project of a football league table, but in his spare time uses his own BBC micro at home for personal projects and games playing.

Other activities include cricket, football and table tennis. His policeman father is being led through the mysteries of micros by Stephen.

Southmoor school has seven BBC and three PETs in their computer room, where pupils can study O level and CSE computer studies and a few move on to A level computer science. The master responsible for computing, Mr B W Smith, is keen to see the micros move into other areas of teaching. At present they are used in limited ways in English, physics and maths.

MATTHEW TRUMP, 10 (right) is a boarder, but uses his fathers' PET when he is at home. He also has his own ZX81 on which he plays games and copies listings from magazines. He is taking the first steps in adapting some of these programs and would like to learn more about the art of programming. In addition to his micro activities he enjoys canoeing and plastic model making.

The school computer teacher, Mr Rupert McNeile has just opened a computer room equipped with 16 BBC micros which have been enthusiastically received by the boys. Eventually he hopes that computers will be used as aids in general classes, and to this end the school has installed the BBC networking Econet system.

A laser explosion is due at the check-out

Laser scanning may be about to sweep the supermarkets of the UK, including the smaller independent stores. A combination of lower-priced back-office systems, an increased percentage of bar coding (up to 85 per cent) on dry goods, and the improving economic climate make the timing right for an explosion among the check-outs.

Maggie McLening looks at one supermarket that has anticipated a laser scanning revolution

Although there are about 11 companies marketing point of sale (POS) systems in Britain, the majority are American in origin and have so far made little impact. Only about 60 of the country's estimated 55,500 supermarkets have any type of scanning equipment installed.

One reason why scannning equipment suppliers have been unsuccessful with independents has been the shortage of low-priced computer systems to back-end the scanners, which harness the enormous amount of information collected to work for the shopkeeper.

Many of the scanning systems are themselves microprocessor-controlled and are sufficiently sophisticated to analyse data on the goods sold, but are inhibited by their output to strips of ticket.

The solution is to feed the data into a back-office computer running stock control and financial accounting applications, but the addition of perhaps £30,000 for a minicomputer system made the idea impossible for some small supermarkets.

This hurdle has now been crossed by the combination of a micro with hard disk memory, and a second generation of more advanced and security-conscious databases, which bring the cost of a back-office system down to around £10,000.

One of the first independent companies to take advantage of this type of system is Southmart in Erdington, Birmingham, a grocery business owned by the Singh family, who came here from India in 1957.

The family's first store opened in 1977 and rapidly reached a turnover of £13,500 a week, so they bought a larger shop, now called JAS supermarkets, and recently invested £17,000 of this year's £1.7m turnover in five 540/Scan-Alone systems from Datachecker/DTS.

Southmart is a member of the Northern Independent Supermarket Association, a trade organisation for retailers with a turnover of £1m or more, which negotiates discounts on bulk purchases for members, and provides them with NISA own-label goods. Six of the 200 members have now installed scanning systems for reasons typified by Sohan Singh, financial director of Southmart.

"The business has expanded very fast – we are now shifting around 65,000 items a week in from our warehouse, but the organisation has not kept pace," he said. "Pricing goods and shelf filling took a lot of time, so we decided to instal a scanning system last September. Although customers probably move through the checkout at the same speed, they like to have the details of goods on their receipt, and we can guarantee that the prices are right. We expect to recoup the cost of the system after the first year, and have already managed to reduce the number of shelf-fillers by one."

He anticipates further savings from the second part of the system, the back-office computer, which is to be installed after Christmas.

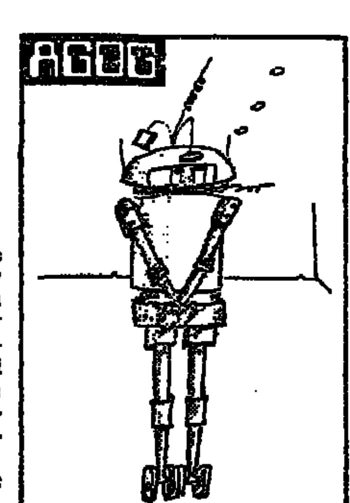
For a further £10,000, Datachecker/DTS is to supply a microcomputer system capable of handling stock control, price management, purchasing and cash control functions for Southmart. The system is built around the DTS 8000 8-bit micro, and a database with many mainframe-equivalent features developed by Fulham-based software house Datafit.

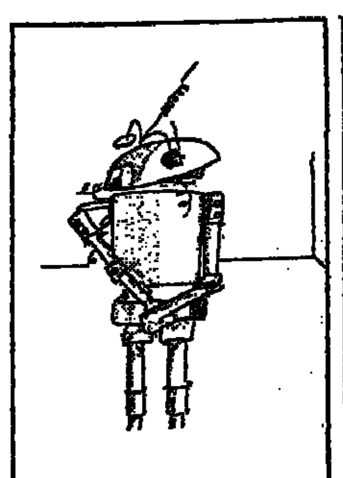
The micro will be linked into the scanning network as if it were another terminal, but will be able to control the front office system enough to extract sales statistics every night for input to the database. These can be used to update the stock files and accounts, balanced against goods receipts entered through the DTS 8000 keyboard.

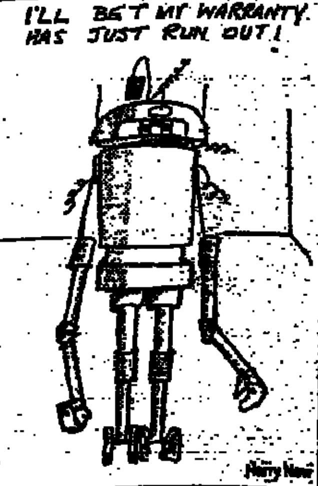
Price management will allow forward planning, and financial modelling, of pricing changes, and trigger them within the Scan-Alone terminals. Since the location of each item in the store is recorded, together with the amount of space occupied, the system will also calculate statistics on the margin per metre run of shelf, and compare them.

"I hope that the Datafit extension will help us to improve our stock control", said Mr Singh. "Just having the perpetual stock check will save us about £1,000 a year, because until now we have had to employ an independent stock checking company. In addition, we would like to have more time to spend on looking at the fascia for different items, prehaps reducing the amount of stock so that we could carry more lines."

Seven members of the Singh family work in the supermarket under the supervision of Sohan's elder brother Surinder, and only they have access to the scanner controls. When the micro is installed, only the family will be allowed to operate it; something that many of the existing micro database systems would be unable to enforce.







Sohan and Surinder Singh: business is expanding

Small staff, big pay

JOB SCENE

Richard Sharpe

Many industries have their seasons, despite being separated from the land; the computer leasing community is no exception. As the cash registers are ringing with Christmas business computer leasing companies face one of their most hectic periods as they try to match the computer, the customer and the finance.

Putting the three together is not easy. A working knowledge of the main computer lines of IBM is demanded as well as the nerve necessary to bet on IBM not casting off a machine too early.

Then the several hundred people working for the UK computer leasing community have to keep a firm grasp on financial details, recognising when the shift of a few percentage points means loss or profit.

The leasing community is unusually dominated by young men, with some of its richest members in their mid-30s. They like to work on a few big deals in which the numbers are always in millions.

The independent leasing operation works for two main reasons. Most computer companies will sell machines to people at such a price that there is profit in renting them out for four or five years. Secondly, IBM will issue documents with a machine that it has maintained which oblige another part of IBM to take over the maintenance of the machine.

Computer leasing companies are a mixture of banking operation and computer consultancy. Their overheads are quite low, and they tend to have a small but highly paid staff.

The run-up to Christmas is a busy time for them because they are dependent on companies with big profits looking for a tax shelter. Current tax legislation allows a company to put some of its profits into computer leases, or leases for any other capital equipment, and not pay tax

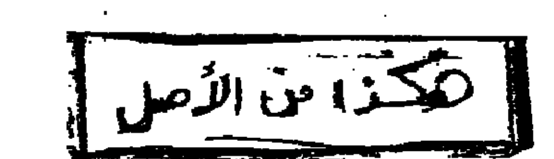
The computer leasing community is quite a closed world where most of the actors know each other well, but that does not mean that they respect each other, as the back biting shows.

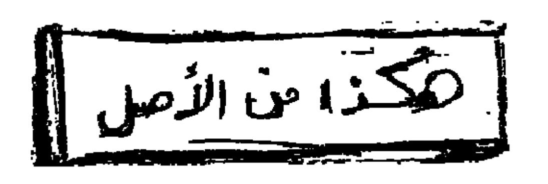
On the other hand, if this type of business looks appealing it will be no good looking at the classified pages for job advertisements. Leasing companies hardly ever advertise for staff. It is one of those strange branches of commerce where contacts seem to speak louder than a good curriculum vitae.

Being creative is all important. If a new piece of tax legislation gives a small leverage to the first company to use it then the profits can be big, at least in the short term.

Information is the key to the whole operation so that the machine, the customer and the finances can all be brought together into one package.

Once the bustle before Christmas, and before the end of March, are over there are a few perks. The leasing associations hold their annual meetings in quite exotic places, many of them well known for their lenient tax legislation.





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People/Tony Kench of GEISCO

Ringing the bell

By Roger Woolnough

A classics degree may not sound like the starting point for a successful career in computing, but Tony Kench has a theory about it. "A classics education does leave you with no illusions that what you know is of any use to anybody," he says, "so you have to do things from scratch."

Although still only 41, Kench has been involved with computers since the pioneering days, when practically everybody was doing things from scratch. Straight from Bristol University (where his second subject was maths), he joined an Anglo-French computer company called De La Rue Bull Machines in 1963.

Through a complex series of ownership changes, involving both General Electric of the USA and Honeywell, part of this firm became General Electric Information Services Company (GEISCO). A few weeks ago, Tony Kench was appointed managing director of GEISCO's operations in the UK and Ireland.

"I started off on the sales side," he recalls, "but one was a combined salesman and systems analyst. You had to explain to people what a computer would do before they would buy it."

Soon after he joined, though, the company started Europe's first time-sharing operation, in which a large central computer is used by numerous clients operating from remote terminals. Kench switched to that side of the business in its heady days of early growth.

He has mainly stayed with the information services activity ever since, including five years with GEISCO in the US. This culminated in 1979 with a move to the company's strategic planning operation, where he led a group charged with looking into the future.

"I had a strong sense back then that the computer industry was changing in ways which would have major impact on our business", Kench says. "We spent two years working on what should be GEISCO's positioning in the next decade."

The company's international experience was obviously a valuable asset. GEISCO's worldwide teleprocessing network allows clients in 750 cities to access computers with a local telephone call. But time-sharing does not play the dominant role it once did.

"As in-house systems became more capable", Kench explains, "as the minicomputer became widespread, as the micro appeared on the horizon, it became clear that our role should change and evolve."

Low-tech Sundays at St Paul's

Today GEISCO offers a wide range of systems and consulting services, all aimed at companies which operate across national boundaries. "When you look at how a computer network can help an export business and allow a company to be in constant touch with production schedules, price variations, and so on, there's a real opportunity to turn this into a competitive weapon," he says.

There is nothing competitive or high-tech about the way Kench relaxes. He takes part in the essentially English pastime of bellringing. He is at St Paul's Cathedral on Sundays, and attends a bellringing meeting once a week, but it is not a totally escapist pastime. Says Kench: "I would think at least half of the bellringers in the City of London are in computing."

Why quality really matters in video games

Beware the cheap imitators

by Philip Manchester

The home computer boom has opened up many opportunities for new business to supply both hardware and software. If you believe the hysterical publicity put out by some firms you could be forgiven for thinking that the whole business is run by 16-year-old millionaires.

Certainly there are some clever adolescents around who seem to be peculiarly in touch with what home computer users want.

But much of the software now available for home computers has a much more traditional pedigree. Psion Software, the London based microcomputer software firm, is a good example. It has produced several best-sellers for the top-selling Sinclair Spectrum as well as maintaining more than a passing interest in the wider field of serious business computing on more expensive machines.

"We are interested in becoming the dominant micro software house in Europe," said Psion's managing director, David Potter. In its third year of business, Potter expects a turnover in the region of £6m. and a good part of that will come from Psion's sales of leisure software.

Generally, Psion's products would be described as video games and in many ways they are just that. But Potter is at pains to emphasise that 'simple video games' are not the way to build a lasting portfolio of products. "It is a very competitive market so we purposely try not to put out anything that is not of the highest quality. As a result we have tended to produce more sophisticated, quality products," he said.

Psion's flight simulation, a realistic 'game' for the Sinclair Spectrum, has sold around 250,000 copies. It offers home computer users the exciting prospect of piloting a single-engined, propeller driven aircraft.

The three dimensional graphics, coupled with a realistic cockpit display make the experience extremely effective. Potter reckons that as many as a million people have 'flown' in Psion's simulator which raises the knotty problem of software copying, because any popluair program is bound to be passed round among enthusiasts.

Potter is realistic about this. "Sure, copying goes on and I don't approve of it. The problem is that the cassette is the cheapest means of distributing software – and it is so easy to copy it. We are only really after large-scale commercial copying and we will crush any attempt to do this."

We see school teachers as the biggest offenders. "They seem to think it is quite moral to copy software. In the long run this is to their detriment. Software companies have to believe that it is worthwhile developing a product and won't go into it if they don't think the are going to get a return on it. This is why the quality of educational software is low – no quality software developer is going to get into the market."

Potter's answer is to keep the product cheap and many of Psion's programs sell for the same sort of price as an LP.

"We had a lot of say in the setting of pricing standards because of our close relationship with Sinclair," he said. "The software on the Spectrum is cheaper than any other range – and it is probably the widest range of any home computer."

David Potter: sophisticated quality products

The comparison with the price of a record and the parallels with the music and publishing business could lead one to think that software production is similar to those industries. Potter is adamant that this is not the case and thinks the current image of programmers as 'stars' is only temporary.

"People have equated it with pop music and publishing but it really is not like that. I think the *film industry is a better* comparison – there you have studios and distributors. The studios create a product which may cost millions and then rely on the distributors to recoup that for them.

"We are more like the studio with teams of people working on projects. I think publishers moving into the software business expecting to make a killing are making a mistake." He cited one large record company which had moved into software, complete with music business style publicity for the (young) program authors.

"I think they have found to their cost that this is not the way to go and have now revamped their operation to run on the same sort of lines as Psion."

Psion has a large digital equipment *minicomputer* and uses sophisticated programming languages and a technique called 'cross compilation' to generate its programs for the Spectrum and other home micros. It is no surprise, therefore, that Potter and many of his employees have a strong technical background.

Potter is a former academic from Imperial College, London, and *many* of his programmers are graduates of the same establishment.

Imperial College has a long standing reputation for researching better ways of building computer programs particularly under the guidance of Professor Manny Lehman – one of the world's leading authorities on what has come to be known as software engineering.

Potter shares Lehman's view of software development as an exercise in engineering rather than some mystical 'art'. This does not prevent him viewing home computers as one of the most important cultural influences of our time.

"I think many people have bought home computers as a sort of cultural tool.

A workstation on every desk

Engineering workstations are intended to replace the drawing boards of designers, engineers and architects. The workstation consists of a high resolution computer terminal able to display and manipulate a picture, usually in colour.

An industrial component, such as a car axle or an electric motor, can be designed and altered on the screen and its dimensions stored away for manufacture. The component can be viewed with correct perspective while being rotated, made smaller or larger or fitted onto a related part.

Other software, such as word processing, enables proper documentation and control of parts lists for the equipment being designed. A major saving is that inventories of existing parts can be easily examined, which often saves the production of a new part.

The instructions for cutting the parts by automatic machines can be generated on the same system. Not only is this quicker and more flexible than using a drawing board, but groups of engineers designing complex equipment can, if authorised, link up to see each others' work on their own screen.

Computer Aided Design (CAD) can be applied to a great number of applications. The aircraft industry was a major force behind the development of CAD and new aircraft, such as the Boeing 757, are almost completely designed on such systems. Cartoons can be generated, coloured in and viewed immediately, without the requirement for films to be processed.

Architecture is another area where there are important applications. Already, the bleak facades of modern buildings leer out from the terminal, where they are probably best left. The most advanced CAD software can simulate the appearance of a townscape to a pedestrian walking through it. Perhaps one happy day there will be a software package ("Rococco") that can sculpt flying angels on computer-controlled milling machines.

The UKs performance in producing computer equipment for this field has been, and continues to be, midiocre. However in software we have been as good as anyone. The Computer Aided Design Centre in Cambridge, which writes advanced packages of CAD software, was recently purchased by a consortium led by ICL, its long term partner. ICL may have been sensitised by the snapping up of Compeda, another UK CAD software house, by the US computer firm (Prime). In computer science, the inferior status of scientists in the UK makes them excellent cheap labour for American firms.

The traditional, but now obsolescent, approach to Computer Aided Design (CAD) has been the use of a mainframe central computer with many attached display terminals. The computing power required for manipulating images puts a severe strain on such multi-user systems. Because processing power is declining rapidly in cost, each workstation is becoming more intelligent and new equipment has a powerful microprocessor, memory and perhaps a Winchester disc in to the terminal.

Most of the processing then *takes place locally,* but the workstation is still linked to others so that they can share facilities occasionally required, such as the central drawing office records, very large discs or machines for plotting drawings.

Assuming the hardware is correctly designed, there are two keys to success in producing a successful workstation – the software for manipulating the images and that needed to enable the machines to talk to one another. Over many years large software packages have been written for the mainframe computers. These have been written in standard languages to enable them to be moved easily from one computer to another, provided that the new computer has enough power and is compatible with the languages of the package.

● Dr Richard Stevens, an image processing scientist, looks at the possibilities of computer aided design.

In future, most will be written to conform to the internationally agreed graphics standards (GKS). For the first time, microprocessor based systems are now powerful enough for such packages. The communications software, written by the workstation manufacturer, must allow each machine to use all the linked facilities with the designer scarcely being aware of the linkage. As yet, no market standard for this Local Area Networking (LAN) has emerged.

First in the field with a locally intelligent machine was the PERQ, built by an American company, and distributed by ICL in this country. The Science and Engineering Research Council has purchased many of these machines for university work.

Because of the unavailablility of powerful single-chip microprocessors when it was designed, the computer in this system is a 'special' built from many integrated circuits. Although this approach has produced a very powerful computing machine, the end result is not as flexible as using a standard microprocessor.

To be concluded

هكذا من الأصل

THE TIMES
FINANCE AND INDUSTRY
Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

No more private investors after the year 2000?

A Stock Exchange survey yesterday confirmed a trend already largely identified: the small investor is getting smaller and the large investor, almost always now an institution, is getting much more powerful.

In just under 20 years, the proportion of shares held by private individuals has dropped from ust over half to slightly more than a quarter. Over the same period, the institutions – pension funds, insurance companies, unit and investment trusts – have doubled their share to almost two thirds of the total market.

The value of shares held has not been adjusted for inflation. In nominal terms the total value of shares held by individuals grew from £16 billion in 1975 to £28 billion by the end of 1981. Institutional holdings were worth £57.6 billion, against £21 billion in 1975.

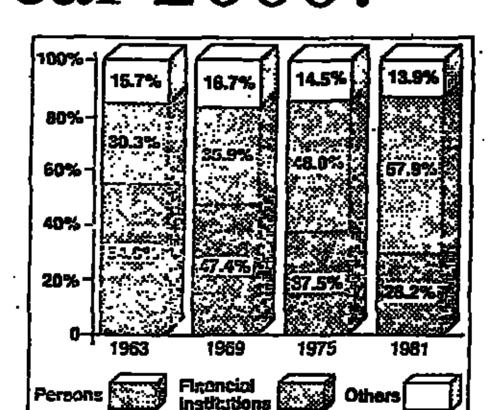
Among the institutions, pension funds have frown faster than the rest. In the six years to 1981, their proportion of the market rose by more than half to 26.7 per cent. The share of insurance companies is up by a quarter to 20.5 per cent.

Direct involvement in the Stock Exchange among small investors has certainly dwindled, but this is hardly surprising as the survey points out the taxation of savings in this country is weighted heavily in favour of institutional saving, notably of course in the treatment of pensions.

Tax advantages given to indirect investment have naturally encouraged "safety first" attitudes among people who traditionally invested directly in company securities.

By reducing the relative return for risk-taking against the "assumed" return, for example, from an insurance policy, the tax system has acted as a spur to forms of saving other than shares.

The survey, the result of painstaking research among 222 British public companies (131 on a census basis), does not include the three-year-old Unlisted Securities Market. There, it seems, small investors carry proportionately much more weight.



Percentage distribution of beneficial shareholdings between persons, financial institutions and others, 1963-81.

The survey comes at a time when the Stock Exchange is making further efforts to persuade the Government to cut taxes on equity investment, especially the 2 per cent stamp duty and the investment income surcharge.

Although the figures are already two years old; the projection is that pension fund and other institutional shareholdings will grow by between 1.5 per cent and 2 per cent a year. At that rate private investors would not exist by the year 2000.

But directly or indirectly, the private appetite for share buying still exists. Whether it grows or diminishes will depend largely on government taxation policies.

Mrs Thatcher's government is committed to a wider share ownership as part of its privatization policy. The Stock Exchange, looking over its shoulder at the growth of the tax-efficient Business Expansion Scheme, would welcome some real evidence that owning shares is more just anothe pious genuflexion to Victorian values.

Stern words from Mr Volcker

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, yesterday gave a warning of signs of "rising inflationary expectations" which could damage the American recovery and must be restrained "at all costs."

Mr Volcker's strong words were addressed to business and labour leaders about the time the Fed's powerful open market committee was meeting in Washington to decide whether to alter the board's credit control policies.

Some economists, noting the recent slowing down in growth of the American economy and the money supply, have been urging the Fed to relax credit policies, to pave the way for lower interest rates which they regard as necessary to sustain the recovery and ease international debt problems. Mr Volcker's remarks suggest, on the contrary, that the policy of flexible, albeit stringent, controls on the money supply will remain unchanged.

"We seem to be approaching a new testing point – whether constructive changes in attitude and performance started in adversity can be maintained in prosperity" Mr Volker observed.

Specifically, he said he was worried by a recent wave of wage settlements in some important industries – 6 per cent to 8 per cent and even higher. Settlements have remained low in industries hard-hit by recession but not in other sectors such as finance, utilities and service industries.

"There simply won't be enough money to go around to finance the splurge and the end result would be strong financial pressures, high interest rates and stifled growth", was the Volcker message.

Mr Volcker however, may not have the last word some members of the Reagan administration, worried by the recent slowdown in the economy, will continue to press for a more relaxed monetary policy. They fear that the recovery may fizzle before the presidential elections if the Fed persist with a hard line on credit.

S G Warburg buys 29.9% of Akroyd & Smithers

By Wayne Lintott

Mercury Securities, the public company which owns S G Warburg, the merchant bank, is buying 29.9 per cent of Akroyd & Smithers, London's second largest stockjobbers. The stake is the maximum permitted under Stock Exchange rules.

Last week a deal was agreed between Vickers da Costa, the stockbroking firm, and America's biggest bank, Citicorp. The number of prime targets available for leading financial institutions has narrowed to half a dozen.

London's biggest jobbing firm, Wedd Durlacher, is now considered the prime target, but as a private partnership Wedd is difficult to value. Nevertheless, Morgan Grenfell and Schroder Wagg, the merchant banks, and National Westminster are reported to be interested.

Among the leading stockbroking firms expected to attract most interest is Phillips & Drew, with its £3 billion of funds under management. Rowe & Pitman and Scrimgeour, Kemp-Gee are two tempting brokers because they rank in the top ten for all three dealing activities – equities, gilts and overseas stocks. James Capel and Grieveson, Grant have decided, for the time being at least, to go it alone.

No terms were announced for the Akroyd Mercury stake but Akroyd shares closed on Friday at 550p while after-hours deals were done at 590p. Akroyd is announcing its interim profit figures on Thursday and the terms of the transaction are expected to be announced at the same time.

Analysts do not expect Mercury to pay such a high premium as Citicorp did Vickers. But on an historic price-earning ratio of about 10 – the shares were on a p/e of 7.5 on Friday – a purchase would be worth £8 a share and value the jobbers at more than £100m.

Lord Roll: new direction for merchant bank

Akroyd had an authorized capital of 16 million shares but only 4 million issued. They are predominantly owned by institutions, although nominee holdings account for 28 per cent with only 19 per cent held by private shareholders.

New capital may be injected by the issued of new shares. The transaction as with Vickers and Citicorp, still has to receive the consent of the regulatory authorities.

Akroyd is best known for its trading in gilt-edged, a market it shares with Wedd, fixed interest stocks and gold shares. Lord Roll S G Warburg's chairman has guided the bank into an important position in the internaional loan capital markets, notably Eurobonds.

The bank had previously built its reputation on skillful handling of takeovers and mergers.

Warburg is advising the Government on the £2billion public flotation of British Telecom – which would undoubtedly benefit Akroyd's application for stock.

Mr Tim Nixon, an Akroyd partner, said that both companies saw great potential in Eurobonds, new issues and overseas equity trading.

Industrial output at 3-year high

By Francis Williams
Economics Correspondent

Government hopes for continuing recovery were reinforced yesterday by official figures showing a pick-up in industrial activity in the third quarter of this year and continuing buoyant business in the shops.

The output of British industry rose by 1.9 per cent between the second and third quarters to its highest for more than three years, 2.2 per cent up on a year earlier and 7 per cent above the worst point in the recession

The volume of retail sales, adjusted for seasonal factors, slipped back last month from exceptional September levels but was up by 1.5 per cent in the three months to October, 5.5 per cent above its level at the same time last year.

The latest figures confirm that industry is climbing slowly out of recession but recovery remains patchy and fragile, with some sectors, such as metal manufacture, showing little or no growth over the past year. North Sea oil and gas production, on the other hand, rose sharply in the third quarter to a new peak.

Manufacturing output as a whole was 1.5 per cent higher in the third quarter than three months earlier and a year ago – only 3.5 per cent above its 1981 trough.

This marks a substantial contrast with the performance of retail sales which have soared to record levels over the past year. Sales in 1983 as a whole are expected to average 5 per cent more than last year,

But much of the extra consumer demand has been satisfied by imports, eroding the benefits to domestic industry. The output of consumer goods industries in Britain this autumn was only 2.5 per cent higher than a year ago.

This is partly because much of the demand has been concentrated in areas, such as video-cassette recorders, where domestic capacity is limited or non-existent, and partly because Britain's producers still suffer a substantial price disadvantage compared with foreign competitors, largely because of the strong pound.

The International Monetary Fund recently calculated that Britain's competitiveness worsened by 6.4 per cent in the second quarter of this year as the pound rose, despite the lowest domestic inflation rate for 15 years.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT

seasonally adjusted 1980 = 100

		Production industries	Manufacturing
1979		107.0	109.4
1980		100.0	100.0
1981		96.1	93.4
1982		98.1	93.7
1983	Q1	99.8	94.5
	Q2	99.1	93.7
	Q3	101.0	94.9
1983	July	101.1	95.8
	Aug	100.9	94.6
	Sept	101.0	94.2
3 month change %		+1.9	+1.3

Source: CSO

Eagle Star expects record profit

By Philip Robinson

Eagle Star, Britain's sixth largest insurance company and the subject of two competing takeover bids, one worth a record £800m, said yesterday that pretax profits this year could be a record £90m.

The company said this will reflect a recovery from the exceptional underwriting losses of £63.7m last year.

Eagle Star is fighting off an unwelcomed 500p-a-share takeover from the German insurance group Alliance Versicherungs, which already has 30 per cent of the company.

However. Eagle Star has welcomed a rival 575p-a-share offer from BAT Industries, which is involved in tobacco and retailing and is one of Britain's top 10 companies.

The stock market is expecting further action. The Eagle Star share price last night closed 10p up at 654p, well above both offers, but still below the 800p a share which the insurance company says is the value of its assets

Alliance formally extended its offer yesterday until November 25 having disclosed that its first bid attracted acceptance from Eagle Star holdings of just 8,847 shares

However, both takeovers are locked into the time scale of the later BAT bid the first closing date of which is December 5. Under takeover rules BAT can keep it open until January 13.

In his letter to shareholders detailing merger terms, Sir Denis Mountain, Eagle Star chairman, says that since Allianz acquired its initial 15 per cent stake in June 1981, relations with it "can best be summarized as a desire on Allianz's part to use their strong shareholding position to obtain board representation and business advantages for themselves with no commensurate benefit for other shareholders".

The BAT bid, he says, is quite another matter. It is for all the shares, at a higher price, with assurances to employees and policyholders and with a partial alternative to cash.

Babcock may lose £21m after German collapse

By Our Financial Staff

Babcock International said Yesterday that it had £21m at risk after the collapse of a German construction equipment company Wibau AG, and its British subsidiary, which has been placed in receivership.

Babcock, whose shares eased 1p, to 138p, is still owed £8.8m for construction businesses it sold Wibau last year. It also guaranteed £13m to loans to those companies. These are secured against British assets which Babcock estimates should be adquate to cover all claims.

Babcock is making a provision in the 1983 accounts until the full extent of losses has been quantified.

The collapse of Wibau is the latest in a West German "pack of cards" collapse which followed a liquidity crisis of Schroeder, Muenchmeyer, Hengst and Co, a leading private West German bank. It had to be rescued by 20 other banks with about DM450m (£115m).

Schroeder, Muenchmeyer, Hengst was a large shareholder in IBH Holdings, the world's third largest equipment construction company based in Hamburg. IBH had expected Schroeder, with others, to put up DM100m as part of a capital injection, but the rescue prevented it from doing so.

As a result, IBH filed for protection against creditors.

Crystalate bid deal struck

The board of Royal Worcester has agreed to recommend Crystalate's £23.4m bid in return for a deal which will allow it to pay its shareholders a second interim dividend of 12p.

Royal Worcester had already forecast a higher final dividend of 9p so the second interim represents an increase of 3p and will cost an extra £200,000. This means Crystalate is effectively paying more for the fine china and electronics company.

Crystalate's £23.4m bid was its second and final offer and could therefore not be raised further. However, the Takeover Panel has judged yesterday's deal to be fair and acceptable under the takeover rules.

It has implications for future bids which reach stalemate because they have been declared final.

Dow keeps up rally

New York, (Agencies) – stock prices remained higher in a continuation of last week's rally. Trading volume was moderately heavy.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was up 1.02 to 1251.22 at 11am, but later extended the rise to more than 4 points. Advancing issues led losers about two to one. Volume was about 24 million shares.

Some investors felt last week's surge was a routine rebound from a lengthy slide, but others believe the market may be on the verge of another burst of heavy buying.

GE, which restructured a deal to sell its Utah international subsidiary, was ⅜ higher at 55⅝.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 727.4 up 2.3
FT Gilts: 83.54 down 0.16.
FT All Share: 456.84 up 3.34.
Bargains: 21,363
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 97.05 up 0.54.
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1258. up 7.8.
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 9,348.52 up 42.89
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 856.01 up 11.07
Amsterdam: 151.9 up 1.4
Sydney: AO Index 710.6 down 1.8
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 1013.8 up 2.0
Brussels: General Index 12 .37 up 0.49
Paris: CAC Index 142.8 up 0.7
Zurich: SKA General 293.6 down 0.4

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.4850 down ¼ cent
Index 84.0 up 0.1
DM 3.9750 down 0.0o7
FrF 12.0750 down 0.0350
Yen 348.50 down 2.0
Dollar
Index 127.8 down 0.2
DM 2.6765
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4855
Dollar DM 2.6743
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.570671
SDR £0.709665

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans wee fixed 9⅞-9
3 month interbank 9$\frac{5}{16}$-9¼
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/16-9 3/16
3 month DM 6⅞-6
3 month Fr F13⅛-13
US rates
Bank prime rate 11.00
Fed funds 9¼
Treasury long bond 102 $\frac{9}{32}$, 102 $\frac{13}{32}$

NEWS IN BRIEF

Japanese face critics

Mr Yohei Mimura president of Mistubishi Corporation headed a team of leading Japanese businessmen and importers in an open forum with British businessmen at London's Royal Garden Hotel yesterday. The event was aimed at helping the British export more to Japan.

The Japanese Access Promotion Mission, which will move to the Continent later this week, is one of the most positive moves yet in Japan's attempt to defuse resentment of its big trade imbalances with Europe and the United States, but there was a barrage of criticism from the audience complaining about Japanese trade bureaucracy.

Yohei Mimura: team leader

● **The Phoenix Steel Tube Company**, part of the Senior Engineering Group, is to cut capacity of the drawn tube department at its West Bromwich works. About 150 people will lose their jobs in the cutback which follows losses on the product.

● **Logica, the British** computer software house, consultants and manufacturers has been awarded a £4.5m contract by the Hongkong Stock Exchange for the supply of a computerized trading systmem in partnership with Jardine.

● **P & O Ferries** has placed the £2m contract to refit its roll-on, roll-off ferry St Clair with the Humber Graving Dock Company at Humberside.

Opec ministers want rise in oil demand

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

Ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries led by Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, are to meet in London today in an attempt to devise a plan for stimulating world oil demand.

An increase in demand would help prevent a split within Opec over production quotas and growing disatisfaction over Britain and Norway's increased output from the North Sea.

Today's meeting of the Opec long-term strategy committee is intended to prevent next month's full Opec ministerial meeting in Geneva developing into a squabble over production quotas.

Members of the committee are also expected to seek a meeting with Mr Peter Walker, the Energy Secretary, to discuss Britain's increasingly important role in world oil output. No meeting has been arranged, but the Department of Energy say that Mr Walker is willing to meet members of the committee.

Much of the heat has been taken out of the dispute over production within Opec by Saudi Arabia's decision to slow down production early in the new year while it extends its internal natural gas network.

This will allow other mambers to increase quotas with Opec still staying within its 17.5 million barrel a day ceiling, which it set in London last March and which it now wants to keep to in an effort to keep up prices.

Britain has also explained to Opec members that final North Sea production this year will be close to the 2.1 million barrels a day level which Opec have interpreted as an assured level.

The September figure of 2.4 million barrels a day has been accepted as a summer production peak, affected by new fields coming on stream.

In an interview published by the official Opec news agency Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, has ruled out Britain becoming involved with Opec in a formal agreement over oil output and prices.

Third World countries 'may need £13.5bn'

IMF lending 'must expand'

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Commercial banks must continue to lend more to the developing world if the debt crisis is to be solved, a senior official of the International Monetary Fund said yesterday.

Mr Walter Habermeier, counsellor and treasurer of the IMF, said commerical banks must increase their exposures to non-oil developing countries by about 7 per cent this year and next.

This would involve lending $15bn to $20bn (£10.1bn to £13.5bn) in both 1983 and 1984 to help finance the reduced current account deficits of the non-oil Third World which the IMF expects to fall from $84bn last year to about $70bn.

Mr Habermeier's exhortation to the commercial banks comes as they are deciding whether to commit themselves to a new $6.5bn loan to Brazil, part of an $11bn package to see the country through until the end of next year.

The IMF executive board is due to approve the Brazilian rescue package on Thursday providing the banks agree to provide fresh finance.

Bankers in New York said yesterday that nearly $5.6bn had been committed and telexes were still coming in.

The advisory committee has been in close contact with the IMF over progress and bankers are optimistic that the IMF will approve the Brazilian package.

Speaking at a foreign exchange conference organized by the *International Herald Tribune*, Mr Habermeier said it was collaboration between banks, governments and official institutions which had kept intact the fabric of the international monetary system. "This collaboration must and will continue as it is in the interests of all parties to do so."

Some developing countries would remain in serious difficulties for years but Mr Habermeier thought the overall outlook was reasonably reassuring.

Growth of about 3 per cent in the industrialized countries would make a big contribution to easing the problem and there was a good chance this could be achieved, he said.

Candecca sells stake in Plascom

Candecca Resources has confirmed it has sold its 36 per cent stake in Plascom at a loss of £2.81m to enable it to successfully bid for a half per cent stake in the BP Forties Field.

The Plascom stake has been sold to Tarmac which already holds the rest of the company. Plascom has won a quarter per cent share in the BP Forties Field. Tarmac is paying Candecca £4.55m for the shares compared with their book value last March of £7.36m.

Plascom has interests in a number of offshore licences in the North Sea and the Celtic Sea, but has provided Candecca with no revenue. The terms of the Plascom shareholder agreement restricted Candecca's North Sea activities.

● **Promotions House**, the travel-related company which came to the Unlisted Securities Market in August, is bidding 10.25p a share for Berkeley and Hay Hill.

The board of Berkeley yesterday advised shareholders to take no action and said it was consulting its financial advisers and would be writing to shareholders shortly.

Promotions House said that shareholders controlling 18.3 per cent of Berkeley had undertaken to accept its offer of 11 Promotions House shares for every 30 Berkeley shares.

● **Emhart Corporation** has signed an agreement to acquire Esser Sicherheits-Technik, Neuss/Norf, West Germany, an important producer of advanced technology fire detection and alarm systems.

● **Aberford Resources**, the energy producer formed last year to acquire the Canadian assets of Marathon Oil, is buying 22 per cent of Albion International Resources Inc as an initial step to expand Aberford's activities outside Canada.

○ A £12.5m project to produce structural composition board in the Highlands of Scotland was announced yesterday. Highland Forest Products will create about 90 jobs directly, and up to 200 more in the forestry and transport industries.

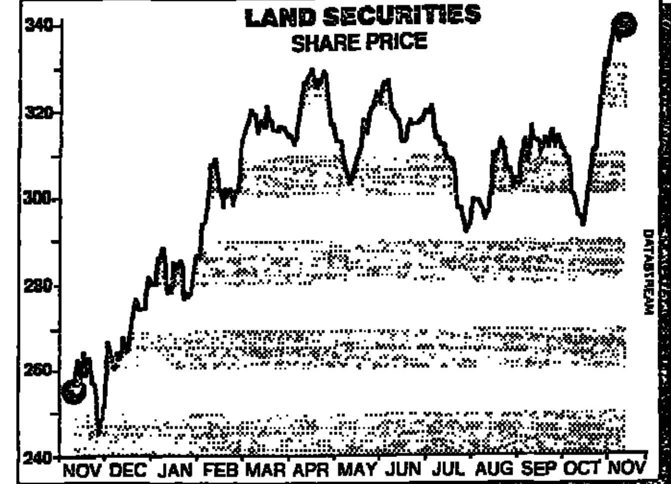
○ **Five Oaks Investments** has agreed to acquire from Consult Property Development Company, the 31,150 sq ft office building known as Hilton House, Lord Street, Stockport. The consideration of £407,500 will be satisfied by the issue of 1.63 million ordinary shares in Five Oaks issued at 25p.

Slaters Food Products
Half-year to 16.9.83
Pretax profit £282,000 (£243,000)
Stated earnings 4.5p (4.5p)
Turnover £4.6m (4.35m)
Net interim dividend 0.9p
Share price 148 Yield 2%
Dividend payable 12.1.84

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK edited by Michael Prest

Interim boost by Land Securities

Land Securities
Half-year to 30.9.83
Pretax net income £41.8m (£39.4)
Stated earnings 5.67p (5.5p)
Total income £68.1m (£65.4m)
Net interim dividend 3.3p (3p)
Share price 340p, up 2p
Dividend payable 16.12.83



Nobody expected Britain's biggest property company to increase its interim dividend by 10 per cent so the market has taken it as a mark of Land Securities confidence in the future.

The re-assuring boose is timely because the company is working its way through a massive refurbishment programme which will hold back profits growth in the short term.

The second item of good news in these results is the agrowth in rental income from £51.5m to £56.7m. This increase is considerably greater than it appears for Land Securities sold about £47m worth of property last year and has about 900,000sq ft of space vacant undergoing refurbishment. The rental growth is both creditable and underlines the potential of the portfolio.

Land Securities is always conservative and says that second half results should be similar to the first. The City expects about £85m this year and abut £92m for 1984-85.

But after that the 900,000sq ft should be back on the market to give 1985-86 a substantial boost. Land Securities will also benefit from its shops portfolio – about 35 per cent of the total – where rent growth should continue to grow.

Much of its portfolio is in City officers which are likely to continue to show a rent improvement whatever happens to the market elsewhere.

Even before taking the benefits from the rent growth into account profits should rise about 8.5 per cent annually with a similar increase in the dividend – not a bad return.

The net asset value has grown strongly in six years from 170p to 487p at the last valuation. The rate of growth must slow but the present value is probably 500p.

With the shares at 340p the discount average of a shade less than 30 per cent.

Given the potential of the redevelopment, the rosy profit prospects, and the discount the shares look underpriced.

Associated Heat Services

Associated Heat Services
Half-year to 24.9.83
Pretax profit £1.6m (£1.4m)
Stated earnings 9.63p (8.08p)
Turnover £15.1m (£14.1m)
Net interim/dividend 3.3p (3.0p)
Share price 358p unchanged

Associated Heat Services does not want too much read into its experiences in the first half indicating that the recession has ended.

But there has been an increase in activity among some of the customers to which it supplies heat: companies on short-time working are now putting in an extra day and inquiries about the company's boilers are much firmer.

The economic climate is imporving in the Midlands and Lancashire. Yorkshire and Scotland look a little brighter but the North-East is still depressed.

Across the board, the company's experience now is that is is gaining more contracts than it is losing – which was not always the case.

Since August it has secured 11 orders for its "Energy Capsule", the containerized heat or steam plant which can be easily delivered as a unit to any site. A contract worth about £2m is in the wind – double the contract for Pimlico, completed last year.

This contract would be the first to include the sale of privately generated electricity through the national grid, something which became possible only recently with a change in legislation. Associated Heat Services should know whether it has won the contract in about a month.

Another new development is small generator units based on the Fiat 127 engine, with an estimated portntial market of 200 units a year.

American Oil Field Systems

American Oil Field Systems
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax Loss £6.44,220 (£7.26m)
Stated Loss 6.4p (58.39p)
Turnover £955,543 (£1.9m)
Share price 39p

Investors who put up 100p per share for their stake in American Oil Field Systems when the company was launched under Rule 163 (2) just over three years ago must be feeling a little sore.

Not only is the company heading clearly for another loss this year, but the size of that loss and the timing of an upturn in natural gas prices are hard to evaluate.

To a considerable degree the company is a victim of gas prices in America. The price received for deep gas has fallen from $8.50 a million cubic feet at the beginning of last year, to $5.50 by last December and $4 in June this year.

And to add insult to injury, demand has also fallen so that many of the wells in which American Oil Field has stakes are operating at below capacity.

The company has been able to limit the damage by renegotiating terms with operators, cutting administrative costs, and running down borrowings. About $2m has been saved on payments to operators and American borrowings are down from $10.9m to $8.4m.

But the critical question remains: does American Oil Field have the resources to survive what could be an even longer depression in the gas market?

On present showing, prices may not start recovering until he middle of next year. The figures for the 15 months to the end of last year inlcuded huge provisions against depreciation of reserve and currency values and currency losses, and the acounting treatment of provisions in this year's accounts could make a significant difference to the profit figure.

Seagram trading profits dip again

By Wayne Lintott

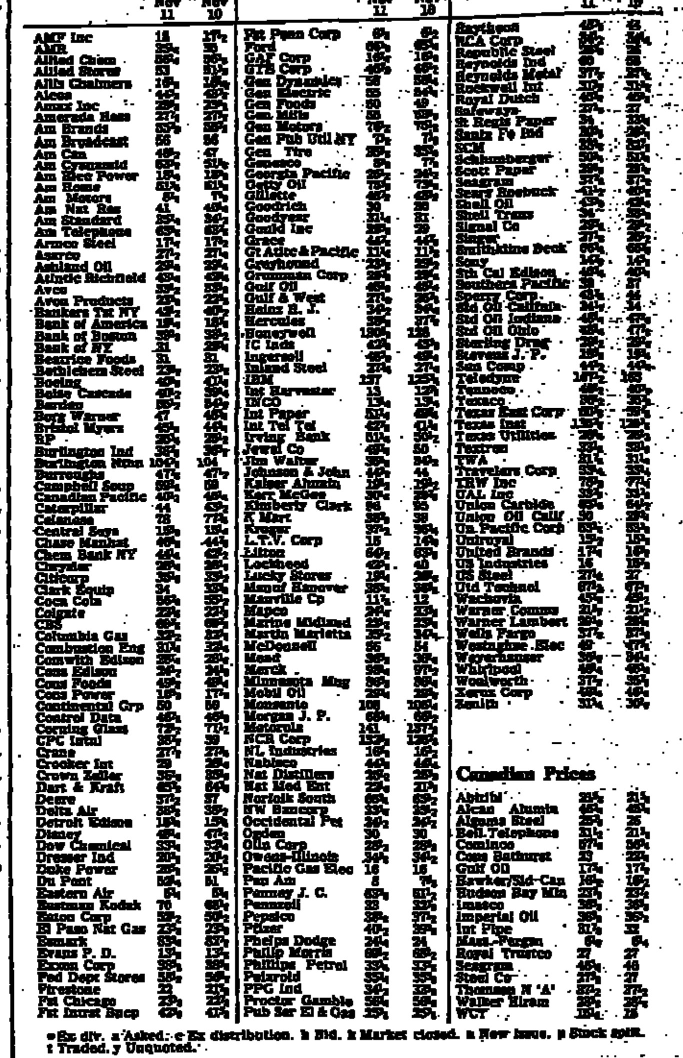
Seagram Distillers, the wholly-owned British subsidiary of the Canadian drinks group, considered the largest distiller in the world, saw its trading profits fall again in the six months ending July 31 to £9.6m from £11m.

According to brewery analysts, Seagram has still to establish a lead in the British whisky market. Its Captain Morgan rum and White Satin gin both have strong market shares.

Increased prices and taxes have knocked the drinks sector and sharply reduced margins. This is reflected in Seagram's drop in turnover from £99.4m to £92.9m. Nevertheless, the group has turned losses of £166,000 into £3.5m of pretax profits due mostly to internal restructuring and erradication of a £3.6m foreign exchange loss. In the current interim period that had been cut to £335,000. Interest charges have also been reduced to £5.8m from £7.5m.

Foreign exchange operations have continued to plague the group. There is an extraordinary debit of £1.3m against £3m the year before. These losses were incurred by the company's Mexican subsidiary on borrowings denominated in US dollars.

WALL STREET



COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US $ per metric ton.

RUBBER	
Dec	798-90
Jan	800-93
Jan. Mar	976-94
Apl Jne	814-13
Jne Sep	829-28
Oct Dec	845-42
Jan Mar	858-57
Apr Jne	875-73
Jne Sep	890-89
Vol	22
SUGAR	
Dec	149.50-48.75
Mar	156.50
May	161.80-61.75
Vol	4519.
COCOA	
Dec	1520-18
Mar	1528-27
May	1532-31
Jun	1537-36
Sep	1545-43
Dec	1558-55
Mar	1569-68
Vol:	2.772
COFFEE	
Nov	1866-1865
Jan	1867-6500
Mar	1835-1833
May	1780-1779
July	1740-1738
Sep	1719-1718
Nov	1701-1695
Vol:	3,657
GAS OIL	
Nov	249.25-48.75
Dec	253.75-53.50
Jan	253.60-53.25
Feb	252.50-52.00
Mar	247.75-47.50
Apr	244.50-43.00
May	246.00-41.00
Jun	244.50-41.00
Jly	245.00-40.00
Vol-3,081	

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Unofficial prices
Official turnover figures
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce
Rudolf Wolff & Co. Ltd. report

COPPER HIGH GRADE	
Cash	918.00-19.00
Three months	941.50-42.00
T.O	9350
Tone: Firmer.	
STANDARD CATHODES	
Cash	902.50-03.00
Three months	926.00-2700
T.O	750
Tone. Steady	
TIN STANDARD	
Cash	8675-85
Three months	8785-90
T.O:	535
Tone: Steadier	
TIN HIGH-GRADE	
Cash	8760-68
Three months	8796-88.05
T/O:	210.
Tone: Steady.	
LEAD	
Cash	272.00-72.50
Three months	282.00-82.50
T.O:	30950.
Tone: Steadier.	
ZINC	
Cash	586-50.87.00
Three months	600.50-01.00
SILVER LARGE	
Cash	601.5-02.0
Three months	615.5-16.0
T.O:	62
Tone: Barely Steady.	
SILVER SMALL	
Three months	616.0-17.0
T.O	nil
Tone: Idle	
ALUMINIUM	
Cash	1008.50-09.50
Three months	1033.50-34.00
T.O:	4.100
Tone: Steadier	
NICKEL	
Cash	3042-47
Three months	3117-20
T.O:	228
Tone: Barely Steady	

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

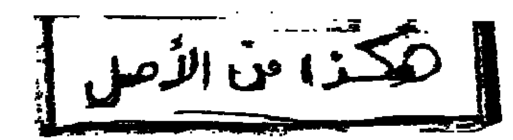
Month	Volume	Settlement
YEN		
Dec	37	4275
Mar'84	4	4310
Comment: Fluctuating.		
STERLING		
Dec	241	14878
Mar'84	177	14903
Jun'84	50	14930
Comment: Holding.		
D-MARK		
Dec	12	3748
Comment: Weak.		
SWISS FRANC		
Dec	7	4644
Mar'84	-	4712
Jun'84	-	4777
Comment: Nervous.		
EURODOLLARS		
Dec	1558	9032
Mar'84	376	8993
June'84	28	8964
Comment: Nervous.		
SHORT STERLING		
Dec	148	9092
Mar'84	469	9068
June'84	177	9043
Sep'84	49	9009
Comment: Mixed.		
GILTS		
Dec	4294	11011
Mar'84	111	11000
June'84	-	10919
Sept'84	-	10906

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on November 14:
GB: Cattle, 96.85p per kg lw (+0.60).
GB: Sheep, 128.36p per kg est d c w (+3.28).
GB: Pigs, 78.06p per kg lw (–0.25).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. down 0.7 per cent. ave. price. 96.71p (+0.63).
Sheep nos. down 17.2 per cent. ave. price. 130.06p (+4.10).
Pig nos. down 0.3 per cent. ave. price. 78.10p (–0.25).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 2.8 per cent. ave. price. 97.74p (+0.43).
Sheep nos. down 7.4 per cent. ave. price. 123.26p (+1.13).
Pig nos. up 6.1 per cent. ave price. 74.47p (–0.89).

London Grain Futures Market

Month	WHEAT Close	BARLEY Close
Nov	£118.70	116.85
Jan	£121.50	119.55
Mar	£124.60	122.65
May	£127.45	124.70
Jly	£130.20	–
Sep	£118.50	112.05

Total lots traded
Wheat: 386
Barley: 100



هكذا من الأصل

Tackling the New Depression with publicly funded projects

A cautious dose of investment could cure ailing economy

Public sector investment has been the greatest victim of progressive public spending cuts going back to 1976. Have we undermined the economy by adopting this easy way out? Could a selective programme of investment on things only the public sector can do make a powerful contribution to furthering an economic recovery that might otherwise tail off? Or is public just the way to waste huge sums of money without market disciplines? *The Times* and Coopers & Lybrand, the distinguished accountants and consultants, have come together to sponsor a high-level debate today on public investment and economic recovery.

Speakers will include Mr Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the National Coal Board, Mr Terrel Wyatt, chairman of Costain and Sir Austin Pearce, chairman of British Aerospace. Here Professor CHRISTOPHER FOSTER sets out the main issues.

This depression is no less serious than that of the 1930s. Judged by the percentage in gross national product and industrial production, the two recessions are strangely similar. But in some ways we are arguably now in a worse plight.

In the 1930s unemployment rose more rapidly and to a greater height, but it quicky began to fall. Now unemployment has risen more slowly, as one would expect in modern labour markets, but has now passed the equivalent 1930's unemployment rate, which dropped sharply in the early years of recovery. Moreover, those unemployed for more than a year were 2 per cent of the labour force then. Now they are over 4 per cent.

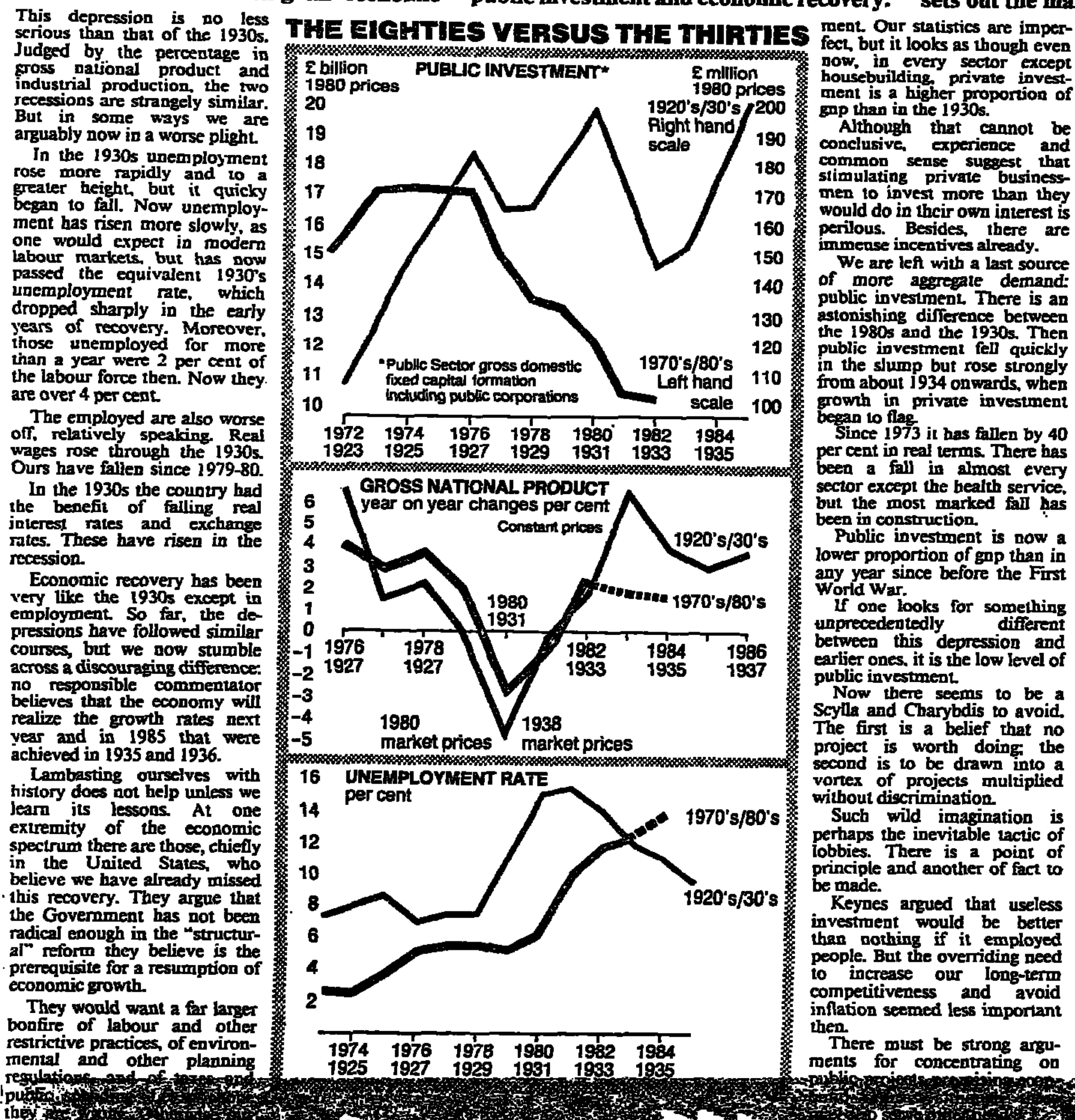
The employed are also worse off, relatively speaking. Real wages rose through the 1930s. Ours have fallen since 1979-80.

In the 1930s the country had the benefit of falling real interest rates and exchange rates. These have risen in the recession.

Economic recovery has been very like the 1930s except in employment. So far, the depressions have followed similar courses, but we now stumble across a discouraging difference: no responsible commentator believes that the economy will realize the growth rates next year and in 1985 that were achieved in 1935 and 1936.

Lambasting ourselves with history does not help unless we learn its lessons. At one extremity of the economic spectrum there are those, chiefly in the United States, who believe we have already missed this recovery. They argue that the Government has not been radical enough in the "structural" reform they believe is the prerequisite for a resumption of economic growth.

They would want a far larger bonfire of labour and other restrictive practices, of environmental and other planning regulations ...



... ment. Our statistics are imperfect, but it looks as though even now, in every sector except housebuilding, private investment is a higher proportion of gnp than in the 1930s.

Although that cannot be conclusive, experience and common sense suggest that stimulating private businessmen to invest more than they would do in their own interest is perilous. Besides, there are immense incentives already.

We are left with a last source of more aggregate demand: public investment. There is an astonishing difference between the 1980s and the 1930s. Then public investment fell quickly in the slump but rose strongly from about 1934 onwards, when growth in private investment began to flag.

Since 1973 it has fallen by 40 per cent in real terms. There has been a fall in almost every sector except the health service, but the most marked fall has been in construction.

Public investment is now a lower proportion of gnp than in any year since before the First World War.

If one looks for something unprecedentedly different between this depression and earlier ones, it is the low level of public investment.

Now there seems to be a Scylla and Charybdis to avoid. The first is a belief that no project is worth doing; the second is to be drawn into a vortex of projects multiplied without discrimination.

Such wild imagination is perhaps the inevitable tactic of lobbies. There is a point of principle and another of fact to be made.

Keynes argued that useless investment would be better than nothing if it employed people. But the overriding need to increase our long-term competitiveness and avoid inflation seemed less important then.

There must be strong arguments for concentrating on public projects ...

... allegedly viable public projects it always seems to include relics of the past and others which are ...

... indiscriminate waste of indulging everyone's favoured "mega project".

So how can disasters be avoided? Some conclusions are:

- That all candidate schemes should be given a thorough and independent scrutiny to test their viability. These scrutinies should probably be published.
- Changes are needed in public project control and financial discipline from what was best practice even a few years ago. The public sector probably has much to learn from best practice in the private sector.
- One should always assess where the risk will fall. As far as possible one should then privatize or otherwise limit any open ended deficit commitments falling on the taxpayer (except where the risks are rightly the responsibility of government).

The first priority is to accept that something needs to be done to increase public capital formation. Then one must choose the right projects and decide on control and financing arrangements.

Even where price and market mechanisms cannot be used and the project, although economically viable, must be financed through taxation, its construction could be privatized under clear contractual controls so as to avoid cost overruns falling on the public sector.

Undoubtedly, there will be projects where there are no economic benefits but where there is a strong social or political case.

These should merely be regarded as equivalent to current public spending in their implications for the public sector borrowing requirement. But productive public capital projects should not.

Public investment is now running at low levels probably quite insufficient to maintain our infrastructure. To raise it to the proportions of the 1930s, let alone the early 1970s, could have an effect on national income.

This could be significant, but with the proviso that it may take a few years to get sufficient schemes going. Some preference ought therefore to be given to projects that could be implemented quickly.

The author is head of the economic and public policy division of Cooper & Lybrand and visiting professor of economics at the London School of ...

Whitehall notebook

Rethink on rules as Telecom sale plan is kept simple

Nothing, it seems, will prevent the £4,000m flotation of British Telecom taking place as planned next October.

The reintroduced and slightly modified privatization legislation is grinding its way through the committee stage in Parliament at a numbingly slow pace, a testament to the fact that while it may breed contempt, familiarity does not engender haste.

But there is nothing to stop the Telecommunications Bill reaching the statute books on schedule by next summer; a "guillotine" motion to timetable the debate on the rest of the Bill's passage can be expected shortly to hasten its process.

More importantly, Lord King's spirited campaign to have British Airways knock British Telecom out of its place in the denationalization queue has not succeeded. The Treasury, which arbitrates on these matters, has come down firmly on the side of the Department of Trade and Industry, and ruled that the Telecom issue will go ahead as scheduled.

The basic form of the issue has effectively been settled, too. It is a safe bet that despite all the fancy schemes for spreading share ownership which have been dreamt up by the brokers and merchant banks, the Government will in the end opt for a simple flotation of 51 per cent of the equity in a partly paid issue with a loyalty bonus for those who kept their shares for several years.

British Telecom may well be allowed to lure subscribers into taking a stake in the business with offers of rebates on telephone bills, but any such scheme will be supplementary rather than integral to the Government issue.

Although Lord King has been denied the October slot, the date by which he says the airline will be ready for a stock market quotation, the privatization of British Airways next year should not be discounted completely.

The Treasury is keeping open the option of fitting it in at some other point in the calendar. This may not be entirely impractical, if one of the wheezes Lord King's advisers have been working on succeeds in solving BA's current balance sheet problems by refinancing its Government debts in the City, must be done and the continuing shadow of the Laker litigation in the United States it will be a surprise if Lord King succeeds in going private before Btitish Telecom's Sir George Jefferson.

Apart from their place in the same queue, there is another common strand linking these two floatations. In botch cases, the Government has been forced to think much harder than it originally expected about what exactly it is trying to achieve in privatizing such huge state industries.

If British Caledonian's cheeky bid falls on stony ground, as seems probable, it will not have been in vain.

It may be tiresome for Whitehall to think constructively about what real competition in the airline business should mean, but it is a powerful incentive to sweep away some of the mental cobwebs inhabiting many official and ministerial skulls on the subject.

At for British Telecom, it is shaping up to be an even more potent catalyst. Rarely can such a self-evidently important piece of enthusiasm from a Government's supporters, as anyone reading the Hansard debates on the Bill can see for themselves.

The Prime Minister and other ministers have indeed implicitly acknowledged this: their argument for not breaking up the corporation or investigating more radical solutions for the introduction of competition is not that these may not be the optional solutions.

It is the purely pragmatic one that it would take far too long to untangle the accounts, prepare the legal ground for divestment and all the other time-consuming tasks involved in doing the job properly.

It is not surprising that the present plan to sell the corporation as a single unit is widely seen as a second best option. While a privatized British Telecom may well be better than an unprivatized British Telecom, the uneasy regulated duopoly that will replace the present monopoly is patently not worthy of the high-flown rhetoric of competition and efficiency with which the Government invests its privatization policies.

There are clear signs, however, that the lesson is at last being learnt. This is evident not only in the tinkering with British Telecom's regulatory framework, but also in a new-found determination not to fall into the British Telecom trap when it comes to dealing with other great monopolies such as British Gas and the Central Electricity Generating Board.

The exercise that the Government will be undertaking over the next few weeks in reviewing its privatisation options is intended to demonstrate this point.

Jonathan Davis

APPOINTMENTS

... Mr G. Kemmüller becomes manager, Lloyds Bank International, Stuttgart branch and Mr T. P. Burgess becomes vice president and manager of ...

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10½%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

RECENT ISSUES

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

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COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

MARKET REPORT ● by Derek Pain

Aspinall shares jackpot

ACCOUNT DAYS: Beg'., Monday. Dealings end, Nov 25. Contango Day, Nov 28. Settlement Day, Dec 5

Stock market punters, lucky enough to draw a few "chips" in the Aspinall Holdings share sale, hit the jackpot yesterday when dealings got underway in the casino company.

The shares, against an offer for sale price of 115p, surged to almost 170p at one time and eventually settled at near the 165p mark, pricing the company at about £83m.

Aspinall is controlled by Mr John Aspinall, the private zoo owner, and the finacier Sir James Goldsmith.

The dramatic scramble for the company's shares was due, in part, to the tantalizing growth prospects held out by the company's casino business.

But shrewder stock market investors welcomed the return of Sir James to the "square mile" and were convinced that he will use Aspinall as a takeover vehicle in the leisure field.

Indeed, despite cautionary noises from the Aspinall camp, there is speculation that the first expansion move will be achieved shortly.

After an uncertain opening, equities put on a firm start to the new account. At first gilts consolidated Friday's strong advance and, although progress was predictably less dramatic, still achieved gains of up to £⅜ before profit takers spoiled the show.

Associated Telecommunications, the grand new name for the old Associated Tooling, is entering the growing video-juke box market. Its own sophisticated boxes are about to be launched to club stewards and publicans. Now run by Mr Ron Shuck, who had video-juke box experience with that fallen stock market star London and Liverpool, Associated has had an erratic stock market run. Its shares were yesterday 86p.

Financial stocks, however, enjoyed the most sustained bout of interest. The emergence of Mercury Securities as possible 29 per cent shareholders in stockjobbers Akroyd and Smithers (suspended after Friday's late burst to 440p) sent ripples of expectation through the stocks of other financial companies which, rightly or wrongly, the City reggards as vulnerable.

Reports of a Merrill Lynch interest in merchant bankers **Brown Shipley** put 10p on the shares to reach 310p.

Hill Samuel, despite general disenhantment with its recent figures, put on 11p to 286p and **Kleinwort Benson** gained 13p to 342p. **Schroders** jumped 45p to 660p and **Leopold Joseph** scored a 15p advance to 268p. **Mercury (S G Warburg)** were up 28p to 493p.

The one remaining quoted stockjobber, **Smith Bros.**, joined in with a 13p advance to 82p at one time before resting at 76p.

Prince of Wales Hotels, which runs provincial hotels including the Imperial at Blackpool, was unchanged at a 138p after the increase in the Epicure Holdings share stake to almost 15 per cent.

Epicure which once had West End restaurant interests but is now largely a construction and property group, already had 8.5 per cent of Prince of Wales Hotels after the sale of its last British hotel to the company.

Farmer Stedall, dealers in second hand plant, is making a £1.4m rights issue and has abandoned plans to raise the cash under the Government's Business Expansion Scheme. With its shares traded under the rule 163 facility it seemed at one time likely to be the first Stock Exchange company to qualify for the BES tax advantages. Instead Farmer Stedall, with its shares at 175p, prefers to think in terms of a USM listing.

Epicure, under the chairmanship of Mr Regnald Brealey has, embarked on a policy of becoming much more involved in building up strategic share stakes in quoted companies.

Elsewhere, **Argyll Group**, the supermarket and drinks chain created by Mr James Gulliver, started stock market life at 137p. The new Gulliver grouping has been achieved by merging its Argyll Foods with another of its companies, Amalgamated Distilled Products.

The Kuwait Investment Office has reduced its stake in **J Hepworth**, the high street womenswear and menswear retailer, from more than 5 per cent to about 4.5 per cent. The move comes after good results this month which boosted the share price. The shares were 198p unchanged yesterday.

Although overshadowed by the Aspinall debut **Michael Page Partnership** made a sound enough start – touching 98p from the 90p placing level.

Sketchley, the dry cleaning chain, put on 11p to 409p after its decision to postpone its interim results for a day and the **Electronic Rentals** television shops chain gained *4p to 57p* on hopes that the revitalized British Electric Traction group, already powerful in television rentals with its Rediffusion chain, will launch a bid.

WALL STREET

PRICES & COMMENT

THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
142	65¼	Ass Dairies	142	+2	3.2	2.3	20.5
79	59	Ass Fisheries	75	+3	3.2	4.3	8.2
111	50⅝	Ass Leisure	105	..	5.9	5.6	12.0
418	136	Ass News	358	+12	14.9	4.2	16.9
94	49½	Ass Paper	91	.	6.0b	6.6	7.1
641	433	GI Univ Stores	593	+2	20.0	3.4	13.1
636	428	Do A	588	+3	20.0	3.4	13.0
146	86	Gripperrods	128	−5	6.6	5.2	5.8
56	17	Moben Grp	30	−1	0.4	1.2	8.6
30	17	Modern Eng	28				
183	96	Molins	102	+1	11.3	11.1	4.3
147	54	Monk A.	135	−1	8.6	6.3	5.6

C—E

F—H

I—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

MISCELLANEOUS

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 0.1 at 84.0.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 9%

Other Markets

Dollar Spot Rates

Euro-$ Deposits

Gold

Employment Appeal Tribunal | Law Report November 15 1983 | Queen's Bench Division

Loss of wages award set aside

Courtaulds Northern Spinning Ltd v Moosa

Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Mr L Cowan and Mr W Kendall.

[Judgment delivered November 9]

An employee who had received four years compensation for unfair dismissal notwithstanding the fact that he had been employed in another job for nearly 18 months during that period, had his compensation reduced by the Employment Appeal Tribunal.

The employers, Courtaulds Northern Spinning Ltd, appealed from a decision of a Manchester industrial tribunal last January, who awarded the applicant, Mr Ahmed Umerji Moosa, £5,750 compensation for unfair dismissal. They appealed on the grounds that the industrial tribunal had erred in law in finding that there was no contributory conduct by the applicant, in finding that he had not failed to mitigate his loss and in awarding compensation for loss of earnings up to the date of the assessment.

Section 62 of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 provides: "(1) The provisions of this section shall have effect in relation to an employee who claims that he has been unfairly dismissed by his employer where at the date of dismissal . . . (b) the employee was taking part in a strike or other industrial action.

"(2) In such a case an industrial tribunal shall not determine whether the dismissal was fair or unfair unless it is shown . . . (b) that one or more such employees have been offered re-engagement and that the employee concerned has not been offered re-engagement."

Sections 73(7) and 74(6) of the Act provide for a reduction in compensation where the employee has by his conduct contributed to his dismissal.

Mr Michael Brindle for the employers; Mr Stephen Sedley, QC for the applicant.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that the applicant and others were engaged in an industrial dispute with the employers. They took industrial action which consisted, among other things, of refusing to work through their meal breaks. Working through meal breaks was not the subject matter of the dispute but was just part of the industrial action taken.

The industrial tribunal held that there was a contractual obligation on the employees to work through meal breaks and that the applicant was in breach of his contract.

The tribunal found that he was dismissed because he was on strike. Some of the employees had been re-engaged. The applicant was never offered re-engagement nor did he apply to be re-engaged. The tribunal found that there had been selective re-engagement within section 62(2)(b) and that he had been unfairly dismissed.

The applicant was dismissed on June 8, 1979. On October 1, 1979 he obtained a new job with another company, Fashion Flow, at a higher salary but on March 21, 1981 he was dismissed for redundancy. After losing that job the applicant remained unemployed until the date when the industrial tribunal assessed the compensation.

The delays in disposing of the applicants' claim were appalling and wholly untypical of the majority of cases. The first decision that the dismissal was unfair was on September 12, 1980.

There was an appeal and further industrial tribunal hearings and on January 14, 1983 the industrial tribunal gave their final decision on compensation.

They awarded the applicant loss of wages from the date of his dismissal to January 14, 1983, a total of 188 weeks. They deducted the agreed earnings from Fashion Flow. They then awarded a further 26 weeks future loss of wages.

In the result the applicant was awarded compensation for loss of his job with the employers for just over four years notwithstanding the fact that during that period he had held a job with Fashion Flow for nearly 18 months.

The employers appealed against the decision on compensation raising three points:

1 Should the compensation have been reduced under section 74 (6) of the 1978 Act on the ground that he had contributed to his own dismissal since the industrial action for which he was dismissed involved a breach of a term of his contract of employment?

2 Should the industrial tribunal have found that he failed to mitigate his loss because he never applied to be re-engaged by the employer?

3 Did the industrial tribunal err in awarding him four years loss of wages notwithstanding that he had held another job for nearly 18 months?

The first point involved consideration of two issues: first, whether in a case of unfair dismissal involving selective re-engagement of employees taking part in industrial action, the statutory provisions as to contributory fault related to conduct contributing to the original dismissal or conduct contributing to the failure to re-engage. Second, could an industrial tribunal take into account breaches of contract which were part and parcel of the industrial action.

Counsel for the applicant submitted that where section 62 (3) of the Act applied, which provided that in a case of selective re-engagement references in certain sections to the reason for dismissal should be read as references to the reason for a failure to offer re-engagement, the contributory fault to be considered under sections 73(7) and 74(6) had to be conduct contributing to the failure to re-engage not conduct contributing to the original dismissal.

But the Act could not be construed so as to reach that result. In a case of selective re-engagement an applicant's complaint remained a complaint that he was unfairly dismissed not that he was unfairly refused re-engagement.

Even in the case of selective re-engagement the relevant question was whether the employee had contributed to his dismissal not to his failure to be re-engaged.

The second question was whether in applying section 74(6) to a case where an employee had been dismissed while taking part in an industrial action, the industrial action itself could be characterized as contributory fault meriting a reduction in the amount of compensation. It had always been accepted that the general intention of Parliament was to prevent industrial tribunals from going into the merits or demerits of collective industrial disputes.

If an industrial tribunal was entitled under section 74(6) to reduce the compensation because of industrial action which constituted a breach of contract as in the present case, it would have to enter precisely the arena from which Parliament desired to exclude it.

The appeal tribunal concluded that it was not possible for an industrial tribunal to hold under section 74(6) that the industrial action in which an employee was taking part, whether or not it was in breach of contract, in itself justified a reduction in compensation since an industrial tribunal was unable to determine whether or not it was just and equitable to make such reduction.

The industrial tribunal was correct not to reduce the applicant's compensation since it could not properly hold that the industrial action in which he was taking part involved a breach of contract.

On the question whether the applicant had failed to mitigate his loss because he never applied to be re-engaged by the employer, it might well be reasonable for an employee not to seek re-employment with an employer who had recently dismissed him and the evidence failed to show that had he applied he would in fact have been re-engaged. The tribunal's decision was correct.

The final point concerned the duration of compensation. The compensation awarded by the industrial tribunal made the employers liable to compensate the applicant for not having a job during the period after he lost his new job with Fashion Flow.

In most cases where there was no inordinate delay in assessing compensation such a question could not arise. In practice industrial tribunals assessed the loss down to the date of assessment by treating the employer as liable for loss of wages down to that date but setting against that amount any earnings which the employee had received from other employment.

In practice it was assumed as to the future that the original employer's liability ceased once equivalent permanent employment was obtained.

As to past loss, in practice it usually made little financial difference whether the loss was treated as coming to an end when new permanent employment was obtained or was treated as continuing down to the date of assessment, the employee being required to bring into account his earnings from the new employment.

But when a long period had elapsed between dismissal and the date of assessment the two approaches could produce different results.

On the facts of the present case it was impossible to say as section 74(1) required that the applicant's loss of wages after his dismissal was attributable to action taken by the employers. It was attributable to action taken by Fashion Flow in dismissing the applicant.

Apart from authority, the appeal tribunal would hold that the employers were not liable for any loss of wages after the applicant obtained his employment with Fashion Flow.

The authority relied on by counsel for the applicant was *Ging v Ellward Lancs Ltd* ((1978) 13 ITR 265) which apparently conflicted with the appeal tribunal's view.

But in the judgment in that case there was no reference to any argument based on lack of causation, the critical point. It did not decide that in all cases irrespective of causation, loss of wages were to be awarded down to the date of assessment.

Accordingly, loss of wages should only have been awarded down to October 1, 1979 when the applicant obtained his new employment with Fashion Flow, and the industrial tribunal's assessment should be set aside. The appeal would be allowed and the case remitted to the industrial tribunal to assess compensation. Leave to appeal would be granted.

Solicitors: Mr Dillon Weston; Mr J. Pickering, Oldham.

Meaning of 'absolutely' for trust income

Kenny and Others v Cunningham-Reid and Others

The word "absolutely", when it appeared in an appointment of income under a trust in favour of a number of named appointees, was intended to indicate that the vested interests in income given by the appointment to each of the appointees should be indefeasible, thus excluding the provisions of section 31(2) of the Trustee Act 1925.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Robert Goff) so held on November 10, allowing an appeal by the defendant beneficiaries against that part of the judgment of Mr Justice Goulding on July 15, 1981, in which he declared that the provisions of section 31(2) of the 1925 Act applied to the trusts declared by the appointment made on February 19, 1971, by the plaintiff trustees.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE said that it had been pointed out by Chief Justice Herring in the Australian case *In re Thompson* ([1947] VLR 60, 67) that the word "absolutely" was commonly used with regard to vesting as meaning "indefeasibly", and his Lordship would add that that was the clear force of the word as used in sections 31(2)(i) and 31(4) of the Trustee Act 1925 itself.

Dismissed nurse wins judicial review

Regina v East Berkshire Health Authority, Ex parte Walsh

Before Mr Justice Hodgson

[Judgment delivered November 11]

It was not an abuse of the process of the court to apply for judicial review of a decision of a public authority alleging that a dismissal by that authority was unlawful and unfair.

His Lordship so held in the Queen's Bench Division in granting as a preliminary point leave to Mr Paul Anthony Walsh to apply for judicial review for a declaration and order of certiorari to quash the purported dismissal of the applicant by the East Berkshire Health Authority, and to quash the continuance of the appeal hearings by that authority and the findings there taken.

Mr John M. Bowyer and Mr Charles Bott for the applicant; Mr Thomas Morison, QC and Mr Michael Baker for the respondent authority.

MR JUSTICE HODGSON, giving the reserved judgment of the court, said that the applicant had been appointed senior nursing officer (psychiatry) at the Wexham Park Hospital within the control of the respondents in July 1981.

During that year conflict arose between the medical and nursing staff over the legality of administering certain treatments to patients admitted under section 26 of the Mental Health Act 1959 who objected to such treatment being given. A committee of inquiry set up to investigate those matters included in its findings (the Camp report) the establishment of serious misconduct by the applicant and recommended his dismissal.

Prior to that report, a dispute occurred between the applicant and the district nursing officer relating to treatment of a patient which culminated in the applicant's suspension. After a disciplinary hearing, the applicant's employment was purported to be terminated because of his misconduct and also because of the findings of the Camp report.

An appeal hearing was held by the authority, and in the course of that, the applicant applied for leave to apply for judicial review. The appeal committee upheld his dismissal which was accepted by the respondents. The regional health authority exercised its discretion not to hear the applicant's appeal.

Mr Walsh had also applied to the industrial tribunal complaining of unfair dismissal and seeking reinstatement; those proceedings were held in abeyance pending the decision of this court.

Mr Morison argued that the application should be dismissed as an abuse of the process of the court; the relationship between the parties arose only out of contract, it existed only in the private law field and was wholly outwith public law so that the respondent's dealings in relation to its nursing staff were not subject to the supervisory jurisdiction of the court.

Mr Bowyer submitted that the applicant's employment by the respondents was under a statutory framework, the National Health Service Act 1977, and by paragraph 10 (1) of Schedule III of the Act the terms of employment had to be in accordance with regulations and directions given by the secretary of state. Therefore, in performing its disciplinary functions in relation to the applicant, the respondents were performing a public duty affecting the rights of the applicant in public law.

His Lordship said that he had to assume that the applicant would establish every word of his amended grounds of application.

Following the guidelines given by the House of Lords in *O'Reilly v Mackman* ([1983] 2 AC 237) and especially in *Malloch v Aberdeen Corporation* ([1971] 1 WLR 1578) and the important distinction drawn there between a public body and a private employer, where a person held office in a great public service, such as the nursing profession, the public was concerned to see that the authority employing that person acted towards him lawfully and fairly.

His Lordship was astonished that a public authority, charged with unlawful and unfair conduct, objected to those charges being heard in that court where it had the procedural advantages of the requirement of leave and promptness and the remedy sought was discretionary.

The applicant was clearly not abusing the process of the court. It was in the public interest that charges of that nature made against a public authority be heard speedily, which could be achieved by an application for judicial leave.

Solicitors: Hallmark Carter & Atkinson, Brixton; J Tickle & Co.

Imprisoning for contempt in the face of the court

Regina v Newbury Justices, Ex parte du Pont and Others

Before Lord Justice May and Mr Justice Hodgson

[Judgment delivered November 11]

Action taken by justices under section 12(1) of the Contempt of Court Act 1981 to commit to custody persons who wilfully interrupted the proceedings of the court did not amount to a summary conviction by the magistrates' court for the purposes of section 21 of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973 which imposed restrictions on passing sentences of imprisonment on persons not legally represented.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held when refusing an application for judicial review of decisions of the Newbury Justices who had committed to prison some women, who were not legally represented, for 14 days for contempt of court. The applicants sought an order of certiorari to quash the decisions on the ground that they were contrary to the rules of natural justice.

Miss Helena Kennedy for the applicants.

LORD JUSTICE MAY said that the justices, in the face of a serious disturbance in the court room, had instructed police officers to take into custody the 11 women involved.

The justices retired for 15 minutes, took legal advice from their clerk and then dealt with each of the 11 women separately. The justices ordered that eight women, who declined to apologise, should be committed for 14 days

One of the grounds of natural justice alleged was that none of the women was given the opportunity for legal representation. There was a member of the Bar in court who had advised one of the women who was her client and who on that advice, had apologised.

It was submitted that if the justices had observed the rules of natural justice and seen to it that the women did have legal representation, the member of the Bar would have advised them that the proper course was to apologise.

This was a serious contempt in the face of the court preventing it from carrying on its business and it had to be dealt with swiftly and firmly. In the circumstances, the requirements of natural justice did not require the justices to see to it that any of the alleged contemnors were afforded a right to legal representation. The application could not succeed on that basis.

Should similar circumstances arise again and should there be counsel or solicitors in court, the justices would be well advised to suggest that counsel or solicitors in court should have a word with the persons taken into custody.

Relying on section 21(1) of the Powers of Criminal Courts Act 1973 it was submitted that the contemnors, who were not legally represented, should not have been sentenced to imprisonment.

Action taken by justices under section 12(1) of the Contempt of Court Act 1981 did not amount to summary conviction and section *21(1) of the 1973 Act did not* apply.

The applicants had been released but their sentences of imprisonment were recorded on their records. It was submitted that the applicants would be prejudiced by that record. Now that the sentences had been completed, it was wrong for the court and pointless to exercise its discretion to allow any order

None of the complaints alleging a failure to comply with the rules of natural justice succeeded and the application would be dismissed.

Mr Justice Hodgson agreed.

Solicitors: Seifert Sedley & Co.

No 'rubber-stamp' for care orders

In re S (a Minor)
In re P (Minors)

Before Mr Justice Ewbank

[Judgment delivered November 14]

Successive adjournments of care proceedings which resulted in the making of successive 28-day interim care orders relating to minors made under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 without the hearing of evidence were not in the best interests of the child. An application for a further interim order following the making of a first interim order was not analogous with successive applications for bail. Justices before making a further interim order on the application of a local authority should hear the parents if they wished to give evidence and not just "rubber stamp" a previous interim care order.

Mr Justice Ewbank sitting as an additional judge of the Queen's Bench Division, so said when refusing to grant relief sought by way of judicial review in care proceedings in two applications heard together.

Mrs Barbara Calvert, QC, for the parents; Mr R. M. K. Gray, QC, for the local authority

MR JUSTICE EWBANK said that a similar pattern had been followed in both proceedings. Birmingham City District Council had taken children into care following place of safety orders made in June 1983 and in each case there had been successive interim orders because the local authority had not been ready to go on to a full hearing.

In each case the justices had refused to hear the parents because they had been advised by the clerk that the proceeding were analogous with repeated bail applications and that the principle in *R v Nottingham Justices, Ex parte Davies* ([1981] QB 38) applied.

The clerk was wrong to suggest the bail analogy to the justices; although that was not to say that the decision of the justices to make a further interim care order was necessarily wrong.

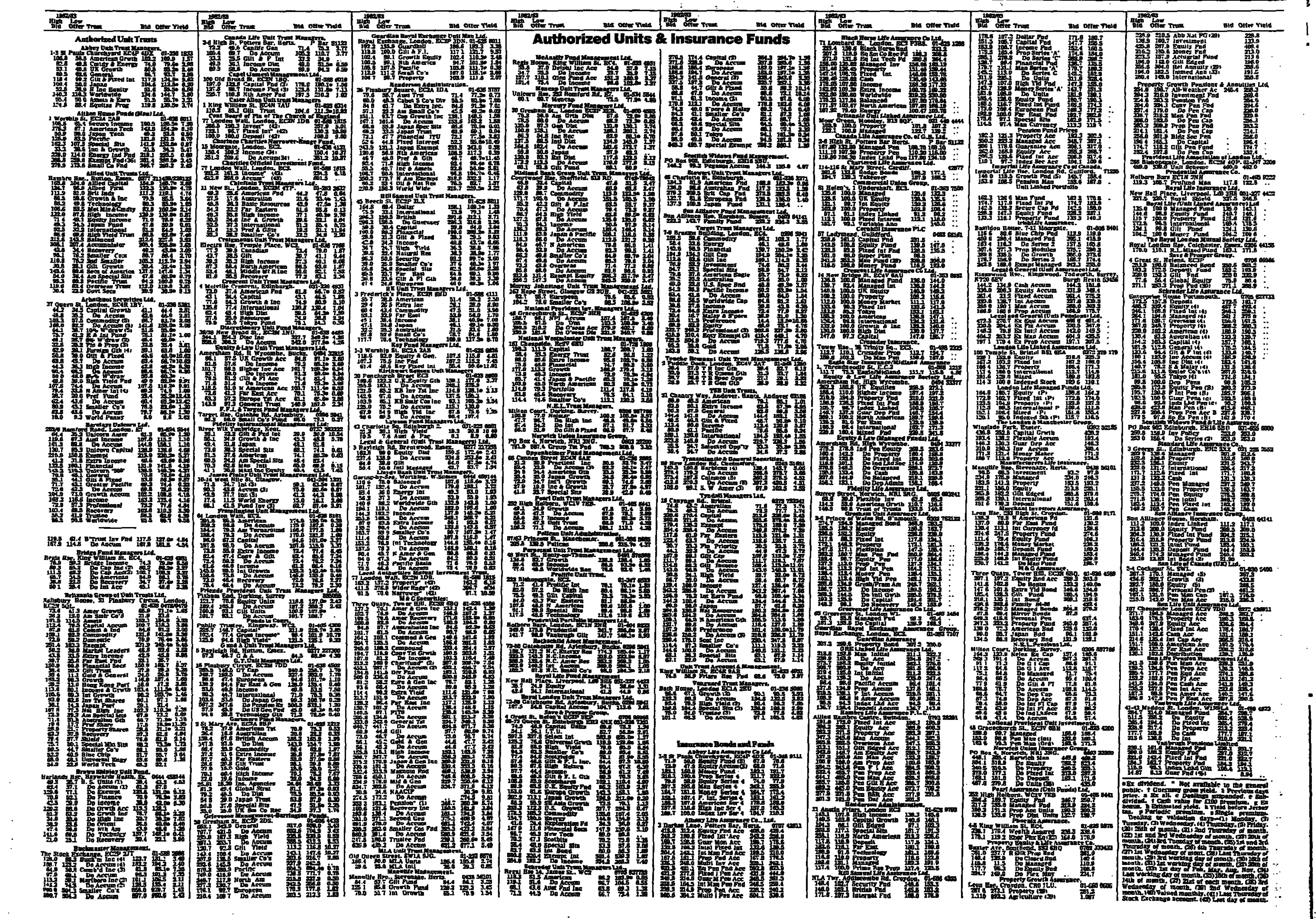
It was not envisaged by the 1969 Act that there should be successive applications for interim care orders. It was the duty of the local authority to deal expeditiously with care proceedings. Time was running against the parents.

The justices had said that if they had heard the parents they would have been acting as an appellate court, but the only decision which had been made by the previous bench of justices was that the bench was not in a position to decide what order, if any, should be made.

By refusing to hear the evidence in an application for a further interim care order the justices were "rubber stamping" the first order and depriving themselves if their duty to consider what was best in the interests of the child.

However, the court would refuse the relief sought as in the case of *In re S* there was to be a full hearing before the justices within a week while in the case of *In re P* the care proceedings had already been heard.

Solicitors: Michael T. Purcell & Co, Birmingham; Mr Frank H. Wilson, Birmingham.



Authorized Unit Trusts

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

FOOTBALL: ENGLISH PROFESSIONALISM AND DANISH CHARACTER GO ON TRIAL IN EUROPE

A Welsh battle to stay out of the red

Wales's match here tomorrow is not simply an outsider's optimistic fling to qualify for the European Championship finals but part of a campaign for financial survival in the face of indifference, not to say callousness, on the part of the English and Scots.

The projected abandonment of the British championship, contrived by England and Scotland for essentially commercial ends, threatens not merely the financial stability of Wales and Northern Ireland. In the long term it will jeopardize the unique and historic position of influence still tenuously held by the four home associations on the law-making International Board and in the political battle to prevent soccer being dominated even more than now by the South American-Latin axis.

The vigour with which Ernie Walker and Ted Croker, the respective Scottish and English secetaries, justify the ditching of Wales and Northern Ireland in their wish to fill the tills at Hampden and Wembley can only further diminish the collective British authority within UEFA and FIFA, already in serious decline since the departure of Sir Stanley Rous in 1974.

With the financial loss last season, and reserves of only some £200,000, the three points which Wales need in their remaining qualifying matches tomorrow and at home to Yugoslavia on December 14 are of special significance if they are not to decline into a minor football nation on a similar level to Luxembourg and Norway.

The 2-2 draw with Iceland at Swansea, when the floodlights temporarily failed, left Wales as the only British side not to reach the World Cup finals last year, so that Liverpool's Ian Rush, possibly the best centre forward in Britain today, will have seldom played more important matches than his next two for Mike England's modest team.

The ideological Socialist maxim of brotherhood through sport was less than apparent here yesterday. When Bulgaria played in Wrexham, not only was a player of their arrested and convicted in Chester for shoplifting – and subsequenlty suspended for life – but an act of God, namely a North Wales downpour, prevented the visitors training on the Wrexham pitch, as they would usually have done.

Yesterday Mike England discovered that his under-21 squad, playing today, were expected to train on a derelict patch of scrub, and only intervention by the party's interpreter – a man who saw service with Pegasus and Everton's reserves and knows a bad pitch when he sees one – ensured that the senior team were subsequently able to train without risking injury.

The loss of the British championship leaves Wales needing to make good an annual gross revenue from television and attendances of £150,000, which the occasional visit by such as Brazil (worth £90,000 net) does not wholly balance. Their competitive under-21 participation, and their national coaching scheme, are seriously threatened because in the search for lucarative friendlies as alternative fixtures they wil still be up against superior blandishments from England and Scotland in a free market.

Furthermore, their friendly with Romania, which they won handsomely, was undermined at the gate by the televising of England's European tie with Hungary. Since English television cannot be excluded from Welsh screens – as it can be from Scotlnd and Ireland – the Welsh will probably seek compensation from the Football Association in future when there is a clash of cup ties, particularly since the English are anxious to televise all away games to reduce the exodus of their Attila-Style supporters to unsuspecting or, worse still, fortified European capitals.

The suspicion that the FA do not care about Wales – who, with Ireland, provide many useful Football League players – was increased when discussion about the televising of England's friendly with France next February appeared to overlook that it clashed within 24 hours with Scotland v Wales. The FA cannot complain if their attitude with overpriced tickets and that ghastly commercialized shirt suggest they are running a supermarket instead of a sport.

It is hardly surprising that for the moment the Welsh are redluctant to support the FA's wish to install their chairman, Bert Millichip, within FIFA's ranks in place of Irelands's Harry Caven – no matter that Cavan's utter failure to insist on fair play for the United States in last summer's haggling over the 1986 World Cup venue was shameful.

It is sad that Britain's worthy attempt to do something about widespread cheating on the field, sending-off for tactical fouling and handling, was squashed by the FIFA president, Joâo Havelange, whose grip on the world game is a dire development. The fact that the British can seemingly no longer get on with one another must ultimately be the worse for those who care about the game rather than commercial vamp.

David Miller

Robson's firing squad await signal to shoot

From Stuart Jones, Luxembourg

Bobby Robson describes it as "a bizarre situation". His England squad, who are preparing to train their sights on little Luxembourg, may know before they press the trigger here tomorrow night that their target, qualification for the European Championship finals, from group three, is beyond their reach.

"The war may be over," Robson said, "and I'm going to have to ask them to keep firing the bullets. It will obviously be a big disappointment if Denmark win in Greece, but I would expect my players to go out there and get rid of their anger during the next 90 minutes."

He is calling for a spirit of "professionalism" as cold and ruthless as that of a hired assassin. He is aware that complacency is England'ss biggest enemy: "Application is as important as the team selection, because it is possible to become over-confident. We must undermine Luxembourg as soon as we can."

Last week, Robson watched Luxembourg lose 4-0 to Kaiserslautern, the West German side knocked out of the UEFA Cup by Watford, and noted that "they battled away for 70 minutes before they buckled and the roof fell in," as they conceded three goals. Their collapse against England at Wembley last December was as sudden and even more dramatic.

Luxembourg introduced five local youngsters unknown to Robson, who is sure to make some changes of his own when he unveils the side at noon today. Shilton and Mabbutt, who both played in the victory over Hungary a month ago, are absent through injury. So, too, is Francis.

Once a fit and smiling Blissett had joined up with the party at Luxembourg airport, the only doubts concerned Hoddle and Mariner. Hoddle is suffering from a bruised calf, sinus trouble and a cold, similar to one which he caught before flying to Budapest, but he and Mariner, who has a slight strain, are expected to recover.

Robson will choose a line-up that, as he puts it, "reflects the opposition". In other words, an attacking formation. Clemence, who has not been selected since the first tie against Luxembourg, seems certain to play, although the uncapped Bailey might as well be selected, for all the work England's goalkeeper should be asked to do.

Sansom, Martin and Butcher will probably fill three of the defensive positions, and Neal the other. Yet Duxbury, Neal's likely successor at right back, would also profit from being baptised in a game that must be considered one of the least testing in Europe.

Bryan Robson and Lee should be retained in midfield with Hoddle, who shone so bright against Liverpool under the watchful eye of England's manager last Saturday. Woodcock is also clearly in form. Blissett scored three against Luxembourg eleven months ago and Mariner deserves an opportunity to make his final bow.

Tickets to trouble?

Football Association officials brought a package of potential trouble with them when they *arrived in Luxembourg yesterday* with the England players – 1,500 tickets which they were unable to *sell at Lancaster Gate.*

Plans to prevent a repeat of the hooliganism in Luxembourg when England were *last there in 1977* included a screening of the 1,000 fans who bought tickets in London.

Names and addresses, travel and hotel arrangements and passport numbers were noted by *the FA. But no check will be* possible on those who buy the returned tickets at the gate *tomorrow*.

Luxembourg officials have said these tickets will only be on sale to *English fans to avoid a mix of* home and away supporters. The sale of tickets, however, represents *an invitation to fans who have* escaped the screening process to outnumber the approved fans.

Healthy deal

The Scottish Health Education Group are to extend their sponsorship of the Scottish Cup for another three years after the success of their involvement last season. Under the £375,000 agreement the sponsor will receive SFA backing in a wide range of publicity projects, which will include competitions, match sponsorship and track advertising.

Denmark may be without Simonsen

Denmark could be without the former European footballer of the year, Allan Simonsen, in the Olympic stadium, Athens, tomorrow as they prepare to join Europe's elite. The Danes, who were once considered among the also-rans in the world, take on Greece in their final European Championship qualifying match, knowing victory will carry them safely out of group three into the finals of a major championship for the first time.

It is a final test of character and nerve for the skilful Danes, who forsook one chance of securing their passage when they lost 1-0 to Hungary in Budapest last month; they now know that nothing short of a win will do.

Simonsen, aged 30, damaged a knee tendon while playing for Vejle against Koege in the Danish first division on Sunday. He was expected to fly to Athens with the 16-strong Danish party and undergo a fitness test before training today. However the Danish manager, Sepp Piontek, warned: "If he isn't clear for training, I won't dare use him on Wednesday".

Piontek remains confident that the Danes can secure the two points necessary to claim one of the eight berths in the final stages ahead of England. "I think we can win this one, because we have shown time and time again that we are the best team in the pool," he said.

However the Danes will be under considerable pressure in the first full international match played in the *new stadium in Athens*. The Greeks still have an outside chance of qualifying themselves, and are likely to be more formidable opponents than the Hungarians. England, almost certain to crush Luxembourg the same night, should qualify if Denmark slip up again, despite having lost to a Simonsen penalty when the two sides met at Wembley *in September.*

Piontek does not plan to announce his side until just before kick-off, but he is *expected to make one change to* the team which lost in Budapest, bringing in Arnesen. The talented *midfield player* who plays for the Belgian club, Anderlecht, will probably regain his place after being *out for several months* with a recurring knee injury.

● Hamburg, West Germany (Reuter)–West Germany have been hit by injuries before their crucial European championship qualifying clash with Northern Ireland here tomorrow.

Bernd Schuster, Barcelona midfield player, is ruled out by injury and Rudi Voeller, Werder Bremen *forward, is a doubtful starter* for the group six clash.

Karl-Heinz Rumminigge, captain, *is suffering from a niggling* thigh injury but is expected to play. But Michael, his younger brother, has been withdrawn from the *squad* because of a slump in his form. Bayern Munich, his club, were unhappy at him getting so much international exposure after only two months in senior football.

Belgium and Portugal have already joined France, the hosts, in the next year's finals as winners of groups one and two respectively, and three more groups could be settled tomorrow night.

Spain travel to Rotterdam needing victory over a resurgent Dutch team to clinch their passage from group seven. The Spaniards seemed to be heading comfortably *towards the finals before a sudden* change of fortune pulled The Netherlands back into contention.

A *draw would also suit Spain*, leaving them the formality of beating Malta in December to go through. But a Dutch victory would leave both sides level on 11 points and The Netherlands, who must also face Malta, leading on goal difference. The group's outcome would rest on an exciting goal-scramble against the Maltese.

Ramsey solves Irish problem

Paul Ramsey could solve Northern Irlands's midfield crisis against the European champions, West Germany, in Hamburg tomorrow. The 21-year-old Leicester City player made his international debut *against* Austria two months ago at right back, but was overlooked for the game in Turkey last month.

With McCreery having withdrawn and McIlroy sent home with ankle injury hours before the party left, *Billy Bingham,* the manager gave a broad hint that Ramsey would solve the problem. "I watched Ramsey at *Leicester* on Saturday," Bingham said. "Even though Robson got a goal Ramsey had a really fine game. He is a young player who has impressed me every time I have seen him and he has a fine future.

"When I played him against Austria it was the best debut I've ever seen anyone have for us, and tha includes Norman Whiteside's." Ramsey, moved into the Leicester midfield soon after the start of the season, said: "I must prefer playing there. I love the involvement."

Alternatively, Bingham could play Ramsey at right back, allowing Nicholl, now in Rangers's midfield, to move forward. His other options are a first cap for Arsenal's Colin Hill, or a fifth for Cleary, a part-timer.

Bingham admitted: "Losing Sammy is a big blow. I can't remember the last game he missed. *He is one of our key players.*" The Irish have not shut the door on reaching the final, though Bingham *admits it is a far-fetched dream.*

The Germans, who top the table on goal difference from Austria and the Irish, have two matches to play, against Northern Ireland and Albania four days later. They are odds on favourites to go through to the finals in France next summer. Injury has ruled out Schuster and Voller; and Michael Rummenigge has been pulled out the squad because of a slump in form. His club, Bayern Munich, were unhappy at him getting so much international exposure after only two months in senior football.

Stapleton, the Manchester United forward, will captain the Republic of Ireland against Malta in Dublin because Grealish has withdrawn with *influenza. Galvin has also* pulled out because of a shin injury. The Republic, who lost Robinson on Saturday, could be further depleted as Devine has a hamstring strain, O'Leary groin trouble and Lawrenson a damaged ankle.

All three will have tests today. The manager, Eion Hand, said he would award a first cap to the Brighton fullback Kieran O'Regan. Of Stapleton, who takes over the captaincy for the first time, Hand said: "It could not have gone to a more worthy player."

James is Wales's only worry for their game with Bulgaria. He injured *a foot playing against Aston Villa on* Saturday and his absence would be a tactical blow as the group leaders *step up their assault on next* summer's finals.

James was under treatment yesterday while his colleagues prepared for the first training stint after arriving in Sofia, where their luxury headquarters include a sauna. "If we win it will virtually seal our place in France next summer," James said.

Bannon should have been *enjoying a quiet day off from* training yesterday but the Dundee United midfield player found himself flying to East Germany. For the second time this year he was asked to be Jock Stein's "Mr Fix-It" as the Scotland squad lost Bett just before departure.

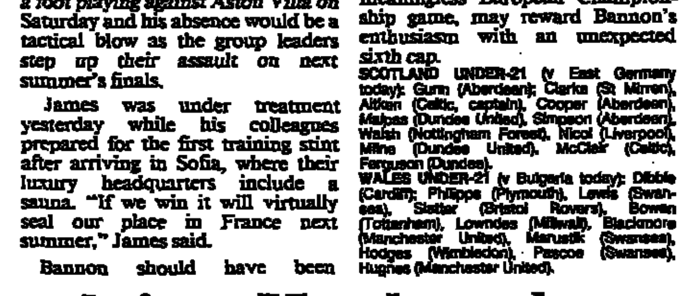
Bett had been injured playing for Lokeren. Bannon, drafted into the Scottish squad in May for the British championship after Bett had pulled out, admitted: "I seem to be benefitting from Jim's bad luck."

Stein, who sees the meeting with East Germany in Halle more as a guide to the future than a meaningless European Championship game, may reward Bannon's enthusiasm with an unexpected sixth cap.

SCOTLAND UNDER-21 (v East Germany today): Gunn (Aberdeen); Clarke (St Mirren), Aitken (Celtic, captain), Cooper (Aberdeen), Malpas (Dundee United), Simpson (Aberdeen), Walsh (Nottingham Forest), Nicol (Liverpool), Milne (Dundee United), McClair (Celtic), Ferguson (Dundee).

WALES UNDER-21 (v Bulgaria today): Dibble (Cardiff); Philipps (Plymouth), Lewis (Swansea), Sistler (Bristol Rovers), Bowen (Tottenham), Lowndes (Millwall), Blackmore (Manchester United), Marustik (Swansea), Hodges (Wimbledon), Pascoe (Swansea), Hughes (Manchester United).

North and South faces of Ireland: McIlroy and Stapleton.



Rummenigge brings Hamburg down

Hamburg slipped from the top of the West German first division when they were beaten 1-0 at Bayern Munich in front of 788,000 spectators at the Munich Olympic stadium on Saturday. Karl-Heinz Rummenigge warmed up for the national team's European Championship match against Northern Ireland tomorrow by scoring the winning goal 10 minutes from time.

Hamburg, the European Cup holders but beaten in this year's competition by Dynamo Bucharest, have the same points as three other clubs, VFB Stuttgart, Borussia Mönchengladbach and Munich, but Stuttart have the best goal difference.

The first half was marred by inaccurate passing and missed chances and the crowd whistled the teams off the pitch at half-time. Both sides displayed more urgency in the second half. Lerby had the ball in the Hamburg net a minute before Rummenigge's goal but the effort was disallowed.

Stuttgart, previously in third place, overcame a determined display from Offenbach to win 2-1. Trapp put Offenbach 1-0 up but Niedermayer and Sigurvinsson scored after the break.

Mönchengladbach also climbed two places with a 2-1 win over struggling Borussia Dortmund. Mill and Hochstsetter were the Mönchengladbach scorers.

Beveren, the Belgian Cup holders, opened a three-point gap at the top of the league after beating La Gantoise 3-1 at home while their closest challengers, Seraing, were held 2-2 away to Malines.

However, Beveren might soon be challenged by Anderlecht who beat the champions, Standard Liège, 3-2 away with two goals from Vercauteren, one direct from a corner, and the other from the penalty spot. Van den Bergh scored the winner, also a penalty, and Jelikic and Tahamata replied for Liège.

Sturm Graz went to the top of the Austrian League with a convincing 4-1 away win over Voest Linz after the previous leaders, Austria Vienna, went down 2-1 at SSW Innsbruck.

Lyngby lost their final Danish League match of the season on SUnday having secured the championship a week earlier. Herning, in defeating Lyngby 1-0, staved off relegation.

Results from overseas matches

BELGIAN: Molenbeek 0, Beerschot 0; Waregem 8, Lierse 2; Lokeren 1, FC Liege 3; Cercle Bruges 0; Waterschei 1; Beveren 3, Ghent 1; Beringen 0, Club Bruges 3; Malines 2 Seraing 2; Antwerp 2, Courtrai 0; Standard Liege 2, Anderlecht 3.

DANISH: Herning 1, Lyngby 0; Hvidovre 2, OB 2; Naestved 0, AGF 2; Esbjerg 3, Broendby 1; Vejle 3, Koege 0; B. 1903 2, Ikast 1; Broenshoej 2, Frem 2; B. 93 2, Kolding 0.

DUTCH CUP: Twente Enschede 3, Utrecht 1; Roda JC Kerkrade 1, Rijnsburgse Boys 0; AZ '67 Alkmaar 6, Emmen 1; Fortuna Sittard 3, Go Ahead Eagles Deventer 0; Sparta Rotterdam 4, VVV Venlo 1; MVV Maastricht 2, Haarlem 6; Blerick 2, PEC Zwolle 1.

ARGENTINE: Newells's Old Boys 4, Racing de Cordoba 1; River Plate 3, San Lorenzo 3; Estudiantes de la Plata 3, Instituto de Cordoba 1; Argentinos Junior 0, Huracan 1; Nueva Chicago 0, Union de Santa Fe 1; Temperley 1, Ferro Carril Oeste 2; Velez Sarsfield 1, Boca Juniors 1; Talleres de Cordoba 1, Platense 1; Racing Club 3, Rosario Central 1.

POLISH: Legia Warsaw 0, Widzew Lodz 0; Slask Wroclaw 2, Zaglebie Sosnowiec 0; Wisla Krakow 0, Motor Lublin 0; Pogon Szczecin 2, Lech Poznan 0; Gornik Walbrzych 2, Ruch Chorzow 1; LKS Lodz 2, Gornik Zabrze 1; Szombierki Bytom 0, Baltyk Gdynia 2; GKS Katowice 0, Cracovia Krakow 0.

WEST GERMAN: Borussia Mönchengladbach 2, Borussia Dortmund 1; Bayern Munich 1, Hamburg 0; Kickers Offenbach 1, Stuttgart 2; Eintracht Brunswick 2, Arminia Bielefeld 0; Nuremberg 0, Eintracht Frankfurt 0; Cologne 1, Kaiserslautern 4; Bochum 2, Bayer Uerdingen 2; Waldhof Mannheim 0, Bayer Leverkusen 3; Fortuna Duesseldorf 0, Werder Bremen 2.

Because of European championship commitments, no first division games were played in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Portugal and Spain. France and Yugoslavia also held over their first division matches because of their international match on Saturday.

Caton seeks transfer from City

Tommy Caton's international ambitions are behind the transfer request he has made to Manchester City.

The England Under-21 captain said last night: "I have nothing against the club. I just think that my England chances are not being helped by playing in the Second Division."

Billy McNeill, the Manchester City manager said: "I will put Caton's request before the board but will recommend strongly that they make every effort to keep him. He's a vital part of our push for promotion".

Garth Crooks has joined Manchester United on a month's loan from Tottenham and could make his debut against Watford at Old Trafford on Saturday.

If Crooks, 25, fits in, United will make the move permanent by paying Spurs around £150,000.

Swansea City, the Second *division club who owe more than* £1.5 million and are losing up to £10,000 a week, heard yesterday *that Swansea City Council* were no extending the current lease on their Vetch Field ground. The lease expires on *Christmas Day, 1999.*

FA CUP

Penrith manager's chance of second League scalp

Newsagent after the headlines

Two years ago Brian Williams was the manager of the Penrith team who beat *Chester 1-0 in the club's only* FA Cup victory over a Football League side. By the end of the season Williams had been dismissed after what he described as "a personality clash" with the chairman, *David Johnson.*

The Cumbrian club have another first *round match at home to* League opponents, Hull City, on Saturday. Johnson is still the chairman and Williams is once again the manager.

Williams, who was re-appointed this summer, said: "I had a feeling I might come back. I didn't join anyone else because I've got my own newsagent business in Penrith and there are not too many senior clubs around here that I could have joined. The chairman and I boiled up a bit last time but it was him who invited me back and all of that is in the past now."

Williams is a Penrith man through and through. As a player he briefly tried his luck at Carlisle Utd and Darlington before returning to Penrith, whose blue and white colours he wore for 13 seasons. His first spell as manager lasted two seasons and a half.

Of the Penrith team who beat Chester before losing 3-0 away to Doncaster Rovers in the second round, only Coulthard and Armstrong are likely to face Hull. Fell, the scorer of that most famous goal in Penrith's 89-year history, cannot win back his place in a young side.

"Our inexperience might count against us on the day, "Williams said. "I watched Hull recently. They look very professional and every inch a side near the top of the third division. Realistically our chances are virtually nil, but if we get the crowd right behind us you never know."

Penrith, the only North West Countries League club through to the first round, rarely attract gates of more than 250. Their small, compact ground holdes only 4,000 seats, but on Saturday it is unlikely to be more *than threequarters full because* nearby Carlisle are at home to Manchester City.

Penrith resisted the financial temptations of switching the tie to Hull's ground. *Don Robinson, Hull's chairman,* offered to stage the match, perhaps after recalling some of his own memories – as chairman of Scarborough during their famous FA Cup runs of the 1970s, he *knows only too well that form can count* for nothing when Football League clubs venture on to unfamiliar territory.

Paul Newman

This is the first in a series this week on the non-League teams in Saturday's first round of the FA Cup.

● Barry Fry, the Barnet manager, is in Bedford Hospital agter suffering a suspected heart attack.

BOXING

Bruno will meet the monolith from way down in New Orleans

By Srikumar Sen Boxing Correspondent

Frank Bruno wants to put firmly behind him the recent Jumbo Cummings experience, when he was so rudely anaesthetized on his feet by a blow from the former American convict. Bruno and his manager, Terry Lawless, have winced many times while studying the video tape of the bout over and over again. They have tried out one or two moves, to try and ensure that Bruno never gets caught with a punch like that again.

That is why Lawless has picked Walter Santemore as Bruno's next opponent at the Albert Hall, on December 6. Santemore, a professional since 1976, comes from New Orleans and is 6ft 5in tall, weighing 16½st. According to Angelo Dundee, "he is in the Jumbo Cummings league – a tough cookie". Lawless says that Santemore is "harder to get to than Cummings. He is a bit of a smotherer".

Santemore is one of several Americans Lawless has in mind for his boxer, but he implied yesterday that Bruno, at 22, is not yet ready to take on the real meanies. That is why he has not thought of putting his man in for the British or European titles: "You are committed to fight the top 10 of you go for the British or European title".

Though Santemore has not exactly been hard worked in recent years – in 1980 he had one bout, in 1982 three and so far this year four, one victory and three defeats – he has faced some good opposition. He beat Exnie Shavers on points 14 months ago, and then lost on points to James Broad and Eddie Gregg; he was stopped last August by Bonecrusher Smith in four rounds, although Lawless maintains he was leading when a cut eye got in the way.

Santemore has done his share of flattening, but he too has been knocked out, six times, by some hard men. John Tate disposed of him in 18 rounds in 1978, and Jeff Sims in one in 1980. He looks the ideal target for Bruno's big right hand.

● The British heavyweight champion, David Pearce, from Newport, has been matched with the French holder, Lucien Rodriguez, for the European title.

SNOOKER: Ray Reardon and Willie Thorne were both beaten in the Lada Classic tournament in the qualifying round at Warrington. Reardon, the former world champion, went down to the world billiards champion, Rex Williams, while Thorne lost out to the unknown Scot, Eddie McLaughlin. *Cliff Thorburn was also surprisingly* beaten, by the South African Silvino Francisco.

TENNIS

McEnroe and Connors in same half of draw

By Rex Bellamy Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, who contested the singles final of the Benson and Hedges championships at Wembly on Sunday, are in the same half of the draw for the £500,000 European champions' championship in Antwerp this week. The top seed is Ivan Lendl.

The point of the title is that this indoor event, conceived in 1980 and inaugurated last season, is designed primarily for players who have won European grand prix tournaments during the year. It serves as a European climax to the grand prix circuit and could become the most distinguished European event other than the Wimbledon and French championships.

The tournament director, Pierre Darmon, has long considered it important to retain tournaments that respect traditional concepts: particularly tournaments in which, *as is the case in Antwerp*, leading players are free from the inhibiting stress of competing for points in the *world rankings. Eight celebrities are* exempt from the first round, in which 16 players compete for the *right to join them in the second* round.

Patrice Dominguez, who, like *Darmon, is former French Davis* Cup player, has again collaborated with Michel Sutter in producing the year's first annual. *In order to be the* first of its kind, this necessarily includes last year's Australian *championships rather than those to* be played in December.

With that proviso, the colourful and lavishly *illustrated Une Saison de Tennis 83* has been beautifully produced at impressive speed and can be recommended to French-reading tennis enthusiasts with access to bookshops on the other side of the Channel.

A result to remember

By Lewine Mair

Joanne Louis, ranked fifth in Britain at 18 and under level and seeded seventh this week, yesterday lost 6-7, 4-6 to Amanda Grunfeld, of Manchester, in the first round of the Lawn Tennis Association's international satellite tournament at the Matchpoint Centre, Bramhall.

For one reason or another, the normally bouncy Miss Louis was not happy on court yesterday. Her *head went down early on and Miss* Grunfeld, a good workmanlike performer with plenty of patience, *was soon aware that the match was* hers for the taking.

In the first set, Miss Grunfeld, who at *16 is the same age as Miss* Louis, came from 1-4 to lead 5-4. The prospects of actually winning the set made her a little jumpy but, when it came to the tie-break, she kept the ball in play while her opponent dispatched sundry hard-hit forehands into the net, to win 7-5.

Miss Louis played with rather more conviction as she got back from 0-4 to 3-4 in the second set, but that run in itself was not enough to frighten the local girl.

Alison Grant, an A level pupil at Repton, had looked set to dispatch the fourth seeded Antonella Canapi, of Italy. Miss Grant, the 16 and under British hard court champion, went to 5-0 with every shot coming out of the middle of the racket.

At this point, however, the Italian became a very different creature. She went for everything and, in no time at all, had bagged the first set 7-6 with the score in the tie-brak 7-1.

FIRST ROUND: J Wood bt L Wilcox (US), 6-1, 6-2; E Wallisar (WG) bt J Filkoff (US), 6-2, 6-4; C Daniels (US) bt N Lusty, 6-4, 6-2; A Grunfeld bt J Louis, 7-6, 6-4; I Cueto (WG) bt L Geeves, 6-1, 6-2; L Pennington bt L Gould, 6-1, 6-0; A Canapi (It) bt A Grant, 7-6, 6-1; S Mair bt S Hack (WG), 6-4, 7-6.

BASKETBALL

Bolton find bright side to look on

By Nicholas Harling

If the English Basketball Association are having a snigger at the plight of Fine Ceramics Bolton, the *Lancashire club* would probably tell them to carry on laughing.

Without a coach or a win in the *National League*, sponsored by Wimpey Homes, Bolton might have been expected to be regretting their *exhaustive efforts* during the summer to gain promotion to the first division. As second division *champions they justifiably* thought they had every right but it was only after they had threatened to sue *the EBBA that Bolton* were belatedly rewarded.

Now, after a season in which they lost only the last of 22 second division games, Bolton have lost all 12 fixtures in the higher sphere. They have also dismissed their coach, Craig Lynch, making it an unhappy year for the American, who had previously *lost* coaching jobs at Warrington and Hemel Hempstead.

But Bolton do not have any regrets. "How could we, a club that has only been in existence two years and three months, have any regrets when we are able to bring all the big clubs here," Alan Jeffers, their secretary and founder, said. "It is great or us, a real bonus."

Since Bolton have averaged more points a game than several clubs, Crystal Palace included, and have lost several matches by narrow margins, Jeffers feels it is not unrealistic to expect them to win *several of their remaining games* if they tighten up defensively.

He is also hopeful of signing *Leroy* Casanova, who *has* been released by Doncaster where he did not come up to expectations.

Casanova, a 6ft 3in forward was booked to return to Canada at the weekend when Jeffers made inquiries.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Insurance for big games

By Keith Macklin

Plans for the international game against France at senior and under 24 levels were announced by the League yesterday, when it was revealed that Dominion Insurance will continue their sponsorship of home international matches. The sum of £5,000, which will sponsor *the Great Britain v France senior* game, brings Dominion's total sponsorship during the past three *years to £50,000.*

The under 24 return match will take place at Oldham on December 4, and a squad of 24 players will report for special training at Oldham tomorrow week. The 17-man squad from whom the team will be selected, will have further training and fitness tests on the following Wednesday afternoon, and there will be special training on Friday and Saturday before the game on Sunday, December 4.

The France v Great Britain match has been fixed for Avignon on January 29, with the return date still to be arranged.

● Ged Dickinson, the Blackpool *Borough loose forward*, was yesterday released from Whitehaven General Hospital, with a depressed *fracture of the cheekbone*

FIRST DIVISION: Featherstone 52, Whitehaven 10; Hull KR 42, Fulham 10; Leeds 10, Castleford 28; Leigh 20, St Helens 12; Oldham 8, Wigan 4; Wakefield T 9, Warrington 17; Widnes 30, Hull 0.

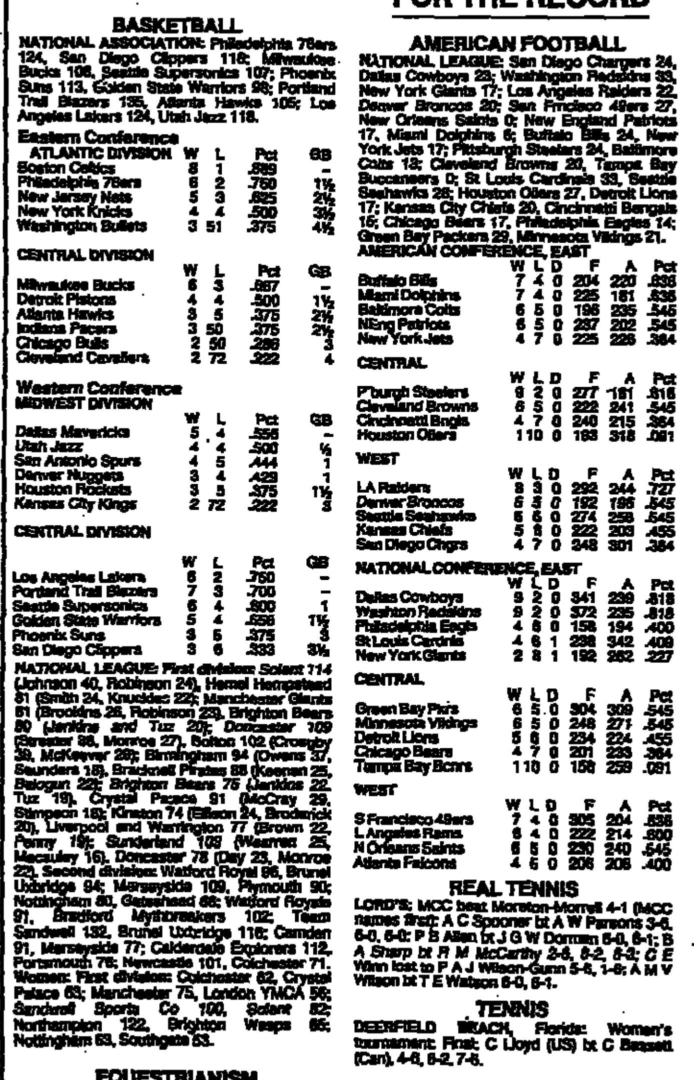
SECOND DIVISION: Barrow 28, Halifax 21; Batley 21, Cardiff 15; Huddersfield 11, Swinton 14; Keighley 19, Dewsbury 23; Kent Invicta 28, Carlisle 12; Rochdale H 10, Huyton 5; Workington T 19, Blackpool B 29; York 40, Doncaster 8. Postponed: Hunslet v Bramley.

IN BRIEF

Bodies discuss keel questions

Winged keels continued to occupy the thoughts of yachting administrators as *the annual* conference of world governing bodies gathered momentum in London yesterday, John Nicholls writes. The Offshore Racing Council is considering the implications of this development, but independently of the 12-Metre Association and the International Yacht Racing Union. The advantages or otherwise. Of such a keel on an offshore yacht are different from day racers. Another item of concern to the offshore community is whether or not to allow Kevlar or other expensive materials in sails. There is also a proposal for regulating *crew* weights and their distribution on board.

FOR THE RECORD



BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Philadelphia 76ers 124, San Diego Clippers 118; Milwaukee Bucks 108, Seattle Supersonics 107; Phoenix Suns 113, Golden State Warriors 98; Portland Trail Blazers 135, Atlanta Hawks 105; Los Angeles Lakers 124, Utah Jazz 118.

Eastern Conference

ATLANTIC DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Boston Celtics	8	1	.889	–
Philadelphia 76ers	6	2	.750	1½
New Jersey Nets	5	3	.625	2½
New York Knicks	4	4	.500	3½
Washington Bullets	3	51	.375	4½

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Milwaukee Bucks	6	3	.667	–
Detroit Pistons	4	4	.500	1½
Atlanta Hawks	3	5	.375	2½
Indiana Pacers	3	50	.375	2½
Chicago Bulls	2	50	.286	3
Cleveland Cavaliers	2	72	.222	4

Western Conference

MIDWEST DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Dallas Mavericks	5	4	.556	–
Utah Jazz	4	4	.500	½
San Antonio Spurs	4	5	.444	1
Denver Nuggets	3	4	.429	1
Houston Rockets	3	5	.375	1½
Kansas City Kings	2	72	.222	3

CENTRAL DIVISION	W	L	Pct	GB
Los Angeles Lakers	6	2	.750	–
Portland Trail Blazers	7	3	.700	–
Seattle Supersonics	6	4	.600	1
Golden State Warriors	5	4	.556	1½
Phoenix Suns	3	5	.375	3
San Diego Clippers	3	6	.333	3½

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Solent 114 (Johnson 40, Robinson 24), Hemel Hempstead 81 (Smith 24, Knuckles 22); Manchester Giants 81 (Brookins 26, Robinson 23), Brighton Bears 80 (Jenkins and Tuz 20); Doncaster 109 (Streater 36, Monroe 27), Bolton 102 (Crosby 39, McKeever 29); Birmingham 94 (Owens 37, Saunders 18), Bracknell Pirates 88 (Keenan 25, Balogun 22); Brighton Bears 75 (Jenkins 22, Tuz 19), Crystal Palace 91 (McCray 29, Stimpson 18); Kingston 74 (Ellison 24, Brodarick 20), Liverpool and Warrington 77 (Brown 22, Penny 19); Sunderland 109 (Wearren 25, Macauley 16), Doncaster 78 (Day 23, Monroe 22). Second division: Watford Royal 86, Brunel Uxbridge 94; Merseyside 109, Plymouth 90; Nottingham 80, Gateshead 66; Watford Royals 91, Bradford Mythbreakers 102; Team Sandwell 132, Brunel Uxbridge 116; Camden 91, Merseyside 77; Calderdale Explorers 112, Portsmouth 76; Newcastle 101, Colchester 71. Women: First division: Colchester 62, Crystal Palace 65; Manchester 75, London YMCA 56; Sandwell Sports Co 100, Solent 82; Northampton 122, Brighton Wasps 65; Nottingham 63, Southgate 53.

EQUESTRIANISM

HANOVER: Horse show: Hanover championship: 1, L Edgar (GB), Everest Forever; 2, D Broome (GB), Last Resort; 3, N Koof (WG), Lovely Boy; 4, L Dunning (GB), Boysie.

HOCKEY

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Army 2, Travellers 1; RAF Under-21 0, Buckinghamshire Under-21 2; Wimbledon 1, HA XI 5.
LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley 2, Cambridge University 0; Southgate 2, London University 1
WOMEN'S COUNTY MATCH: Essex 3, Sussex 1.

NETBALL

INTER-REGIONAL: 1, South-East, 68 pts; 2, South, 59; 3, East, 52.

AMERICAN FOOTBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: San Diego Chargers 24, Dallas Cowboys 23; Washington Redskins 33, New York Giants 17; Los Angeles Raiders 22, Denver Broncos 20; San Francisco 49ers 27, New Orleans Saints 0; New England Patriots 17, Miami Dolphins 6; Buffalo Bills 24, New York Jets 17; Pittsburgh Steelers 24, Baltimore Colts 13; Cleveland Browns 20, Tampa Bay Buccaneers 0; St Louis Cardinals 33, Seattle Seahawks 28; Houston Oilers 27, Detroit Lions 17; Kansas City Chiefs 20, Cincinnati Bengals 15; Chicago Bears 17, Philadelphia Eagles 14; Green Bay Packers 29, Minnesota Vikings 21.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE, EAST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
Buffalo Bills	7	4	0	204	220	.636
Miami Dolphins	7	4	0	225	161	.636
Baltimore Colts	6	5	0	196	235	.545
NEng Patriots	6	5	0	287	202	.545
New York Jets	4	7	0	225	226	.364

CENTRAL

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
P'burgh Steelers	9	2	0	277	161	.818
Cleveland Browns	6	5	0	222	241	.545
Cincinnati Bngls	4	7	0	240	215	.364
Houston Oilers	1	10	0	193	318	.091

WEST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
LA Raiders	8	3	0	292	244	.727
Denver Broncos	6	5	0	192	196	.545
Seattle Seahawks	6	5	0	274	258	.545
Kansas Chiefs	5	6	0	222	203	.455
San Diego Chgrs	4	7	0	248	301	.364

NATIONAL CONFERENCE, EAST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
Dallas Cowboys	9	2	0	341	239	.818
Washton Redskins	9	2	0	372	235	.818
Philadelphia Eagls	4	6	0	158	194	.400
St Louis Cardnls	4	6	1	238	342	.409
New York Giants	2	8	1	192	262	.227

CENTRAL

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
Green Bay Pkrs	6	5	0	304	309	.545
Minnesota Vikings	6	5	0	248	271	.545
Detroit Lions	5	6	0	234	224	.455
Chicago Bears	4	7	0	201	233	.364
Tampa Bay Bcnrs	1	10	0	158	259	.091

WEST

	W	L	D	F	A	Pct
S Francisco 49ers	7	4	0	305	204	.636
L Angeles Rams	6	4	0	222	214	.600
N Orleans Saints	6	5	0	230	240	.545
Atlanta Falcons	4	6	0	206	205	.400

REAL TENNIS

LORD'S: MCC beat Moreton-Morrell 4-1 (MCC names first): A C Spooner bt A W Parsons 3-6, 6-0, 6-0; P B Allen bt J G W Dorman 6-0, 6-1; B A Sharp bt R M McCarthy 2-6, 6-2, 6-3; C E Winn lost to P A J Wilson-Gunn 5-6, 1-6; A M V Wilson bt T E Watson 6-0, 6-1.

TENNIS

DEERFIELD BEACH, Florida: Women's tournament: Final: C Lloyd (US) bt C Bassett (Can), 4-6, 6-2, 7-6.

FOOTBALL

SWISS: Bellinzona 0, Lausanne 0; Grasshoppers Zurich 0, Servette Geneva 3; Lucerne 2, Chiasso 0; Neuchatel Xamax 2, Aarau 1; St Gallen 2, Zurich 0; Sion 5, Basle 3; Wettingen 2, La Chaux-de-Fonds 0; Young Boys Berne 4, Vevey 1.
TURKISH: Orduspor 1, Boluspor 0; Karagumruk 2, Antalyaspor 1; Galatasaray 0, Kocaeli 0; Fenerbahce 4, Denizlispor 2; Bursaspor 1, Sakaryaspor 1; Adanaspor 1, Denizlispor 1; Genclerbirligi 1, Trabzonspor 3; Zonguldakspor 0, Besiktas 2; Ankaragucu 1, Sariyer 0.
HUNGARIAN: MTK VM 2, Szeged 0; Honved 4, Diosgyor 0; Ujpest Dozsa 3, Tatabanya 0; Volan SC 0, Ferencvaros 3; Nyiregyhaza 1, Zalaegerszeg 1; Vasas 0, Haladas 1; Videoton 1, Pecs 1; Csepel 1, Raba ETO 1;

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Black Hawks 5, Edmonton Oilers 3; New York Rangers 6, Detroit Red Wings 3; Buffalo Sabres 11, Calgary Flames 2; Boston Bruins 4, Washington Capitals 2; Winnipeg Jets 3, Philadelphia Flyers 2; Vancouver Canucks 4, Montreal Canadiens 3.

Wales Conference

Patrick Division	W	L	D	GF	GA	Pts
New York Rangers	12	5	2	87	64	26
Philadelphia Flyers	11	7	1	76	63	23
New York Islanders	11	7	0	78	63	22
Washington Capit's	8	10	0	59	69	16
Pittsburgh Peng's	5	11	2	53	71	12
New Jersey Devils	2	15	0	46	78	4

Adams Division	W	L	D	GF	GA	Pts
Boston Bruins	12	4	1	86	51	25
Buffalo Sabres	9	6	3	68	63	21
Quebec Nordiques	9	8	2	98	73	20
Hartford Whalers	8	7	1	69	61	17
Montreal Canad's	7	10	0	71	72	14

Cambell Conference

Norris Division	W	L	D	GF	GA	Pts
Chicago Black Hks	9	9	0	70	75	18
Toronto Maple Lfs	7	9	2	77	89	16
Minnesota N Stars	7	8	1	71	81	15
St Louis Blues	7	9	1	82	73	15
Detroit Red Wings	6	8	2	60	70	14

Smythe Division	W	L	D	GF	GA	Pts
Edmonton Oilers	15	3	1	112	79	31
Calgary Flames	7	8	3	62	73	17
Vancouver Canucks	8	9	1	79	81	17
Los Angeles Kings	5	8	5	75	80	15
Winnipeg Jets	6	10	2	68	88	14

RUGBY UNION

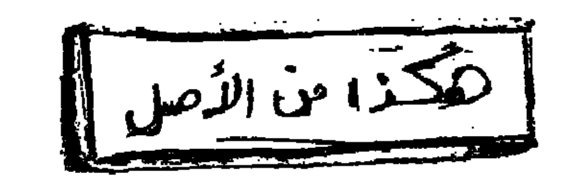
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Guildford RGS 62, George Abbott 7; Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 29, King Henry VIII, Coventry 7; Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 10, Purley HS 7; Hampton 13, Bishop Wanderers 14; Harrow 31, Haileybury 3; High Wycombe RGS 25, Watford GS 6; Hipperholme GS 50, Worth 0; Judd 12, Tonbridge 18; Kent College 8, Dover 3; King Edward's, Bath 3, Dauntsey's 14; King Edward's, Birmingham 16, King's, Worcester 21; King's, Ely 3, Wymondham 12; King's, Peterborough 11, Deacons 14; King's, Rochester 10, Cranbrook 12; King's, Taunton 16, Christ, Brecon 15; Kingswood 9, Taunton 6; Lancaster RGS 24, Kirkham 12; Leeds GS 7, Queen Elizabeth GS, Wakefield 29; Lichfield Friary 3, King Edward VI, Fiveways 3; Llandovery 10, Monmouth 17; Magdalen CS Brackley 9, Old Brackleians 16; Maidstone GS 11, Duke of York's RMS 6; Marling 30, Chosen Hill 9; Merchant Taylors', Crosby 21, Cowley HS 4; Merchant Taylors', Northwood 0, St Paul's 27.

St John's, Southsea 6, Chichester HS 24; St Lawrence, Ramsgate 6, Sutton Valence 0; St Olave's 4, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS 4; Sandbach 3, Ellesmere 32; Seaford 0, Portsmouth GS 36; Shebbear 0, St Boniface 6; Sir Roger Manwood's 0, Chatham House 22; Skinners 54, Howard 6; Stamford 9, Gresham's 35; Trinity, Croydon 36, Latymer Upper 3; Uppingham 3, Bedford 6; Verulam 26, St George's, Harpenden 0; Wellington (Berks) 12, Cranleigh 9; Wellington (Somerset) 13, King's, Bruton 3; Wells Cathedral 12, Allhallows 7; West Buckland 6, Kelly 16; West Park GS 40, Marple Hall 10; Whitecross 3, Whitefriars 12; William Ellis 0, St Joseph's Academy, Blackheath 28; Woodbridge 6, Norwich 9; Wrekin 8, Solihull 11; Woodbridge 6, Norwich 9.

CORRECTED RESULT: Harrogate 6, Sheffield 26 (match played on Saturday).

SQUASH RACKETS

LONDONDERRY CUP: Second round: Downside 4, King's, Taunton 1.



RACING: TWO SIGHTS TO WARM THE HEART AT FOLKESTONE

Silver Buck sets off on the gold trail again

By John Karter

While a biting north wind whipped across the Kent countryside and made foot-stamping and finger-blowing the order of the day for Folkestone race-goers, two of the sport's best-loved sons – one equine, one human – ensured that hearts at least were thoroughly warmed yesterday. The sight of Silver Buck gaining the thirtieth victory of his outstanding career in the Whitelaw Gold Cup and Frank Hill finally achieving a singularly elusive 100th win after 55 years as an owner, was surely worth more than a little hardship.

In taking his record winnings for a National Hunt horse to over £160,000 Silver Buck may not have looked as utterly dominant against three moderate rivals as his supporters must have hoped. Robert Earnshaw, his jockey, had to give him a couple of slaps down the neck between the last two fences to make him stretch out ahead of Iden Green. However, he gave a faultless and occasionally breathtaking display of jumping and as Earnshaw pointed out afterwards, the old horse never exerts himself any more than is strictly necessary.

William Haggas, the joint-owner's son, endorsed this by pointing out that when Silver Buck won this same race three years ago, Earnshaw had also has to rouse him to beat Havanus. He then met the same horse a couple of weeks later at Haydock Park on 35lb worse terms and still came out on top.

That Haydock race, the Edward Hanmer Chase, which Silver Buck has won for the last four year, will almost certainly be his objective again in nine days' time. William Hill quote him at 9-1 to win a second Cheltenham Gold Cup.

As for Mr Hill, now in his 81st year, he must have begun to believe that someone up there had personally intervened to prevent him ever reaching his century. Win No 99 had come with Bartra's victory on this course 14 months ago. And he had enjoyed what he believed to be the century-maker when Morton The Hatter was announced the winner after a desperate finish with Glamour Show at Fontwell Park

However, the hand of fate has rarely administered a more cruel blow than it did shortly after that race. On his return home, prepared for a celebration party, Mr Hill received a phone call to inform him that the judge, Graham Wemyss, had changed his mind

Mr Hill, a retired hop farmer and former amateur rider, was understandably less than pleased to discover that Wemyss was officiating again yesterday. However, the easy victory of North West in the Coast to Coast Chase meant that no photograph was necessary this time.

Silver Buck ... heading for Cheltenham. (Photograph: Chris Cole.)

Nottingham

1.0 COLWICK CHASE (Handicap: conditional jockeys: £896: 2m) (2 runners)

1 p113-04 ABERSING (D) (D Todd) D Todd 8-11-10 ... K Jones
10 313432 PRETTY LASS (D) (R Mason) R Woodhouse 5-10-7 ... A Wilson

8-11 Abersing, 6-5 Pretty Lass.

1.30 CLIFTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,066: 2m 6f) (12)

1 2012-0 RIZZIO (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan) D Nicholson 8-12-1 ... P Scudamore
3 001/2-0 GOLD MEASURE (Mrs L Nikolich) J Spearing 6-11-7 ... S Morshead
7 p0pp-0/ JOLLIFFE'S DOUBLE (P Jolliffe) A Bailey 7-11-1 ... G McCourt
13 2110-00 ITS–A–TWIST (B) (Mrs V Craggs) W Wharton 4-10-5 ... S J O'Neill
14 40p0-p0 CARLINGFORD LOUGH (Malchan & Co) G Richards 7-10-3 ... DOUBTFUL
17 090060/ DROPSHOT (G Moses) G Balding 8-10-0 ... –
21 4402-00 VAGABOND VICTOR (C) (R Hall) P Allingham 7-10-0 ... M Hammond 4
22 11040-4 MEND IT (E Daley) N Bycroft 5-10-0 ... P A Charlton
23 00000-1 LEXHAM VIEW (C Gould) R Perkins 5-10-0 ... –
24 223402 SILENT TANGO (A Blackmore) A Blackmore 9-10-0 ... Mr R Dunwoody 7
28 042400 BRIGADIER GREEN (Mrs D Hoyle) C Hoyle 6-10-0 ... Mr P Avery
29 0000-01 KINGS TOWN (J Grogan) M Tate 6-10-0 ... R Hyett

4 Mend It, Gold Measure, 5 Rizzio, 11-2 Its-A-Twist, 7 Silent Tango, Kings Town,

2.0 BINGHAM CHASE (Handicap: £1,119: 2m 6f) (5)

3 p311f-4 MEDWAY GAUNTLET (Air Cmdre J Stevenson) Mrs M Saul 8-11-7 ... –
4 04401-0 CASH IN HAND (C Collins) Mrs S Collins 7-11-6 ... A Webber
6 112211 PADDY'S PERIL (H Meddever) R Carter 7-11-1 (7 ex) ... P Tuck
12 p02-14f KRAKAR (I Wills) N Henderson 7-10-4 ... Mr I Wills 7
16 1p-00p3 ALL BRIGHT (G Roe) G Roe 11-10-0 ... –

6-4 Paddy's Peril, 9-4 Medway Gauntlet, 11-4 Krakar, 8 Cash In Hand, 14 All Bright.

2.30 DONCASTER SALES HURDLE (Novice mares & fillies: £1,058: 2m) (6)

1 0f KILROE'S CALIN (D) (T Kilroe Ltd) J FitzGerald 4-11-1 ... M Dwyer
7 0-00333 SEABRIGHT SMILE (Dr L Parry) L Parry 5-10-12 ... P Blackburn 7
9 0-00 BALLYTURN BELLE (Mrs M Brennan) O Brennan 4-10-8 ... M Brennan
11 33036-0 JUKEBOX KATIE (R Hanson) W Clay 4-10-8 ... C Mann 4
12 0 MAGGIES GIRL (Mrs M Whiteman) Denys Smith 4-10-8 ... –
13 SCOTTISH BAVARD (Parrain Ltd) R Holder 4-10-8 ... P Richards

5-4 Kilroe's Calin, 3 Maggies Girl, 6 Seabright Smile, 8 Jukebox Katie, 16 Ballyturn Belle, Scottish Bavard.

3.0 MANSFIELD CHASE (Novices: £1,013: 3m) (8)

1 000-110 STRIKE AGAIN (D) (M Barraclough) M Barraclough 5-11-10 ... –
2 2041-12 MASTER TERCEL (T Baines) J Spearing 7-11-7 ... S Morshead
3 43004-1 VICTORY PRIZE (D Metcalfe) Denys Smith 5-11-5 ... G Bradley
4 f/ BOSTON BOY (M Oldham) R Woodhouse 6-11-2 ... A Wilson 7
7 4-0003u PEDIBUS (F Lees) F Lees 7-11-2 ... S Johnson
9 00000p- TIPTOE LOVER (Mrs P Cosgrave) Mrs P Cosgrave 7-11-2 ... –
14 bp-pu0f COMERAGH VIEW (A Bateson) J Blundell 7-10-11 ... –
15 /000-03 POWDER HORN (J Barr) Mrs J Barr 6-10-11 ... Mr N Tutty 7

7-4 Victory Prize, 9-4 Master Tercel, 6 Strike Again, 8 Powder Horn, 12 Pedibus, 25 Tiptoe Lover, 33 Boston Boy.

3.30 TOLLERTON HURDLE (Novices: £414: 2m) (16)

2 000-41 ORATION (B Avery) S Avery 4-11-3 ... –
5 CUDGEL (Mrs J Bissill) P Rohan 10-11-0 ... P Scudamore
6 434000/ GAY INVADER (Miss E Wright) G Fletcher 9-11-0 ... –
9 0/p00-0 PERDICCAS (Mrs J Daffern) G Morgan 5-11-0 ... P Dever 7
11 0f00-04 SOLIDOR (Gp Capt H Hanmer) H Hanmer 7-11-0 ... S Johnson 4
13 000 WILLOUGHBY JAMES (B) (S Henfrey) A Fisher 7-11-0 ... D Fisher 7
14 01 BROCKLEY BELLE (D) (C Spares) C Spares 4-10-12 ... J McLaughlin 4
15 01 FIT FOR A KING (D) (Mrs D Lennox) J Webber 4-10-12 ... G McCourt
17 ASCENMOOR (S Bowring) S Bowring 4-10-10 ... D Shaw 4
19 DEMMY MANCHESTER (Mrs P Beeston) J Smith 4-10-10 ... M Brennan
21 INISHARRAN (D O'Duffy) Mrs M Rimell 4-10-10 ... S Morshead
24 00- LAW BIRD (R Croft) Mrs N Macauley 4-10-10 ... J A Harris
27 000- RONYSOL (K Roberts) A Balding 4-10-10 ... P Tuck
30 00- SILK SCREEN (M Ritzenberg) G Thorner 4-10-10 ... R Kington
31 0000- SPEEDO (Mrs J Duffus) W Wharton 4-10-10 ... S J O'Neill
32 1-0023 SWEDISH PINE (Mrs M Lambert) M Lambert 4-10-10 ... P A Charlton

5-4 Fit For A King, 6 Solidor, 10 Oration, Brockley Belle, 12 Swedish Pine, Cudgel, 20 Gay Invader, 25 Perdiccas, 33 others.

Nottingham selections

By John Karter

1.0 Pretty Lass. 1.30 Gold Measure. 2.0 Paddy's Peril. 2.30 Scottish Bavard. 3.0 Victory Prize. 3.30 Fit For A King.

Devon & Exeter

12.45 BASS HURDLE (4-y-o: £738: 2m 1f) (15 runners)

1 00p-10 QUITE HOT (C,D) (N Ayliffe) N Ayliffe 11-10 ... M Ayliffe 4
2 3 BOLT THE GATE (D Williams) D Williams 11-0 ... J Frost 4
4 000-400 GRIPPING LAD (B) (R Barber) L Kennard 11-0 ... C Brown
5 403 INCA THIEF (Rotolok Ltd) S May 11-0 ... S May
6 000p0- LEIOTRICHOUS (G Dedman) M Blanshard 11-0 ... M Bastard
7 p00- LIFT HIGH (M Endicott) D Tucker 11-0 ... N Stone 7
8 MASTER PARDY (Mrs E Scott) Mrs E Scott 11-0 ... Mrs K Rees
11 00p PONTOS (B) (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 11-0 ... M O'Halloran
12 0 PRINGLE (D Wintle) D Wintle 11-0 ... R Hyett
13 0002-00 QUEENSWAY BOY (Queensway Ltd) Miss A King 11-0 ... R Dickin
14 0-p0 ROWDEN RULER (D Martin) D Tucker 11-0 ... S McNeill
15 p00 RUN NORTH (B) (Miss P Quant) A Barrow 11-0 ... Lorna Vincent
18 000- SOLDIER ON (J Payne) J Payne 11-0 ... J Williams
27 02- MZIMA SPRING (R Stuart) A Stuart 10-9 ... –
29 p-0 SPORTSWORDS (A Lee) J King 10-9 ... Steve Knight

11-8 Bolt The Gate, 9-2 Queensway Boy, 5 Inca Chief, 7 Quite Hot, 10 Mzima Spring.

1.15 DEVENISH HURDLE (handicap: £1,363: 2m 1f) (10)

9 p-u4030 SILVERSMITH (Mrs G Malone) L Kennard 10-11-7 ... K Mooney
10 101-101 AKRAM (C,D) (S Allen) S Pattemore 5-11-6 (7 ex) ... S Smith Eccles
11 011200 LUCKY GEORGE (C,D) (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) L Kennard 5-11-5 ... R Linley
13 3p2p-f3 NEVER DEEMED (Mrs V Phillips) F Winter 7-11-2 ... J Francome
14 0p200-0 PARTY MISS (C,D) (B Curtis) W Fisher 8-11-1 ... Steve Knight
20 0p0030- LEVANTA LEE (P Meaden) N Mitchell 5-10-6 ... Mr N Mitchell
22 1p0p00 PARDI MICKEL (C,D) (A Weeks) W Turner 5-10-2 ... W Newton 7
23 44301f/ REALES (C,D) (Miss P Vaughan) W Turner 5-10-0 ... Jessica Turner 7
24 001/fp- AUNT THEA (D Gillard) D Gillard 9-10-0 ... R Millman 4
25 00/p-p LAW BENCH (Mrs S Hembrow) Mrs S Hembrow 11-10-0 ... Mrs J Hembrow

15-8 Never Deemed, 5-2 Akram, 4 Party Miss, 7 Silversmith, 12 Lucky George, 16 others.

1.45 GRANTS CHASE (handicap: £1,482: 3m 1f) (7)

1 023-23p SOLID ROCK (C) (R Cottle) D Barons 7-11-10 ... H Davies
4 1412-14 TRISKA (C) (A Hunt) L Kennard 7-11-7 (7 ex) ... C Brown
6 p310-22 KOGA WAY (Mrs J Alford) J Thorne 8-10-13 ... P Nicholls
7 40-2114 MONEY FOR JAM (C,D) (British Th'bred PLC) G Balding 10-10-13 ... B Reilly
9 1140-32 TOOM SQUIRE (K Dunn) K Dunn 8-10-9 ... Mr P Schofield 4
11 03-1310 JOHN SILVER (B Johnson) D Wintle 7-10-2 ... R Hyett
13 330440- PAMPAS MELODY (Mrs V Hurst) R Frost 7-10-0 ... J Frost 4

7-4 Koga Way, 11-4 Money For Jam, 4 Triska, 7 Solid Rock, 9 Toom Squire, 14 others.

2.15 SACCONE & SPEED HURDLE (novices: selling: £466: 2m 1f) (6)

1 401 MISS BLACK GLAMA (B) (R Oliver) S May 10-12 ... S May
3 24 INSPIRIRED (W Turner) W Turner 10-10 ... Jessica Turner 7
4 0 PHILIPS HUSSAR (Mrs D Madden) K Cunningham-Brown 10-10 ... A Webb
7 0 CHALKIES PET (G Wilkins) D Wintle 10-5 ... J Wathen 7
8 0 EMMA'S STAR (E Gadsden) M Blanshard 10-5 ... M Bastard
9 f0 HALSEYS FLUTTER (R Barrow) R Barrow 10-5 ... C Gray 4

4-9 Miss Black Glama, 7-2 Inspired, 10 Emma's Star, 16 Philips Hussar, 20 others.

2.45 ST AUSTELL BREWERY CHASE (handicap: £1,284: 2m 1f) (9)

3 01f-140 THE STIRRER (C,D) (Mrs T Mullins) S Pattemore 7-11-7 ... S Smith Eccles
5 1uf00 DUNDRUM BAY (G Bradshaw) A Barrow 8-10-10 ... P Stone 7
7 2004-00 BUTTON BOY (C,D,B) (Mrs J Salter) N Ayliffe 10-10-7 ... B Powell 7
8 4103fo CHELSEA BAR (C,D,B) (D Sprackland) P Bailey 9-10-4 ... Mr A Sharpe 4
9 320-401 CORAL LEISURE (B) (M Jackson) G Balding 6-10-2 ... B Reilly
11 40-0u42 NETHERBRIDGE (M Vigors) D Gandolfo 5-10-1 ... P Barton
13 1fppfp- POMPOSITY (J Smith) R Smith 8-10-0 ... R Dennis 4
14 0p-2314 PRESCEENA WOOD (C) (P Tylor) P Tylor 9-10-0 ... P Warner
17 fppp-00 WITHYMANS POOL (B) (Mrs R Hayes) N Ayliffe 9-10-0 ... M Ayliffe 4

9-4 The Stirrer, 3 Netherbridge, 9-2 Coral Leisure, 6 Presceena Wood, 8 Chelsea Bar,

3.15 WHITBREAD HURDLE (novices: £750: 2m 1f) (12)

1 0-2104 MR SEAGULL (C,D) (H Handel) M Pipe 5-11-10 ... P Leach
3 0/3p-14 RIVERS LAD (C,D) (R Mayes) G Balding 5-11-10 ... B Reilly
9 00-u000 HIGH SECURITY (G Lawrey) W Turner 7-11-4 ... Jessica Turner 7
13 0/000-0 BERGENROSE (The Lady Borwick) T Forster 5-11-0 ... H Davies
14 00 BRACKLEY (D Barons) D Barons 5-11-0 ... J Frost 4
15 00000 CUDAR (R Manning) R Manning 5-11-0 ... E Waite
16 00343-0 DAWN STREET (J Candy) P Bailey 5-11-0 ... S Smith Eccles
17 f0000-0 HANDSOME HAZE (Mrs H Mowlem) R Thompson 5-11-0 ... D Hyde 4
21 SWEDISH BEAU (C Roach) C Roach 5-11-0 ... B Wright
27 BENETTE (D Gillard) D Gillard 5-10-9 ... R Millman 4
28 3f000-0 IDSON LASS (J Payne) J Payne 5-10-9 ... J Williams
29 0f001-4 PRINCESS ISIS (C Hanay) P Bailey 5-10-9 ... R Linley

2 Rivers Lad, 11-4 Mr Seagull, 7-2 Dawn Street, 7 Bergenrose, 12 Cudar, 16 others.

Devon & Exeter selections

By John Karter

12.45 Bolt The Gate. 1.15 Party Miss. 1.45 Toom Squire, 2.15 Miss Black Glama. 2.45 The Stirrer. 3.15 Mr Seagull.

A happy return for Francome

John Francome, out of action for three weeks with a back injury, returned to win the Staveley Handicap Chase on odds-on favourite, Plundering, at Wolverhampton yesterday. The Coplow tried to lead all the way but Plundering took his measure four fences from home.

At the next fence the favourite was headed by Bashful Lad but Francome rallied Plundering and they jumped to the front again at the last. Although the pair came close on the run-in, Plundering had the situation well under control and beat Bashful Lad two and a half lengths.

At Carlisle, John O'Neill rode one of his best finishes this season to win the Patterdale Handicap Chase on Man Alive. Three To One and Man Alive had a rare tussle over the last three fences but Man Alive jumped the last ahead and held on by a neck.

● John Jenkins intends to run his recent 23,000 guineas buy Paris North in the Aurelius Hurdle at Ascot on Saturday.

Awaasif is last at Santa Anita

Zalataia got up close home to beat John Henry by half a length in the £160,000 Oak Tree Invitational over 12 furlongs at Santa Anita on Sunday. Load the Cannons, now in the care of Charlie Whittingham, ran his best race since leaving France to finish third. Awaasif (Lester Piggott) was never seen with a chance and finished last.

OAK TREE INVITATIONAL (Grade 1: £160,000: 1m 4f)
ZALATAIA ch f by Dictus – Tapioquerie (F Barat) 4-8-11 ... F Head 1
John Henry ... C McCarron 2
Load the Cannons ... W Shoemaker 3

PARI MUTUEL: Win: 22.80. Places (1-2): 8.40, 3.20. Show (1-2-3): 6.00, 2.80, 5.40. A Fabre, in France. ½ l, 1½ l. 8 ran.

Folkestone

Going: firm

1.15 BURWASH HURDLE (3-y-o: £552: 2m 110yds)
STAR CHARTER gr g by Comedy Star – Charter Belle (E Ellis) 11-6 ... S Smith Eccles (2-7 fav) 1
Menton ... G Newman (12-1) 2
For Valour ... J Akehurst (33-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.20. Places: £1.10, £1.90, £7.90. DF: £5.00. CSF: £5.37. J Jenkins at Horsham. 5l, 5l. Hand of Zeus (12-1) 4th. 8 ran. NR: Epryana.

1.45 COAST TO COAST CHASE (Novices: £984: 3m 2f)
NORTH WEST ch g by Welsh Pageant – Heather Grove (F Hill) 10-10 ... G Moore (2-1 jt fav) 1
Dowapayment ... R Rowell (9-4) 2
Siddy Charlie ... R Earnshaw (2-1 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.90. Places: £1.80, £1.10. DF: £5.10. CSF: £6.65. A Moore at Brighton. 8l, 8l. French Bob (11-1) 4th. 6 ran. NR: Hello Kilkney.

2.15 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £886: 2m 110yds)
SUPER TEK br g by Takosh – Barbara's Dream (J Howgego) 11-5 ... R Rowell (5-4 jt fav) 1
Majestic Cue ... R Goldstein (16-1) 2
Saucy Vulgan ... R Stronge (50-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.20. Places: £1.00, £4.30. DF: £10.10. CSF: £15.02. B Wise at Polegate. 5l, 15l. Ladycross (5-4 jt fav) 4th. 5 ran.

2.45 WHITELAW GOLD CUP (Chase: £1,192: 2m 4f)
SILVER BUCK br, by Silver Cloud – Choice Archless (Mrs C Feather) 11-11-12 ... R Earnshaw (1-7) 1
Iden Green ... M Perrett (8-1) 2
Glenjade ... Mr N Wheeler (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.10. DF: £1.10. CSF: £1.69. M Dickinson at Harewood. 3l, dist. City Money (50-1) 4th. 4 ran. NR: Comba Ditch.

3.15 BIDDENDEN HURDLE (Selling: £857: 2m 110yds)
MANDRIANO, ch g, by Manado – Indian Runner (P Hedger) 4-10-5 M Richards (33-1) 1
End of Era ... S Smith Eccles 2-1 fav) 2
Thomas A Becket ... R Rowe (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £78.90. Places: £13.60, £1.60, £1.10. DF: £114.00. CSF: £103.07. P Hedger at Hayling Island. 1½l, 20l Military Crown (33-1) 4th. 19 ran. NR: Peter's Quarter and Russian Salad. Sold to R J & I P Walton for 1,700 guineas.

3.45 APPLEDORE HURDLE (Handicap: £947 2m 5f)
CELTIC WAY ch g, by Celtic Cone – Ly-Wren (G Wareham) 7-10-0 ... C Guillem (20-1) 1
John Brush ... E Murphy (11-8) 2
Pix Tuck ... R Stronge (16-1) 3
TOTE: Win. £11.50. Places: £5.10, £1.70. DF: £18.80. CSF: £45.55. G Wareham at Findon. 1l, 2 – Gazaan (Evens fav) 4th. 6 ran. PLACEPOT: 9.80.

Carlisle

Going: good to firm

1.15 AMBLESIDE HURDLE (Div I: novices: £645: 2m 330yds)
HOUGHTON WEAVER b g by Warpath – Broughton Flyer 4-11-10 ... D Wilkinson (3-1) 1
Little Tempest ... G W Gray (13-8 fav) 2
Rushing Sing ... P Tuck (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.00. Places: £1.10, £1.00, £4.40. DF: £1.80. CSF: £8.03. W Holden at Preesall, Lancs. ¾l, 5l. Technical Merit (8-1) 4th. 9 ran.

1.45 THRELKELD CHASE (Handicap: £1,027: 2m 4f)
ONLY MONEY b g by Even Money – Only Tina 12-10-5 ... N Doughty (3-1 jt fav) 1
Swift Albany ... Mandy Harrison (3-1 jt fav) 2
Smith River ... A Brown (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.20. Places: £2.00, £1.80. DF: £10.10. CSF: £10.90. G Richards at Greystoke. 5l, 8l. Dr Guillotine (10-1) 4th. 6 ran.

2.15 PATTERDALE CHASE (Handicap: £1,341: 3m)
MAN ALIVE gr g by Falcon – Twinkletoes 12-10-0 ... J J O'Neill (7-2) 1
Three to One ... T G Dun (7-2) 2
Burelor ... J Hansen (7-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £3.70. Places: £1.10, £2.00. DF: £3.80. CSF: £13.42. R Peacock at Tarrorley. Nk, 10l. Sparkie's Choice (9-4 fav) 4th. 6 ran.

2.45 COCKERMOUTH HURDLE (HANDICAP: AMATEUR RIDERS: £675: 2m 330yds)
COLOURFUL PADDY – ch g by Paddy's Progress – Golden Rainbow 8 10 12. Mr K Darby (11-2) 1
Graphics Solar ... Mr E McMahon (9-2) 2
Dusty Farlow ... Miss L Wallace (20-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £7.30. Places: £1.90, £2.60, £2.40. £2.00 DF: £5.90. CSF: £31.21. Tricast: £445.00. G Richards at Greystoke. 3l, 2½l. Another Special (10-1) 4th. Gala Lad 3-1 fav. 16 ran.

3.15 KESWICK CHASE (NOVICES: £842: 2m)
VILLIERSTOWN b g by Giolla Mear – Chammywille 4 10 1 K Jones (3-1 jt fav) 1
Glory Snatcher ... Mr K Darby (3-1 jt fav) 2
Jimmy Chips ... B Storey (13-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £24.00. Places: £1.70, £1.00, £1.60. DF: £7.30. CSF: 12.56. W A Stephenson at Bishop Auckland. 4l, 2l. Olive Press (9-2) 4th. 9 ran.

3.45 AMBLESIDE HURDLE (DIV II: NOVICES: £636: 2m 330yds)
VICTORY BOY b g by Lord Nelson – Three Oaks 5 10 13 B Storey (25-1) 1
Lady Lawyer ... C Pimlott (7-1) 2
Moon Dreamer ... N Doughty (8-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £17.80. Places: £3.20, £1.40, £3.70. DF: £55.40. CSF: £172.90. I Cumberland at Carlisle. ¾l, [illegible]. Polish (4-1) 4th. Step Ashore (evens fav). 8 ran. NR: Watchknows Lad

Placepot: £47.35.

STATE OF GOING: Devon: hurdles, firm; chase, good to firm. Nottingham: firm.

Wolverhampton

Going: hurdles, good; chase, firm

1.0 VICTORIA HURDLE (selling handicap: conditional jockeys: £808: 2m 7f)
RIVER WARRIOR b g by Forlorn River – Wounded Knee (J Bradley) 5-10-4 ... B Powell (5-1) 1
Whatton Marina ... P Dever (9-4 fav) 2
Snowflake ... P Farrell (6-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £4.40. Places: £1.30, £1.70, £2.20. DF: £4.60. CSF: £16.73. Tricast: £63.38. J M Bradley at Chepstow. Nk, 10l. Etoile Leader (7-2) 4th. 10 ran. Bought in for 850 guineas.

1.30 WULFRUNA CHASE (novices: £1,171: 2m)
COMEDIAN b g by Comedy Star – Rustina (Mrs G Bentley) 5-11-5 ... P Scudamore (6-5 fav) 1
Laureppa ... V McKevitt (10-1) 2
Grand Harmony ... S Morshead (5-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.70. Places: £1.00, £4.90. DF: £6.20. CSF: £13.72. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. 15l, 3l. 7 ran.

2.0 STAVELEY CHASE (handicap: £1,744: 3m 2f)
PLUNDERING b g by Brave Invader – Ethel's Delight (Mrs M Valentine) 6-10-11 ... J Francome (10-11) 1
Bashful Lad ... A Webber (100-30) 2
Gold Castle ... P Farrell (12-1) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.80. Places: £2.00, £2.50. DF: £3.90. CSF: £4.14. F Winter at Lambourn. 2½l, 30l. The Coplow (100-30) 4th. 5 ran.

2.30 COVEN CHASE (handicap: £1,259: 2m 4f)
FURY BOY br g by Fury Royal – Barton's Sister (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan) 10-10-8 ... P Scudamore (11-10 fav) 1
State Run ... J Burke (5-1) 2
Some Jinks ... M Brennan (6-1 co) 3
TOTE: Win: £2.00. Places: £1.00, £1.90. DF: £3.70. CSF: £8.33. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. 12l, 20l, Pizza (9-1 4th. 5 ran.

3.0 REYNOLDSTOWN HURDLE (novices: £1,982: 2m 4f)
PLAYSCHOOL b g by Valuta – Min Tide (R Cottle) 5-11-2 ... H Davies (1-2 Fav)
Celtic Time ... Steve Knight (8-1) 2
Lochlinnhe ... K Whyte (11-2) 3
TOTE: Win: £1.50. Places: £1.00, £1.40. DF: £1.30. CSF: £2.75. D Barons at Kingsbridge. 2½ l, 20l. Rueful Lady (33-1) 4th. 7 ran. NR: Mr Parsons, Comra.

3.30 BILSTON HURDLE (handicap: £1,276: 2m)
RAGE GLEN br m by Grey Mirage – Septieme Ciel (G Platt) 6-11-2 ... P A Charlton (7-1) 1
Cambridge Jupiter ... J Suthern (25-1) 2
Jupiter Express ... M Dwyer (85-40 fav) 3
TOTE: Win: £9.20. Places: £4.80, £15.80, £1.80. DF: £14.62. CSF: £142.20. Tricast: £448.41. M Lambert at Malton. 1l, 1½ l. Ensigne Kit (6-1) 4th. 13 ran.

Placepot: £4.05.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS: All engagements (dead): Royal Gaye, Elenalad, Super Spartan.

RUGBY UNION

Barnes takes Halliday's place against All Blacks

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

The injury to the unfortunate Simon Halliday has forced the South and South West Division to recast their plans for today's game at the Bristol Memorial Ground against the New Zealanders and, conceivably, not only the Division. England may well have contemplated awarding Halliday his first cap on Saturday; the side to play New Zealand will be announced immediately after today's game.

The divisional selectors have introduced Barnes, the Oxford University and Bristol stand off, into the centre position which Halliday was to have occupied, exchanging one Oxford Blue for another in what must be regarded as a calculated gamble. Barnes, who will be 21 later this month, has played full back as well as half back, but seldom centre.

Thought was given to moving Mogg from the left wing to the position he occupied for Gloucester. But perhaps, with visions of Rugherford and Campbell playing together for the British Lions during the summer, the selectors felt that Barnes's undoubted footballing talent would enable him to settle swiftly to his new chores and introduce further attacking options, once the educated boot of Horton had carried the divisional side deep into All Black territory.

The 23-year-old Halliday meanwhile must contemplate another 10 days in the Royal United Hospital

Barnes: gamble

at Bath after not only a severe fracture of his ankle sustained while playing for Somerset against Middlesex on Saturday but torn ligaments too. He is likely to be on crutches for three months after leaving hospital and it is to be hoped that his rugby caree will be resumed at some stage next year.

The All Blacks, after a traumatic week in which they lost to the Midlands and drew with Scotland, face another severe test before their finl match with England with equanimity. They field five of their likely international side at Bristol and will hope that their centres, Green and Pokere come through without injury.

They have decided not to send for a replacement after the injury to Taylor against Scotland–he damaged the medial ligaments of his left knee–but will bear in mind the presence in this country of two of the world's better centres of the 1970s, Osborne and Robertson, who have been invited to play for Major R. V. Stanley's XV against Oxford University at Iffley Road tomorrow.

Robertson won 34 caps for New Zealand and Osborne 16, and either one would make a useful presence on the 'replacements' bench at Twickenham.

After a training run at the Imperial Athletic ground in Bristol yesterday, in which Fraser, the left wing, did not participate because of a sore shoulder, Bryce Rope, the New Zealand coach, expressed confidence in his side's ability to bounce back. He was delighted with the character they showed towards the end of Saturday's international.

There will be no complaint from the New Zealand camp about the presence on the line as touch judge at Twickenham of Brian Anderson, the Scottish referee who twice from the touchline at Murrayfield gave penalties against the All Blacks after the match referee, René Hourquet, had awarded penalties to them.

Nevertheless, Rope was hopeful that his side would be able to adopt their normal rucking style and that opposition players who offended Law 19, which concerns players lying on, with or near the ball, would be dealt with. "I can't change the way my side plays in a week and Law 19 is quite specific about what players should do," he said.

Lord needs to get in touch

The Chelsea Football Club commercial manager, Gordon Dimbleby, said yesteday that he doubted whether David Lord's so-called professional rugby circus would be launched at Stamford Bridge on January 14.

England were due to play Wales and Australia against New Zealand but Mr Dimbleby said: "We had discussions with Mr Lord and we arranged to resume them in mid October. He did not contact us. Nothing has happened for the last month and it is my opinion nothing will.

"However, if he does approach us by the end of this month we will still be prepared to accommodate him."

Two games were booked for Bristol City's ground, Ashton Gate, but the club secretary, John Millington, said: "Mr Lord has not been in touch with us for over a month so we assume it is dead".

Somerset shuffle

Somerset make two changes from the side who beat Middlesex on Saturday for their county championship semi-final with Yorkshire at Bath on November 26. The Bath centre Alun Rees replaces his club colleague, Simon Halliday, who broke an ankle during the Middlesex match, and Rob Cunningham takes over from Greg Bess at hooker.

Shooting season for big game on the river of the ocean Queens

Salmon leap back to the Clyde and into the muzzles of guns

By a miracle of nature – supported by the efforts of the Clyde River Purification Board – the salmon have returned to the waters of a great river from which they were driven by 19th century filth and pollution.

What welcome do the Atlantic migrants get? Is there a general celebration by the environmentalists?

The sad truth is that the salmon gathering (probably in hundreds) at a high dam at Blantyre have been pursued at what ought to be a close season by flocks of anglers whose access to the river may or may not have an authorized legal basis. Some people, impatient to secure a fish, have tried to kill the leaping salmon by firing at them with shot guns.

The Clyde was once one of the great salmon rivers of Scotland. It could easily regain that status. But this prospect is at hazard.

The salmon is in theory a royal fish. In Scotland it has become a feudal fish. For a long time, the landlords regulated the fishing reasonably well. It has been in no way impossible for non-feudal anglers to obtain fishing at charges which do not appreciably exceed the necessary costs of river-maintenance. It would not occur to me to agitate against the system.

Recently, indeed, there have been serious complaints about the sad decline of rod-angling, especially on the principal East coast rivers, with allegations about the greedy landlords favouring the net operators. However, the decline is likewise blamed on salmon-catching at sea by Faroese and Greenlanders. On the whole, there is little sign that present pressure for a more democratic regime is within measurable distance of overthrowing the traditional system. But the Clyde cannot be fitted into the traditional system.

Two hundred years ago the Clyde was as feudal as the Spey. But a feudal regime cannot be rebuilt when its entire basis has disappeared. Great estates have been fragmented, mines and factories and towns have proliferated, and the landscape is criss-crossed with roads and railways and bridges, all with legal title to land. Who owns the fishing rights for salmon?

Potential large-scale claimants must include Straghclyde regions four district authorities, British Rail, the National Coal Board, the Clyde Navigation Trust, the Forestry Commission, and thousands (yes thousands) of others. If we remember Humpty-Dumpty, we must forget about privatisation.

Another consideration which also disqualifies any attemped reversion to the traditional system is the situation of the Clyde in the heart of industrial Scotland. A book published in 1835 lists Hamilton as one of the best beats on the Clyde, Just across the river is Motherwill... and Ravenscraig.

Will the anglers of Motherwell stand idly by when they see the salmon jumping? Undoubtedly those anglers must be retrained and limited in their pressure on the salmon, for salmon fishing is and can only be a sport for the relatively few, whether the few are capitalists or communists. If restraint is not applied, accepted, enforced, it is equivalent to a second rejection of the salmon.

But such anglers – and I see them every day, because I let my trout fishing, such as it is, to a local angling society for a shilling a year will not accept restraint unless they fell it is being fairly applied. So let us throw the entire salmon-fights system into the discard as far as the Clyde is concerned and set up a brand-new organisation toown and control such rights in the river. The new body would handle such issues as river-management, fixing of angling seasons, rules about estuary netting (if any), permissible tackle, permits and their cost, enforcement. The alternative to early action on these lines is chaos.

And now comes the really awkward question. Is it politically possible to have one fisheries law for the Clyde and another for the rest of Scotland? To say 'yes' is illogical but essential. And by the way, should compensation be paid for the resumption of Royal rights? The only sensible answer is 'no'.

Sir Andrew Gilchrist

ICE HOCKEY

Redskins revel in their raid across the border

By Robert Pryce

Streatham Redskins won twice in Scotland over the weekend to extend their league and cup record since the season started to 13 games without defeat. Despite an exacting schedule that allocated them just one home game in their first seven in the British League, they are now top of the premier division. Tonight they play Durham Wasps at Solihull in the English final of the Autumn Cup.

Doug Merkosky, displaying a wider range of skills as he settles more comfortably into the team, scored three second-period goals in Streatham's 4-2 win in Kircaldy on Saturday and adding two more in the 7-3 win over a Murrayfield team weakened by suspensions to two of their Canadians, Kelland and Sobkowich, on Sunday.

"He looks a little sharper each time he plays," said John Rost, the Streatham coach. Rost, though, was most pleased with the team's self discipline. In the two games Streatham served a total of four minor penalties, declining even the most insistent invitations to retaliate when punches were thrown at Howell and Goldstone and when Stefan's helmet was rapped by a stick in Kirkcaldy. Howell was detained overnight in an Edinburgh hospital with concussion.

After four wins in their four games, Ayr Bruins lie a point behind Streatham with a game in hand. They beat Whitley Warriors 11 – 8 with the help of a remarkable burst of scoring from Alastair Reid, whose five goals were the best haul of his career.

Dundee Rockets won an exciting game in Durham to move into third place. Two goals from Halpin had helped Dundee into a 4 – 3 lead when, with 79 seconds left to play, Durham replaced their netminder, Marhoffer, with an extra attacker. They pursued this policy to the final buzzer, though the only addition to the score came when Walker broke free for Dundee to shoot into the empty net.

Cleveland Bombers, who suffered a further defection from their ranks when Ted Phillips, their high-scoring Canadian centre, resigned last week, suffered a further defeat at the week-end, going down 6 – 9 to Nottingham. Phillips is the eighth first team player to leave the club this season. "The players don't get the necessary support from the committee," he said yesterday. His replacement Steven Cook, scored twice against Nottingham.

The Autumn Cup final at Streatham on Saturday will be sponsored by Kohler Engines for £8,000. The game, between Dundee Rockets and the winners of tonight's game between Durham and Streatham, will be broadcast on ITV's World of Sport that afternoon.

BRITISH LEAGUE: Premier division: Cleveland 6 (A Smith 3), Nottingham 9; Fife 2, Streatham 4 (Merkosky 3); Ayr 11 (Reid 5, G Cathcart 3), Whitley 8 (Butler 3); Durham 3, Dundee 5; Murrayfield 3, Streatham 7. First division: Deeside 6, Peterborough 12; Grimsby 9, Blackpool 21; Richmond 2, Crowtree 14; Bournemouth 8, Richmond 14; Bristol 7, Grimsby 2; Peterborough 2, Altrincham 5; Solihull 14, Crowtree 7.
AUTUMN CUP: Dundee 14 (R Wood 4, Halpin 4), Glasgow 4.

IN BRIEF

Warwickshire in a fix

Warwickshire have protested to the Test and County Cricket Board about their 1984 fixture list, which gives them five championship games before the end of May and only one in August.

They are also without a home John Player league match from July 29 to September 2.

"My committee believes it is an ufair, unreasonable balance, but the board have said they are not able to make any variations", Alan Smith, secretary said.

1984 fixtures, page 28

● Johannesburg – Hartley Alleyne, the Barbadian fast bowler, says he is joining a rebel West Indian cricket tour here after being convinced his family won't suffer repercussions.

RUGBY UNION: Tony Ward, of Ireland, will take the place of Ollie Campbell in Major Stanley's XV against Oxford university tomorrow. Bruce Robertson, of New Zealand, replaces the injured John Rutherford in the centre.

MARATHON: Waldemar Cierpinski of East Germany, twice Olympic champion, will be among the runners in the eighteenth Fukuoka international marathon on December 4, the Japan Amateur Athletic Federation said yesterday.

FOOTBALL: Eric England, secretary of Sheffield Wednesday, is to retire after 47 years with the club. Now aged 63, he went to Hillsborough as office boy and became secretary in 1974.

LACROSSE: Middlesex, with nine internationals in their side, were strongly challenged by Surrey in the women's south counties tournament at Claremont School, Esher at the weekend but gained a narrow 3-2 victory, Peter Tatlow writes. In their 12-1 defeat of Sussex, Middlesex displayed some shoddy passing, while Surrey recovered possession remarkably well from mistakes. In the other match, Surrey beat Sussex 8-3. The all-England counties final will be played at Lady Eleanor Holles school, Hampton, on Saturday.

TENNIS: Chris Lloyd on Sunday beat Bonnie Gadusek, a fellow American, 6-0, 6-4 to win the $125,000 (£85,000) Deerfield Beach tennis tournament in Florida for the fourth year running.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

Second division

Charlton Athletic v Chelsea (7.45)

UEFA UNDER-21 CHAMPIONSHIP: Bulgaria v Wales (3.0); East Germany v Scotland (4.0).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Grantham v Matlock; Macclesfield v Worksop.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Third round replay: Bridgnorth v Corby.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Witney v Folkestone. Midland division: Lanbury v Aylesbury. Southern division: Hillingdon v Erith and Belvedere.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton v Tottenham Hotspur (7.15); Chelsea v Swindon (2.15); Southampton v Millwall.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Burnley v Liverpool; Everton v Bolton (7.0); Leeds v Blackburn. Second division: Grimsby v Chesterfield; Manchester City v Bradford City (6.45); Middlesbrough v Oldham (7.0); Notts County v Huddersfield; Preston v Blackpool (7.0); Wigan v Rotherham (7.0).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Carshalton v Billericay; Dulwich Hamlet v Hayes; Harlow v Hitchin; Leytonstone and Ilford v Bromley; Sutton United v Wycombe; Tooting and Mitcham v Bishp's Stortford; Walthamstow v Slough. First division: Aveley v Leatherhead; Farnborough v Oxford City; Hertford v Hornchurch; Tilbury v Walton and Hersham; Wembley v Kingstonian; Windsor and Eton v Epsom and Ewell; Woking v Lewes. Second division: Barton Rovers v Hungerford; Eastbourne v Southall; Egham v Hemel Hempstead; Grays v Horsham; Ware v Dorking.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Hoddesdon v Flackwell Heath.

HERTS SENIOR CUP: Second qualifying round: Corinthian Casuals v Royal Arsenal.

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Hampton v Uxbridge; Wealdstone v Hendon.

ESSEX THAMES-SIDE TROPHY: Second round: Woodford Town v Barkingside.

TESTIMONIAL MATCH (for Denis Piggott): Brentford v Queen's Park Rangers.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Brentford v Cambridge United.

FA YOUTH CUP: First round: Darlington v Hull (7.0); Bristol City v Plymouth (7.0); Welling United v Colchester; Torquay v Newport; Orient v Loughton Boys.

RUGBY UNION

TOUR MATCH: South and South West v New Zealand (at Bristol, 2.30).

CLUB MATCHES: Nottinghamshire v Leicester (7.15); Rosslyn Park v Exeter University.

BADMINTON

CARLTON CHALLENGE at Mountbatten SC, Portsmouth.

SPONSORSHIP

A sweet way to spread the cash

Neil Macfarlane, the Minister for Sport, said yesterday that he is looking for an agreement among sports sponsors that will ensure that some money goes to 'grass roots' rather than be confined to the elite. Mr Macfarlane made his plea to sponsors when he welcomed the new Sugar Supports British Sportswomen scheme launched in London.

"I have had informal meetings already with some sponsors and I have now written to some of the larger sports sponsors asking them to meet and discuss how such a scheme might be set up and operated", he said.

"I hope that the meeting can be arranged quickly and that we can press on urgently. If only a few per cent – 3 per cent or 4 per cent, or perhaps 5 per cent – were to be creamed off in this way the impact could be enormous.

"On the basis of the figures I gave earlier, that would give an annual injection of £3m, £4m or even £5m to the development of sport at grass roots each year".

Mr Macfarlane said that all too often sponsors' money was sticking at the elite levels of many sports, leaving the grass roots with the 'small change'. "Yet in all sports there is a need for extra resources at the family and junior levels, and to improve coaching", he said.

More than £500,000 will be spent over three years by the British Sugar Bureau in support not only of national and international events, teams and activity, but also regional and club competitions, netball, squash, badminton and synchronized swimming are the first sports to be helped and negotiations are already underway to help others.

Synchronized swimming, which will be an Olympic competition for the first time in Los Angeles next year, will use part of their money to bring together their top team for 16 weekend training gatherings. "We have had to manage on a very tight budget in our sport, so this money will be so useful", Anne Clarke, the team manager, said.

● The Arnold Clark Oranization willnot be sponsoring the 1984 International Scottish Rally. The rally has been sponsored by Arnold Clark for the last two years. The Royal Scottish Automobile Club are talking with other potential sponsors for the rally, which will start in Glasgow on Saturday, June 9 and will finish there on Tuesday, June 12.

● The Independent Television Company, Trident, is to sponsor the British team in this winter's King's Cup, the European team tennis championship. Trident have become involved as the competition takes on a new look – all matches being held in one week, from January 16 to 22, at three different venues. Britain will play at Essen, West Germany, and are joined by West Germany, Soviet Union, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Ireland.

CRICKET

Pakistan put on the rack by merciless Rackemann

From Ian Brayshaw, Perth

Even before Pakistan inevitably lost the first Test match against Australia – just after three o'clock on the fourth day yesterday – the touring team hierarchy had their minds on far distant places.

As the second innings was rent from tatters to shreds by the Australian pace bowlers their thoughts were on Sydney on Thursday and then back home.

The team leaves for Sydney tomorrow and with them will go a fervent hope that a specialist in that city wil decree that Imran, their captain had recovered sufficiently from his shin injury to line up for the second Test match which starts in Brisbane on Friday week. His all-round talents are being sorely missed.

Zaheer, the acting captain, admitted after the game that, should Imran fail to be fit for the Test, it was likely a call would go out for Sarfraz to be forgiven his misdemeanours and immediately flown out to Australia. It is possible that Sarfraz will get the call even if Imran is given the all-clear, such were the deficiencies of the Pakistani line-up as a whole in his game.

Kim Hughes, the Australian captain, gave a hint after the game that the selectors might adhere to the policy of choosing four fast bowlers in Brisbane, even though the pitch there almost certainly will not be as amenable to pace as was the Perth strip over the past four days. In the words of the triumphant captain after his team's conclusive win by an innings and nine runs, it was "a race between the quicks to get their hands on the ball first."

The man who won that race was Carl Rackemann, the tall Queenslander. He mopped up the Pakistan first innings, then maintaining great hostility, finished with six-for 86 in the second. His match figures of 11 for 118 are the best by an Australian in a Test match against Parkistan and the best by any bowler in a Test match in Perth. In a match set off by fine batting performances by Phillips and Yallop, Rackemann stood out as the man of the match.

His one previous Test match appearance was against England in Brisbane last year when he showed outstanding promise.

Rackmann broke down during that first Test appearance and had not played for Austrailia again until this match. His blistering pace, his high delivery point (which offers extra bounce) and his ability to work the ball off the wicket made him more than a handful for the Pakistanis.

He made the double break after Mudassar and Mohsin had given Pakistan a good start to their second innings on Sunday, then performed the same trick after Omar and Miandad had set about a successful regrouping of the forces yesterday.

Omar, born in Kenya of Indian parents, withstood an awesome battering by the Australians and always came up smiling to win their respect with a fighting 65.

Lawson, in Lil l ee's absence the leading light of the Australian attack in the Ashes series last summer, brightened his fading reputation by bursting back to claim the next two victims in short order. Raja went to a gem of a catch behind the stumps, when Marsh pounced like a panther on an inside edge which went from outside off stump way down leg side. Soon after Wasim Bari submitted feebly

Zaheer, perhaps still unsettled by the memory of broken ribs at the hands of Thomson in Brisbane on his last visit, was never at ease. He and Tahir added a streaky 39 before Zaheer was caught at the wicket after flashing at a wide ball from Rackemann.

The end was in sight when Tahir went, having looked a better bat than he had a bowler, for a second score in the twenties. Qadir was hopelessly run out and Nazir edged Hogg to Border to end the proceedings.

AUSTRALIA: First innings 436 for 9 dec (W. B. Phillips 159, G. N. Yallop 141; Azeem Hafeez 5 for 100).

PAKISTAN: First innings 129 (Qasim Omar 48; C. G. Rackemann 5 for 32, R. M. Hogg 3 for 20).

Second innings

Mohsin Khan c Border b Rackemann	24
Mudassar Nazar c Chappell b Rackmann	27
Qasim Omar c Marsh b Rackemann	65
Javed Miandad lbw b Rackemann	48
*Zaheer Abbas c Marsh b Rackemann	30
Wasim Raja c Marsh b Lawson	4
†Wasim Bari c Marsh b Rackemann	7
Tahir Naqqash c Marsh b Rackemann	26
Abdul Qadir run out	18
Mohammad Nazir c Border b Hogg	18
Azeem Hafeez not out	0
Extras (b 4, lb 7, w 2, nb 20)	33
Total	298

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–62, 2–83, 3–188, 4–197, 5–206, 6–218, 7–257, 8–257, 9–281, 10–298.

BOWLING: Lillee 28-6-55-0; Hogg 21.1-2-72-1; Rackemann 28-6-86-6; Lawson 13-1-58-2; Chappell 9-1-20-0.

Umpires: M. Johnson and P McConnell.

Kapil Dev the avenger

Ahmedabad (AFP) – Kapil Dev, the Indian captain, ensured a rousing finish to the third test match against West Indies when he tore into their second innings yesterady to leave them 152 for seven. With a devastating display of fast bowling, he took six wickets for 57 runs in 20 overs, four of them maidens, to restrict West Indies to a lead of 192 runs, with two days left.

When play resumes tomorow after a rest day India will be strongly placed to polish off the remaining three wickets and avenge their defeat in the first test.

Fifteen wickets fell today – eight in the Indian first innings and seven in the West Indian second innings.

India resumed at their overnight total of 173 for two, but fierce fast bowling by Daniel saw them slump to 241 all out in 29.5 overs, in reply to West Indies's first innings total of 281. Daniel claimed five for 38 runs off 11.5 overs.

The Indian batting was in sharp contrast to their openers' performance on Sunday when Gavaskar (90) and Gaekwad (39) put on 127 for the first wicket.

West Indies started their second innings disastrously, losing the wickets of Haynes and Greenidge with the score on eight, Greenidge, who scored three, was bowled by Kapil Dev and Haynes caught by Patil in the slips off Sandhu.

Richards and Gomes steadied the innings but, with the score at 43, Kapil Dev took the prized wicket of Richards, who had scored 20. The West Indians never recovered from the setback and Gomes, Logie, Dujon and Lloyd were back in the pavilion with the score reading 114 for seven.

But Marshall and Holding checked the Indian onslaught. Kapil Dev was unlucky not to claim the

Kapil Dev: devastating

wicket of Marshall when he was dropped in the slips by Patil

The two then rolled up their sleeves and got their heads down, batting without taking risks and took the score safely on to 152 at the close.

Wesley hall, the touring team manager, said that if they finished their innings with a lead of some 200 to 250, they ought to win the match. The pitch was playing uncertainly and a patch has developed just outside a good length from where the ball rose sharply several times, notably when Richards and Dujon were out. But Indian hopes rest on the former captain, Gavaskar, who is in form.

Lloyd took a sideswipe at the Indian umpires, saying he was fed up with their erratic decisions, "I hope this is the last I have seen of them. The two umpires standing at this test are the worst I have come across in my cricket-playing career."

WEST INDIES: First innings 281 (P J Dujon 98, C H Lloyd 68; Maninder Singh 4 for 85)

Second innings

C G Greenidge, b Kapil Dev	3
D L Haynes, c Patil, b Sandhu	1
I V A Richards, c sub, b Kapil Dev	20
H A Gomes, l-b-w, b Kapil Dev	25
*C H Lloyd, c Gavaskar, b Kapil Dev	33
A L Logie, l-b-w, b Kapil Dev	0
†P J Dujon, c sub, b Kapil Dev	20
M D Marshall, not out	20
M A Holding, not out	22
Extras (l-b 6, n-b 2)	8
Total (7 wkts)	152

W W Daniel and W W Davis to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–4, 2–8, 3–43, 4–74, 5–75, 6–107, 7–114.

BOWLING: (to date): Kapil Dev, 20–4–57–6; Sandhu, 10–1–45–1; Maninder Singh, 8–1–35–0; Shastri, 2–0–9–0.

INDIA: First innings

S M Gavaskar c Lloyd b Holding	90
A D Gaekwad b Holding	39
N S Siddhu run out	15
S M Patil c Dujon b Marshall	22
R J Shastri c Lloyd b Daniel	13
R M H Binny c Haynes b Davis	5
*Kapil Dev lbw b Daniel	31
Kirti Azad b Daniel	0
†S M H Kirmani c Haynes b Daniel	5
B S Sandhu not out	7
Maninder Singh lbw b Daniel	0
Extras (b 7, lb 4, nb 3)	14
Total	241

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–127, 2–148, 3–174, 4–188, 5–197, 6–213, 7–214, 8–222, 9–241, 10–241.

BOWLING: Marshall 26-9-66-1; Holding 26-5-80-2; Daniel 11.5-0-38-5; Davis 11-3-23-1; Gomes 8-0-22-0.

Umpires: S N Hanumantha Rao and K B Ramaswamy.

Under playing conditions for the series no-balls and wides are debited to bowlers' analyses.

Fletcher honoured

Harare (Reuter) – Duncan Fletcher, the Zimbabwe cricketer, has been named sprtsman of the year by his country's sportswriter's association. Fletcher, aged 35, scored 69 not out and took four wickets for 42 runs in his side's victory over Australia in the world cup, and he was named man of the match.

A nine stone "hero" who bridges the great Irish divide

McGuigan makes the border melt into irrelevance

He stands 5ft 6in and weighs nine stones but Northern Ireland's lastest "hero" Barrie McGuigan demonstrates once again that in sport religious divisions and the border can melt away.

Orange or green; tricolour or Union flag? It makes little difference to the Irish when they are applauding a home grown champion. As one British minister said while watching Roman Catholics and Protestants deliriously cheering together after one of McGuigan's sporting successes: "Whatever that man has got to bring them together, I wish I had it."

McGuigan, the 22-year-old featherweight boxing champion is being tipped as the next European champion and with a 5ft 10in reach, his devastating striking power has delighted boxing fans. When he meets Valerio Nati for the vacant European title tomorrow for 7,500 spectators from both northern Ireland and the Republic, McGuigan will become the latest in a line of men and women whose achievements have united, albeit briefly, both sides of the sectarian divide while also making the border appear an irrelevance.

His manager, Barney Eastwood, said: "It's a night when all denominations from whatever part of Norther Ireland unite under the banner of sport. It's great to see the people coming out again and to see the Northern Ireland people agreeing about some bloody thing."

In recent year Mary Peters, and the Northern Ireland football team, whose efforts in the last World Cup resulted in deserted streets across the province as people watched their progress on television, have received tumultuous receptions from a people longing to show another face to a world that knows them only for savage violence.

An Irish women's hockey team consisting of six players from Northern Ireland and nin from the Republic of Ireland returned earlier this year from a successful tour of the Far East while an exodus of northern fans went south to Dublin for rugby internationals. Many "loyalists" may want the British link but in sport they shout loudest for Ireland. "It used to be embarrassing the way they cheered so loudly," said Neil Blaney, a staunchly republican deputy from Donegal.

McGuigan and his place of birth epitomise the nature of the border drawn 60 years ago. He was born in Clones, which is part of a historic region of Ulster but is outside the Six County state by about 500 yards. As his parents were born in Co. Tyrone in Northern Ireland, he has dual nationality and as a youth criss-crossed the border to train before representing Northern Ireland in the 1978 Commonwealth Games where he won a gold medal as a bantamweight.

Two years later at the Olympics in Moscow he was representing the Republic of Ireland but since turning professional has fought for the British title "because it means something in the world of boxing." To him the border dividing the north and the republic is clearly an irrelevance as he crosses it most weeks when he returns from his adopted home in Co Down to visit his parents.

McGuigan: home grown champion viewing Europe.

None of the fans who have watched his progress through 18 professional bouts appear to care that he is a Roman Catholic from across the border. To them he is "the Clones Cyclone" and tomorrow they will be anxiously hoping he lifts the European title on a night of major importance for the province's sporting fans as Northern Ireland are playing West Germany in a European championship football match.

A slight, shy young man, he is aware of Northern Ireland sensibilities and wears a neutral blue robe to enter the ring. "I've had a great reception in the Falls Road and then across in the Shankill. The Northern Ireland crowd is second to none and there's never been any trouble at a fight. Whatever their religion doesn't matter when they're watching me fight."

He has won all of his 17 bouts as a professional and it is perhaps his "ordinariness" and the character he displayed during the last year that has endeared him to his supporters. A teetotaller and non smoker, the greatest of his character came last year when a Nigerian boxer he beat in London died later in hospital. He is still unhappy to talk about that incident, saying quickly: "I went through that experience and made my decision to continue boxing.

McGuigan knows the fleeting unity seen at his bouts frequently evaporates as the spectators return home.

Richard Ford

Sunday play abandoned for 1984 Tests

By Marcus Williams

After depressingly small attendances last summer – 4,000 at Trent Bridge and 5,600 at the Oval – Sunday play in Test matches in England has been discontinued. Introduced in 1981 for the first Test against Australia at Trent Bridge and tried on seven subsequent occasions, it has never attracted the public support needed to compensate for the additional costs of staging cricket on Sundays or to assuage the clash of interest with the game's longest current sponsors, John Player, who support the counties' Sunday league.

The fixtures for 1984, which are published today by the Test and County Cricket Board, include six Test matches, sponsored again by Cornhill Insurance; five are against West Indies and one against Sri Lanka, their first in England and fittingly at Lord's. Sri Lanka will also be England's first new Test match opponents at home for 30 years and Texaco score another first with their sponsorship of the three one-day internationals against West Indies.

After an onerous winter programme, including 11 Test matches and between 19 and 22 one-day internationals, the West Indians do not open their tour until May 19 at Worcester, once the standard opening county venue for touring teams but not so used since 1980. Their itinerary, which contains matches against 10 first-class counties and four two-day fixtures against lesser opposition, will be over by August 14. It is a far cry from their predecessors in 1933 who played a total of 38 matches between April 25 and September 12.

The Sri Lankans' tour, their fourth to England, opens on July 25 and they will meet the seven counties who are not on the West Indians' list. The pattern of cricket for the counties is otherwise much as in 1983, with 24 matches for each team in the championship, plus the NatWest, John Player and Benson and Hedges competitions. In accordance with TCCB recommendations efforts have been made to ease the burden on players of travel from county championship to John Player Leauge matches over weekends. Approval from the counties has been general though not universal.

April

18–FIRST-CLASS MATCH
Fenner's: Cambridge University v Leicestershire

21–FIRST-CLASS MATCHES
Fenner's: Cambridge University v Essex
The Parks: Oxford University v Nottinghamshire

25–FIRST-CLASS MATCHES
Lord's: MCC v Essex
Fenner's: Cambridge University v Hampshire
The Parks: Oxford University v Glamorgan

28–COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
[illegible]

17–BENSON AND HEDGES CUP
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Worcestershire
Northampton: Northamptonshire v Warwickshire
Taunton: Somerset v Middlesex
The Oval: Surrey v Hampshire
Hove: Sussex v Glamorgan
Glasgow (Hamilton Crescent): Scotland v Leicestershire
Shrewsbury: Minor Counties v Derbyshire
Fenner's: Combined Universities v Essex

19–TOUR MATCH
*Worcester: Worcestershire v West Indians
BENSON AND HEDGES CUP
Derby: Derbyshire v Lancashire
[illegible]

Bournemouth: Hampshire v Nottinghamshire
Canterbury: Kent v Gloucestershire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Surrey
Hinckley: Leicestershire v Essex
Horsham: Sussex v Northamptonshire
Middlesbrough: Yorkshire v Somerset
OTHER MATCH
*Belfast (Ormeau): Ireland v MCC (not first-class)

3–JOHN PLAYER LEAGUE
Derby: Derbyshire v Middlesex
Southampton: Hampshire v Nottinghamshire
Canterbury: Kent v Gloucestershire
Old Trafford: Lancashire v Surrey
[illegible]

Norwich (Lakenham): Norfolk v Hampshire
Jesmond: Northumberland v Middlesex
Telford (St Georges): Shropshire v Yorkshire
Stone: Staffordshire v Gloucestershire
The Oval: Surrey v Ireland
Hove: Sussex v Devon
Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Oxfordshire
Swindon (County Ground): Wiltshire v Leicestershire
Worcester: Worcestershire v Suffolk
UNIVERSITY MATCH
Lord's: Oxford v Cambrige

5–TOUR MATCH
Venue undecided: League Cricket [illegible]

Northampton: Northamptonshire v Derbyshire
Weston-super-Mare: Somerset v Surrey
Eastbourne: Sussex v Essex

8–TOUR MATCH
Southampton: Hampshire v Sri Lankans
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP
Cheltenham: Gloucestershire v Glamorgan
Canterbury: Kent v Surrey
Southport: Lancashire v Northamptonshire
Leicester: Leicestershire v Yorkshire
Lord's: Middlesex v Essex
Trent Bridge: Nottinghamshire v Derbyshire
Weston-Super-Mare: Somerset v Worcestershire
[illegible]

May

June

July

August

September

[illegible]

Edgbaston: Warwickshire v Leicestershire

*Denotes Sunday play in three-day matches

Minor counties competitions

EASTERN DIVISION

[illegible]

EIE TROPHY

[illegible]

WESTERN DIVISION

[illegible]

Other matches at Lord's

May 10 – MCC v MCC Young Cricketers (one day)
Jul 7 – Eton v Harrow (one day)
Jul 11 – MCC v Netherlands (one day)
Jul 12 – MCC v Scotland (two days)
Jul 25 – MCC Schools v National Association of Young Cricketers (two days)
Jul 27 – NCA Young Cricketers v Combined Services (one day)
Aug 18 – William Younger Cup final (one day)
Aug 19 – Samuel Whitbread village championship final (one day)

VOLLEYBALL

Rucanor out of Europe

By Paul Harrison

Speedwell Rucanor blew their chance of advancing past the first round of the European Cup for the first time when they lost 3-1 to the Australians, CA Tyrolia, at Bath on Saturday.

The English league and cup holders played well in the first set, won it 15-8, trailed 5-12 in the second but fought back to 14-14 before collapsing to a tame defeat. Two mistakes cost them the second set 14-16, and the third and fourth sets slipped quietly away from them, 2-15, 6-15.

"When the chips were down, we just could not compete with a team of that quality," Steve Spooner, the Speedwell coach, said. "We knew we had the chance to go two up, but we just wasted that chance. They began to put pressure on us and our rhythm went completely, and at that level we just could not put our game back together again."

Nevertheless, Speedwell feel that valuable experience has been gained to offset the cost of the exercise, and they hope to qualify for Europe again next season. Speedwell rarely lose in domestic competition, but their next three games should provide a yardstick of their superiority. They meet their three London rivals: Polonia away next Saturday and then Spark and Capital City Spikers at home.

All three won convincingly at the weekend, Spark against Leeds and RAF Harriers, both 3-1; Capital City against the same opposition, both 3-0; and Polonia 3-1 against Bemi. The moment of truth approaches for all concerned. Polonia lead the league on a better set average from Capital City but Speedwell are unbeaten four points behind with three games in hand.

In Scotland's Royal Bank League, Airdrie lost their unbeaten record and the leadership to newcomers West Coast, the team formed by the merger of TASS and Kilmarnock. The score was 3-0 (15-8, 15-11, 15-13).

MIM, the team they all have to beat, kept up the pressure, but not before Bellshill Cardinals had made them fight for a 3-2 victory.

England's under-20s won an international triangular tournament for women staged by the Welsh Volleyball Association in Llanrumney, Cardiff, over the weekend. They beat both Wales and Northern Ireland. It was the first women's international event in Wales.

GYMNASTICS

Miss Leavy in Olympics

By Peter Aykroyd

Jacqueline Leavy qualified to represent Britain in the first Olympic rythmic gymnastics competition next year by finishing fifty-fourth in the world championships held at Strasbourg over the weekend.

Miss Leavy, aged 18, the reigning national champion, became the first British modern rhythmic gymnast ever to score over nine marks at a world championship for each of the four disciplines – ball, hoop, clubs and ribbon.

There is no team competition at Los Angeles and as Britain did not enter the team event in Strasbourg they will not receive a new world ranking until the next world meeting in two years' time. At the Munich championships in 1981, the British girls were ranked nineteenth. With even higher standards established at Strasbourg, modern rhythmic gymnastics is expected to receive a great boost to its popularity in Los Angeles, particularly as it is based on dance and does not make the pysical demands of conventional gymnastics.

ATHLETICS

Elite 'using new drug'

Los Angles (AP) Some athletics at this year's world championships in Helsinki used a growth hormone which can permanently enhance size and strength, a newspaper has said.

None of the athletes were disciplined because the hormone is not among the drugs banned by the International Olympic Committee. There are no accepted testing procedures for it and existing medical research is limited.

The Los Angeles Times reported at the weekend that IOC's medical commission, found traces of the hormone somatropin in Urine samples studied at his laboratory in Cologne.

Some Physicians and athletes believe somatropin enhances size and strength more than anabolic steroids or pure testosterone. It is also believed to have fewer side effects and passes through the body far more quickly, so users run less risk of detention.

"This is an elite drug in track-and-field competition today," said Dr. Robert Kerr, a sports-medicine expect in San Gabriel who has prescribed the drug to athletics for three years.

Somatropin, sometimes prescribed for children whose pituitary glands don't produce enough of it, is derived from the pituitary glands of human cadavers. It's a successor to a similar hormone taken from monkeys in past years and used by weightlifters and bodybuilders.

Kerr, noting the widspread publicity about athletes using hormones and steroids, said, "The really elite athletes aren't taking these products, or rarely take these products. They come to see me and they laugh at all this, they say, 'I haven't taken testosterone in a year, but I take somatropin.'"

The hormone's effects are realized a few months after injection. "Somatropin is known for its permanency of effect," said Kerr." If you stop taking a male hormone (steroid or testosterone), you're going to lose a certain percentage of the gains in strength and size, but with somatropin, the gains tend to stay."

● The IOC has confirmed that officials have agreed to test athletes fro excess testosterone and caffeine at the games in Los Angeles next year

هكذا من الأصل

Legal Appointments

LEGAL EXECUTIVE IN INDUSTRY

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Applications, quoting age, qualifications and experience should be sent to Mr. R. P. Towns, Legal Adviser, Lloyds Bank Plc, Trust Division, Capital House, 1/5 Perrymount Road, Haywards Heath,
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...To whom sware he that they should not enter into his rest, but to them that believed not?
Hebrews 3:18

BIRTHS

BUNDY. - On November 7th 1983 to Kath (née Clarke) and Mark, a daughter, Sarah Alice.

COATS. - On November 12th to Emma and Peter - a daughter (Susanna Neah).

COLTMAN. - On November 11, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Matthew and Margaret - a son, William Matthew.

FOSTER - on November 12th to Tally (née Duder) and David, a daughter, Jane, a sister for Peter and Heather.

GWYNFRYN. - Ar Dachwedd 13eg, i Anja a Hywel - Mab, Owain Dafydd.

HOPKINSON. - On November 11th, at Musgrove Park Hospital, Taunton, to Gena (nee Nash) and Giles Hopkinson, a son Edward James Philip.

JOHNSTONE - On November 10th, to *Elizabeth (nee Whebby) and Roddie A* Daughter Selena Elizabeth.

KENNARD.-On 13th November, at The John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, to Channy (nee Holbech) and David-a son.

KENNAUGH - *On 13th November,* to Catherine (nee Miller) and Patrick, a son Gregory Edward.

McNULTY. - On November 9, 1983, to Diana (nee Selby-Green) and Stephen - a daughter (Eleanor Sophia Joy), at Southmead Hospital, Bristol.

NEWMAN. - On November 11th 1983, to Mary wife of Geoffrey, a daughter, Frances.

NORTON On November 13th to Lavinia (Nee Ormiston) and Christopher a daughter.

ROBERTS - On November 10th, to Christiane and Christopher - a daughter.

WATSON. On 11th November to Lyndsey (nee Southwell) and Julian, a son (*Charles Edmund Leonard*), a brother for Georgina and Nicholas.

BIRTHDAYS

HOPKIN, Ifor Thomas Congratulations on reaching 70, from Gwyneth, Helen, Roger and families.

DEATHS

BABINGTON - On November 11th, 1983, Joan, wife of the late Air Marshal *Sir Philip Babington* Funeral Service at St Leonards Church, Chelsham, Warlingham, Surrey on Friday, 18th Nov at 12 noon Enquiries to Cobut Funeral Services Tel. 01-668 5655.

BIDDULPH. - *On 10th November,* 1983, suddenly at Ledbury, Amy Lady, widow of the late 3rd Lord Biddulph Funeral private. Thursday, 17th November, Donnington Church, nr Ledbury, at 2.30p.m.

BOURKE - John William Neal - On November 12th 1983, at the Richmond Hospital, Dublin Much loved by his wife Rona, his family relatives and friends Funeral at St Ruans Church, Kilrane County, Wexford, Eire, on Tuesday November 15th.

BROTHER SILYN - (The Reverend H. S. Roberts) of the Society of St Francis, on 9th November at Glasshampton Monastery aged 73 years and in the 36th year of religious profession *After private cremation,* Requiem Mass and interment at Hilfield Friary, Dorset on 19th November at noon. Memorial service to be announced Enquiries 029 921 345.

BUNZL - On Sunday November 13th, at home, peacefully, after a long illness, Hanna Annemarie, widow of Gustav George. Funeral private.

CAMERON - Sheelah Adelaide, November 11, 1983 at her home in Ruthin. Beloved wife of Kenneth and dear mother of Jane and Tony. Funeral private. No flowers please.

CAPPI - On November 6th peacefully in the London Hospital, Margaret Winifred aged 56 years much-loved wife of Vincent & Mother of Jane, Caroline, Alison & Graham Donations in lieu of flowers to Leukaemia Research, c/o P. G. Oxley Ltd. 47 High St. Walton-on-Naze Funeral service has taken place.

CARLINE - On November 12th, 1983, *peacefully at home,* Francis Allen Carline, OBE, TD, aged 80, husband of the late Frances, dear father of Anthony and Sally, devoted grandfather of Nicholas, Lucy, Graham and Oliver, very dear friend of Elizabeth. Cremation for family only at West Herts Crematorium, Garston, 1.45 pm, Friday, 18th November, followed by service of thanksgiving at Christ Church, Radlett, 2.15 pm Family flowers only but if desired, donations to the Army Benevolent Fund.

CLOGSTOUN.-On 13th November 1983 at Brooklands Nursing Home, Haywards Heath, in her 94th year, Primrose widow (first of commander J W Scott, D S O R N., and secondly of H P S. (Barrett) Clogstoun loved mother of David Scott and grandmother of Robin and Caroline. Cremation at the Surrey and Sussex Crematorium, Worth, on Friday 18th November at 2.45 p m.

COOPER. - On November 13th, peacefully at Enniskillen House, Princes Risborough, Dr James Dudley Cooper B A Cantab M R C.S., L R C P, aged 72 years, most dearly loved husband of Peggy and dear father of Anne Wood, Anthony and Nicholas and grandfather of Christine, Claire and Anna. Funeral service at 11.30a m on Thursday 17th at St Mary's Church Princes Risborough Family flowers only please Donations if desired to Thame Hospital Extension appeal.

DURTNELL - On November 12th, 1983, at home after a long illness, very courageously borne, Major Richard John (Chips) Durtnell, late the Queens Own Royal West Kent Regiment, darling husband of Frances Jillie and father of Michele, Louisa and Francesca. Funeral at St Alban's Church Frant Thursday Nov 17th at 12 noon followed by private cremation Family flowers only. Donations to Cancer Research St Bartholomew's hospital, London, E C 1 and to Hospice at Home, Michael Tetley Hall Sandhurst Road Tunbridge Wells TN2 3JS.

GIBSON. - On Nov 11th 1983 in Southport, of Fronthy Fred Almond father of Hugh and Tony Service and cremation at Southport on Thursday 17th November at 11.30am. No flowers please.

GOLODETZ. - On Nov 11th 1983 Arnold aged 82, beloved husband of Janina Cremation at Putney Vale Crematorium on Thursday 17th Nov at 3.45 pm Flowers may be sent to the Funeral directors Fred W. Paine, 29 Coombe Rd Kingston on Thames, Surrey.

GORELL BARNES - On November 12th, suddenly of a heart attack, out shooting in Dorset Henry, much loved husband of Gill, father of Lucy and Christopher, and beloved only son of Bill and Barbara. Funeral for family and close friends, St Candida and Holy Cross Church Whitchurch Canonicorum, Friday 18th November at 2.30 pm. London Memorial Service to be announced later.

GORNALL.-On November 13th peacefully at home, Captain James Farrington (Peter) D S O Royal Navy, beloved husband of June, father of Ian, stepfather of Jane and grandfather of Simon, Alastair and Joanna Funeral private Memorial service at St Mary's Church Bentley, Hampshire, on Saturday, November 19th at 2.30 p m. Donations if desired to Lord Mayor Treloar College, Froyle, Hampshire.

GRIGG. - On November 10th, in New Zealand Gonda, wife of the late J H Grigg of Lombeach, New Zealand.

HALLETT. - On November 13, peacefully, Anna Frances (Nancy) aged 84 years, beloved mother of David and John, and much loved grand mother. Service of thanksgiving on Thursday November 17 at Nanbridge Church at 2.00 pm, followed by private cremation Family flowers only, but if desired donations to Musgrove Park Hospital Cardiac Unit c/o Hatchers of Taunton Tel Taunton 72277.

HEATH - On Thursday 10th November Rachel F (Una) Formerly of The Chantry, Sevenoaks, after a short final illness at 15 Vine Avenue, Sevenoaks. Funeral Service on Monday 21st November at St Lukes Church Eardley Road, Sevenoaks at 11.45 am Flowers may be sent to W Hodges, 37 Quakers Hall Lane, Sevenoaks or if preferred contributions to Hospice at Home, Michael Tetley Hall, Sandhurst Road Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

HENDERSON - On November 13th 1983, Suddenly Doctor Peter Henderson CB. MD of Merrow Grange, Guildford, aged 79 years. The funeral service takes place at Guildford Crematorium on Friday, November 18th at 11.30 am. No flowers by request but donations may be sent direct to The Royal National Institute for the Deaf, 9 Gower St, London WC1.

HILL. - On October 24th 1983, Caroline Painter Beloved wife of Nicholas, mother of Rupert and Marius.

HULTON. - On November 10th in New York, Adam Stephen Campbell Dearly loved husband of Jane and father of Cam, Stephanie and Riethyn. Remembered with love. Tributes to Cancer Relief.

LESRECHT. - Peacefully at home, 35 Anne Cresent, Lenzie, Glasgow, on 12th November, 1983 Heinz Martin aged 70 years. Beloved husband of Margaret and father of Jean, Andrew and David. Cremation at Daldowie Crematorium, Broomhouse Glasgow on Wednesday 16th November at 11.45am. No flowers please but donations if desired to the Save The Children Fund.

DEATHS

LOVELOCK - On November 12th peacefully at home, Colin, aged 71 years. Funeral Service, The Church Of The Holy Cross, Yelverton, 10.00 am, Tuesday 15th November instead of flowers the family request donations, if so desired to The Yelverton Leukaemia Fund, 42 Thornhill Rd. Mannamead, Plymouth.

MATTHEWS. - On November 13th, Margaret, aged 91 years, the much loved nanny to Patricia, Christopher, Joanna, Nicholas and Sally. Funeral at 2.00p.m. on Wednesday, November 16th at Holy Trinity Church, Lower Beeding, West Sussex.

MIDGLEY.-On 13th November, 1983, Arthur Rupert (Midge), of Wedmore, Somerset, much loved husband of Daphne and father of Simon, Andrew and Sarah. *Funeral Wrington Church,* 17th November at 12 noon. Family flowers only. Donations to Parkinsons Disease Society, c/o Cooksley & Son, 1 Walliscote Road, Weston-super-Mare.

MOON. - On November 13, in Stratford-on-Avon Hospital, after a long illness, Victor Frederick, aged 56 years. Funeral service Oakley Wood Crematorium, near Warwick, on Thursday, November 17, at 3.00 pm.

MURLAND. - *On November 13th* 1983, in London, Charles Daniel, son of the late Charlie and Norah Murland of Belfast, and brother of Creina. Private family funeral. A memorial service will be arranged in London at a later date.

ROBERTS. Llywelyn M D. Peacefully on the 11th November 1983 at his home at Warminster, Wiltshire, Late M.O.H. Sheffield, loved husband of Monica and loving father of Michael and Jane and their families. Funeral Service will be held privately at Salisbury Crematorium on Thursday 17th November at 11 am. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to The British Heart Foundation Appeal.

SEYMOUR, CHRISTOPHER GEORGE -Suddenly, in hospital, on 12th November. Husband of Honor and father of Penelope and Mark. Cremation, family only. No flowers. Donations to injured Jockeys Fund. *Service of remembrance* at 2.30 p m on 24th November at Bentley.

SHEPHERD Alfred Reginald, born East Hendred, 12th August, 1910. Peacefully on Monday 14th November. Westminster. Beloved husband of Davida and John. Cremation, Golders Green, West Chapel at 11.00 am Friday 18th November. Interment private at East Hendred.

THOMSON. - On November 13, William A. R. (Bill), MD, FRCP (Edin), at King Edward VII Hospital for Officers. In his 78th year after a short illness. Loved husband of Nanette, and father of Michael and Miles, grandfather of Lucy, Robert, Mark, James, Emma and Tessa. Former editor of "The Practitioner". Memorial service All Souls, Langham Place, W1, 2.00 pm Thursday, December 1, 1983.

TYSZKIEWICA. - On 12th November, Anna Januna (Anka) nee Radziwill. Funeral Well Vale, nr Alford. *Saturday 19th November, 2.00pm.* Flowers or donations Medical Aid for Poland, c/o J. W. Cawthorpe & Sons, Ulceby, nr Alford, Lincs. Requiem Mass Little Oratory, Brompton Rd. Tuesday 22nd November, 12 noon.

URQUHART. - On 11th November, 1983 Miss Jane Elizabeth. Much loved and admired by all her family and many friends. From darkness into light from suffering to perfect love.

YOUNG.-On November 3rd, in *Geneva, after a short illness, William* Ian, formerly of Cambridge, husband of Françoise and father of Ann and Michael. Donations may be sent to Amnesty International.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

WICKENDEN, Keith A memorial service for the life of Keith David *Wickenden will be held at St* Margaret's Church, Westminster, London, SW1 at noon on Tuesday, 13th December, 1983. Those wishing to attend are asked to apply for tickets to. Ref: M.S.M.N. 79 Grosvenor Street, London W1 by not later than Monday, 28th November 1983. Tickets will be posted the 1st week in December.

ARNE Peter A service of Thanksgiving for the life of Mr Peter Arne will be held at St Pauls' Church, Bedford St, Covent Garden, London WC2 at noon on Thursday 8th December 1983.

DAVIS A service of Thanksgiving for the life of Terence Davis will be held *at the church of All Souls, Langham* Place, at 12.30 pm on Wednesday, November 23rd.

IN MEMORIAM

CINNAMON In loving memory of Jack who died November 15th 1982, aged 26 years 11 months. We all still mourn for him.

HOLT. In loving memory of Lieut *George Herbert Patrick Holt, Royal* Armoured Corps, and 9th Lancers, killed in action in Italy on November 15th, 1944, aged 21 - Bridget Elizabeth Ann.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

STUBBS researcher producing catalogue of all prints after pictures by George Stubbs requires information about any known examples together with any biographical information or references to Stubbs or his son, George Townly Stubbs. Also any such print for sale. Tim Clayton, Warren Farm House, Thame Lane, *Culham, nr Abingdon, OX14 3DT* 0236-29895.

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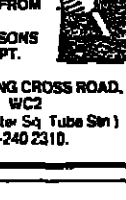

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LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMPANIES ACT 1984
In the High Court of Justice No 001886 of 1983

In the Matter of J D L CONSULTANTS LTD of Atlas House 869 High Road London N12

I, IAN PETER PHILLIPS FCA of ARTHUR ANDERSEN & CO P O Box 55, 1 Surrey Street London, WC2R 2NT hereby give notice that I have been duly appointed and certified by *the Department of Trade as Liquidator* of the Estate of the above Company.

All persons having in their possession any of the effects of the Company must deliver them to me, and all debts due to the Company must be paid to me.

Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their Proofs of Debt to me.

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Salary on the scale: £6,310-£8,530. Applications (six copies) naming three referees by 12 December 1983 to Assistant Registrar (Arts), University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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Computer Appointments (continued on page 16)

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ENTERTAINMENTS

THE ROYAL CONCERT
In the presence of
Her Royal Highness The Duchess of Gloucester
Royal Festival Hall, Tuesday 22nd November at 8 pm
In aid of the Musicians Benevolent Fund and allied musical charities

ENGLISH CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Leader: José-Luis Garcia
Conductor: Sir Charles Mackerras
Soloist: Vladimir Ashkenazy
Musicians of the Royal Military School of Music
† Conductor: Lt.-Col. Duncan Beat MVO
Handel: Concerto a due core in F major
Beethoven: Piano Concerto No. 3
† Susato: 'La Danserye'
Mendelssohn: Symphony No. 4

Tickets: £20, £15, £10, £7.50, £5, £2.50 from the Royal Festival Hall Box Office (01 928 3191) and usual agents.

ENTERTAINMENTS

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COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258
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THE ROYAL BALLET
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CONCERTS

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THEATRES

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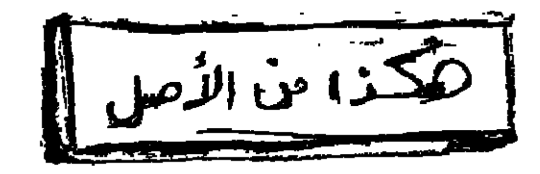


Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports information. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.
6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45 and 7.00; Ask Alison Mitchell between 6.45 and 7.00 and again between 8.30 and 9.00; review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes between 8.30 and 9.00.
9.00 Training Dogs the Woodhouse Way. In lesson three Mrs Woodhouse demonstrates a quick way for owners to teach their dogs to Sit and Stay (r); 9.25 Closedown; 10.30 Play School (r): 10.55 Closedown.
12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon; 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).
1.00 Pebble Mill at One Among the guests are Desmond Morris who has uncovered some new facts about the aging process and country and western singer Boxcar Willie; 1.45 Gran (r); 1.50 Stop-Gol (r).
2.00 Film: Higher and Higher* (1943) starring Frank Sinatra and Michele Morgan. The first showing on British television for this light love story about the boy next door falling for a former scullery maid. Directed by Tim Whelan; 3.25 **Ten Million People** Eric Midwinter considers the problems of the dependent elderly and the strains they put on their families; 3.53 Regional news (not London).
3.55 Play School presented by Fraser Wilson; 4.20 Laurel and Hardy Cartoon: Mounty Rout. 4.25 Jackanory. Bill Oddie reads part two of The BFG; 4.40 Rentaghost. The last programme of the comedy series; 5.05 John Craven's Newsround; 5.10 Record Breakers meet the oldest man in the world.
5.40 Sixty Minutes includes national news from Moira Stuart at 5.40 and regional news magazines 5.53.
6.40 Angels. A political meeting and a counter demonstration ends in a brawl. The injured are brought to the hospital – will Tracey refuse to treat one of the victims?
7.05 Harty. His guests come from the world of computer dating, lonely hearts columns and matchmaking (see Choice).
7.40 Don't Wait Up. Comedy series about a father and son, both doctors, who live together after the breakdown of both their marriages.
8.10 Dallas. J. R. is delighted when Pam's and Bobby's marriage breaks up while Sue Ellen is being flattered by son John Ross's day-camp counsellor.
9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Reith. Part two of the dramatised profile of the first director-general of the BBC, by Roger Milner. Tonight follows the events that led to the downfall of his autocratic reign at Broadcasting House.
10.53 News headlines.
10.55 Film: Institute for Revenge (1979) starring George Hamilton and Lauren Hutton. The first showing on British television for this story of an elderly man who is swindled by a con-man. In desperation he calls in the help of the organisation, Institute for Revenge. Directed by Ken Annakin.
12.05 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. A review of the morning papers at 6.25; news from Gavin Scott at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.40; exercises at 6.45 and 9.18; a guest in the Spotlight at 7.05; Timmy Mallet's pop news at 7.45; pop video at 7.55; inside Des Clusky house at 8.00; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.35; baby talk at 9.02; and closing headlines at 9.23.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines. 9.30 For Schools: Comparing the Roman Catholic and Baptist religions. 9.47 Worship by the Yugoslav community in Birmingham. 10.04 Moving house. 10.21 The problems of deafness in the young. 10.43 Are import controls compatible with Britain's membership of the EEC? 11.08 Things that frighten. 11.25 Preparing for a Christmas puppet play. 11.38 A trip to the Chateau de Montgeoffroy in the Loire Valley.
12.00 Portland Bill. Puppet adventures of a lighthouse keeper. 12.10 Sounds Like a Story. Mark Wynter with the tale of The Three Pigs. 12.30 The Sullivans.
1.00 News with Leonard Parkin 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston. 1.30 A Plus. Gill Nevill reports on holistic medicine and talks to Dr Patrick Pietroni, chairman of the British Holistic Medicine Association and Dr Anthony Fry of Guy's Hospital.
2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30 A Kind of Loving. Episode six (r). 3.30 Sons and Daughters. New drama series about the Palmer family and the Hamiltons.
4.00 Portland Bill A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.15 Dangermouse (r). 4.20 Razzmatazz: Pop music and competitions. The guest is reggae star Eddy Grant. 4.45 CBTV News, views and ideas for young people. 5.15 Emmerdale Farm.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.
6.20 Help! Community action news from Viv Taylor Gee.
6.30 Crossroads. Sid Hooper receives some news that will upset his wife, Mavis.
6.55 Reporting London. Allan Hargreaves reports on the growth of the body building craze among women.
7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime game chaired by Michael Aspel. In Una Stubb's team this week are Su Pollard, Julie Walters and Tessa Wyatt, in Lionel Blair's are Stubby Kaye, Alan Minter and Richard O'Sullivan.
8.00 Des O'Connor Tonight. His guests are Freddie Starr, Sheila Ferguson, one of the Three Degrees, making her first solo appearance, and American comedian, Ronnie Schell.
9.00 Rumpole of the Bailey. Outstanding legal fees are the cause of Rumpole's bank manager's and wife's concern. Try as he might Rumpole cannot get an adjournment in the case in which he is appearing to chase up the people who owe him money.
10.00 News.
10.30 Nicaragua: A Nation's Right to Life. A report by John Pilger on the effects of the United State's backing of the forces opposed to the Sandinista government.
11.30 The Devlin Connection. Five top chefs fall foul of food poisoning. Is it murder? Devlin and son investigate.
12.25 Night Thoughts from Father Michael Hollings.

Prince Franz Josef II: The Aristocrats (BBC2 9.30 pm)

CHOICE

● The fourth in Robert Lacey's perceptive series **THE ARISTOCRATS** (BBC2 9.30 pm) features Prince Franz Josef II of Liechtenstein, a man who is literally lord of all he surveys and has been for 45 years. From his fairy tale castle perched high on a crag overlooking Vaduz, the capital, Prince Franz Josef can see all the prosperous 64 square miles of his alpine principality, stuck between Switzerland and Austria, the third richest country in the world with its 26,000 population enjoying a standard of living that is bettered by only Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. But the Prince's reign almost came to a halt before it had time to start when, in 1938, the country was eyed enviously by Adolf Hitler. Prince Franz's account of his threequarter hour Berlin meeting with the Fuhrer illustrates yet another facet of the complex, villainous, nature of Hitler. On the lighter side the Prince's wife, Princess Gina, gives a guided tour of the castle's sumptuous private apartments and recounts the history of the Liechtenstein art treasures, the most valuable collection of paintings still in private hands. As if on cue, the curator of the collection discovers, as the team is filming, that one of the paintings, attributed to the school of Rubens was painted by Rubens himself, thereby increasing its original valuation of £300,000 by five-fold overnight. An absorbing programme and one that, in the words of the producer, John Bird, "presents an intimate and unique portrait of a way of life whose history, wealth and style have few parallels anywhere in the world".

● Instant matchmaking is on the agenda for tonight's edition of **HARTY** (BBC1 7.05 pm) when the gregarious Russell entertains three men and three women who have never met. They will be matched by a computer into couples to assist Russell in his exploration of the various paths to wedded bliss. Can it be found through a computer, a lonely heart's column or a marriage bureau? With the help of experts, personalities, including playwright Denise Robertson and couples in the audience who have had experience of these methods of introduction Russell tries to find the answer. Personally, I think that if Russell had the nerve to put his name into the lonely hearts' computer then the machine will churn out the name of one of his heroines – Bet Lynch, barmaid at the Rovers' Return. They're made for each other.

BBC 2

9.00 Daytime on Two: Roy Strong introduces A Midsummer Night's Dream from Hatfield House. 9.26 Roosevelt and the New Deal. 9.48 Fine adjustment. 10.10 Part eight of Dark Towers. 10.35 Economic development in the Amazon region. 11.00 An Indian folk story told with the aid of shadow puppets. 11.17 The people of the remote Japanese village of Ishihama.
11.40 Religious and moral education. 12.03 Whatever Happened to Britain? The last programme of an eight-part analysis. 12.30 Other people's lives. 12.55 Equations for O-level studying adults (ends at 1.08) 1.19 Science: Free fall. 1.40 Rail travel in Scotland. 2.00 You and Me. 2.15 Map reading. 2.40 Wheels and gears. Closedown at 3.00.
5.35 News summary with subtitles.
5.40 Harold Lloyd* in excerpts from two of his films – Number Please in which he is one of two wooers of a beautiful girl and Off the Trolley in which he chases a bus conductress (r).
6.05 Cartoon Two: When I'm Rich.
6.10 James Burke: The Real Thing. In the third of his six-programme series about existence Mr Burke explains how the world cannot exist 'now' for everybody (r).
6.40 Rockschool. An examination of the basic instruments in rock music with Deirdre Cartwright (guitar), Henry Thomas (bass) and Geoff Nicholls (drums).
7.05 Mansfield Park. Part two of the six-part dramatisation of Jane Austen's celebrated novel. Fanny has become an indispensible and a well-liked member of the household. During one of Sir Thomas's absences abroad Mansfield Park has glamorous visitors from London. Starring Sylvestra le Touzel (shown on Sunday).
8.00 Man Alive: Is Fat a Feminist Issue? (r).
8.45 Great Sporting Moments. Highlights of the 1973 game between the Barbarians and the All Blacks (r).
9.00 Kelly Monteith. The American comedian takes another look at the way of life on this side of the Atlantic.
9.30 Aristocrats. The fourth of six films on the noble families of Europe features Prince Franz Josef II of Liechtenstein (see Choice).
10.20 Out of Court presented by David Jessel and Sue Cook. There is an item on police complaints procedure in the United States and Sue Cook is tested by a lie-detector.
10.50 Newsnight.
11.35 Greek – Language and People. Lesson five and Chris Serle and Katia Dandoulaki use the language needed when shopping (shown on Saturday). Ends at 12.05.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Countdown. Richard Whiteley with another round of the four days a week anagrams and mental arithmetic competition. On hand as the adjudicator is Willie Rushton.
5.15 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall. This week Lord Brockway, now in his 90s, talks about his political career and of the interesting people he has met.
6.00 The Sports Quiz with Steve Davis. A quarterfinal round in the quiz to find the mastermind of sport. The eventual winner receives an all-expenses paid trip to the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.
6.30 Utopia Limited. Part five of the ten-programme series deals with energy sources. To the advanced, industrialised, countries the term 'energy crisis' usually refers to the rising cost of oil. To third world countries it may mean that firewood is becoming scarce. Sandra Naidoo reports from Sri Lanka on how that country is coping with their version of an energy crisis.
7.00 Channel Four News.
7.50 Comment. With his view of a matter of topical importance is Glasgow schoolteacher, Raymond Robertson.
8.00 Brookside. The Grants hear the life story of their new neighbour, Harry Cross while Damon and Gizzmo take an interest in the Cross's garden gnomes. Elsewhere Mark and Gordon have delusions of grandeur in the pop record world.
8.30 What It's Worth. Heat conservation is the subject this week and Harold Cunliffe of Manchester launches a national energy advice consultancy. In addition, 4 What it's Worth, Channel 4, and the Department of Energy have joined forces on a home energy saving project, Energy Matters, and have produced an advice booklet as well as an individual home energy survey for every household.
9.00 Film: Moulin Rouge (1952) starring Jose Ferrer and Colette Marchand. Award-winning drama, based on Pierre La Mure's fictional biography of the French artist, Toulouse-Lautrec. Ferrer won an Oscar nomination for his portrayal of Lautrec as did his co-star Colette Marchand for her role as his first love, Marie. Directed by John Huston.
11.10 Eastern Eye. The first programme of a new magazine series for Britain's Asian communities, presented by Aziz Kurtha and Shyama Perera. Among tonight's guests are Indian actor Dev Anand and Reita Faria, the only Asian to have won the Miss World title.
12.05 Closedown

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament (all time approximate). 8.57 Weather.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411. Cancer. With Ian Burn, president of the British Association of Cancer Surgeons; and Albert Singer, consultant in gynaecology, Royal North and Whittington hospitals, London.
10.00 News; From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: 'It's Sad About Impo' by W. J. Kirby. The reader: Dillwyn Owen.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-minute Theatre: 'Mother and Daughter' by Graham Swannell. Joanna David plays the daughter, unmarried but with a child, who tries to make her mother (Avril Elgar) face up to the realities of life.†
11.33 Wildlife. Natural history questions answered.
12.00 News: You and Yours.
12.27 Transatlantic Quiz 1983, London v New York. The sixth round. 12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's items include Pat Rowe's series on child care (resumed). Today, rivalry between siblings, and what to do when little Johnny starts hitting the new arrival over the head. Plus the twelfth instalment of I Start Counting.
3.00 Afternoon Theatre: The Tuppeny Banger, by Andrew Lind. Patrick Troughton plays a man determined to fly an aircraft for the first time in his life – even though he now lives in an old people's home. With Jack May and Madge Ryan and Margot Boyd.†
4.00 News; Just After Four. Jim Lloyd with traditional British music.
4.10 Electromania Lives! John Wilson explores the thriving interest in hobbies electronic.
4.40 Story Time: 'How Green Was My Valley' by Richard Llewellyn. Read by Gerald James.
5.00 News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News.
6.30 Yes Minister. Radio version of the clever Whitehall comedy series with the same cast.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now. A report on the health of medical care.
7.50 File On Four. Major issues at home and abroad.
8.20 Not Exactly In His Footsteps. Fifty years after J. B. Priestley's 'English Journey', Ray Gosling begins his own tour of the country (5). Tonight: The Cotswolds.
9.05 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Including a review of the new musical at the National Theatre based on the life of the film actress Jean Seberg. And comments about the exhibition of scuplture and drawings by Reg Butler at the Tate. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Instant Sunshine . . . Reasonably Together Again. The guests are The Little Big Band.†
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: 'Sour Sweet' by Timothy Mo (2). Read by David Suchet.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News.
12.10 Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00For Schools: 10.45 Music Arcade 11.00 Time and Tune 8 11.20 Time to Move 11.40 Listen and Read 11.55-12.00 Reading Music. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History: Not So Long Ago 2.20 Introducing Science Extra. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study On 4: Enjoying Opera (1). 12.30-1.00am Schools Night-Time Broadcasting.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Part one. Weber, orch Berlioz (Invitation to the Dance). C. P. E. Bach (Symph in C, Op182, No 3). Franz Xavier Mozart (Violin Sonata in E: Kremer/Kremer). Copland (El Salon Mexico).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert. Part two. Gluck (Dance of Furies and Dance of Blessed Spirits, Orfeo), Stravinsky (Suite No 2 for small orchestra), Haydn (Baryton Trio No 70 in G) and Moeran (Sinfonietta).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Borodin. David Ward, piano, plays the Petite Suite; and the Borodin String Quartet play the Quartet No 2 in D.†
10.00 Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra: with Heinrich Schiff (cello). Haydn's Symph No 87, and first performance of Helmut Eder's Cello Concerto.†
10.55 Mendelssohn: Endellion String Quartet play the Quartet in E minor, Op 44, No 2.†
11.25 Songs by Beethoven, Debussy, Chopin: recital by Henry Herford (baritone) with Robin Rowman as accompanist. Works by Beethoven, Debussy, Chopin (Six Songs from Polish Songs, Op 74).†
12.20 Midday Concert: Part one. Vaughan Williams's overture The Wasps, Walton's Music for Children, and Britten/Berkeley's Mont Juic.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Midday Concert. Part two. Dvorak's Symph No 7.†
1.40 Guitar Music: Jukka Sauljoki plays Richard Rodney Bennett's Impromptus, Manuel Ponce's Suite in A, and Einojuhani Rautavaara's Serenades of Unicorn.†
2.15 Beethoven and Spohr: Beethoven's Symph No 6, also his Symph No 5, and Spohr's Fantasy and Variations on a theme by Danzi, Op 81, and the Violin Conc No 8 in A minor, Op 47 (Pierre Amoyal soloists).†
4.00 John Anderson and Richard Nunn: Oboe and piano recital. Bozza's Fantaisie pastorale, Dutilleux's Sonata, Barthe's Couvre-feu, Franck's Piece V, and Jean-Michel Damase's Suite concertante.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: A selection by Tony Scotland. Works by Britten, Blossom Dearie, Bax and Vivaldi.†
6.30 Music from the Age of Leonardo da Vinci: A recital by the Consort of Musicke. Works by Giovanni Dalza, Rossinus de Mantova, Adam de Antiquis, Josquin des Pres, Jean Mouton.†
7.00 Italian Cinema Today: Richard Mayne sets himself the task of trying to establish whether Italy's realist tradition is still relevant. There are contributions from Vittorio Gassman, Elena De Sica, Francesco Rosi, Adriano Apra, John Francis Lane, Federico Fellini, Franca Feldini, Franco Brusati, Gideon Bachman, Chris Frayling, and Peter Del Monte.
7.45 Démophoön: Cherubini's opera, sung in French. Gianluigi Gelmetti conducts the Rome Orchestra of Italian Radio, with the Budapest Radio Chorus. The soloists include Carlo del Bosco, Silvano Carroli (in the title role of the King of Thrace), Hakan Hagegard, and Kinda Kelm. Act 1.†
8.45 Heyday's: The second of six visits to an imaginary London wine bar, owned by Leo Heyday (Cyril Cusack).†
9.05 Démophoön: Act 2. Interval reading at 9.50. Then Act 3 at 9.55.†
10.40 English Pinao Music: Ian Lake plays Rubbra's Introduction and Fugue, Op 19; Rawsthorne's Four Bagatelles; Richard Rodney Bennett's Fantasia; and Britten's Night Piece.†
11.15 News. Until 11.18.

Radio 2

News on the hour (except 8.00 pm and 9.00) major bulletins 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight headlines 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30 (MF/MW). 5.00 am Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 pm Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart.† 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton.† 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 5.00 John Dunn,† including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF only). 7.30 The Golden Age of Hollywood. The story of the Hollywood Studios 2: Universal Paramount.† 8.30 Folk On 2.† 9.30 Where Were You In 62? The memory game about the 50s and the 60s. 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Law Game with Shaw Taylor. 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight direct from the 21st Belfast Arts Festival (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Big Band Special: The Radio Big Band.† 1.30 String Sound: BBC Radio Orchestra.† 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt: You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30 am – 8.30 pm, then at 10.00 and 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Richard Skinner. 11.30 Mike Smith. 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 6.05 Top 40 Singles Chart. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel.†
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Hot Air. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Pied Piper. 8.30 Detective. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Picking up Bluegrass. 10.00 Discovery. 10.30 Musical Milestone. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Modern English Poetry. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Emma. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sir Adrian Boult: A Life of Music. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Paperback Choice. 9.30 From the Promenade Concerts. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Pied Piper. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The English Air. 2.30 Emma. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 4.30 Waveguide. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC1 Wales. 12.57-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 5.53 Wales today. 12.05am News and weather. Scotland. 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 5.53 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 12.05am News and weather. Northern Ireland. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.53 Scene Around Six. 12.06am Weatherman. 12.07-12.25 Festival Notebook. 12.25 News and weather. England. 5.53pm Regional news magazines. 12.10am Close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Hwnt Ac YMA. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Y Ganrif Hon– 2.55 Interval. 3.05 Face the Press. 3.35 Built In Britain. 4.00 Union World. 4.30 Countdown. 4.55 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Bilidowcar. 5.30 Buck Rogers. 6.25 Sports Quiz. 6.55 Gair Yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newddion Saith. 7.30 Reslo. 8.10 Sandy. 8.40 Almanac. 9.9.10 Prisoner. 10.10 Rygbi. 10.40 The Arabs. 11.35 Eleventh Hour. 1.15am Gair Yn ei Bryd. Closedown.

HTV As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Cry Wolf.* 6.00 News. 6.35-7.00 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Full Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-2.30 Astronauts. 3.30-4.00 At Ease. 5.10 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take the high road. 7.30-8.00 How you see it. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Quincy. 12.30am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Farmhouse kitchen. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News. 11.35 Lou Grant. 12.35am Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Portrait of a Legend. 12.00 News, Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 One of The Boys. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar at your service. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.00 News at Ten. 11.30 Mannix. 12.30am Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for all. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace*. 12.40am Out of Conflict, Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Afternoon Club. 1 35 Community Show. 2.10 Country Practice 3.10 Newsbreak. 3.20 Take the High Road. 3.50-4.00 Blunt Encounters. 5.15-5.45 Starkids. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Timeless Land. 12.30pm Company, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace * 12.45am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's a vet's life. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Mork and Mindy. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Sale of the Century. 7.00-7.30 Last Resort. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25am Postcript, Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Whose Baby? 6.00* News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25* Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 Games People Play, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25am First Thing. 12.30pm-1.00 Question of Stars. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young doctors. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Stovies. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace * 12.30am News. 12.35 Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 The Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Laurel and Hardy*. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 11.30 News, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's a vet's life. 1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Mork and Mindy. 5.15-5.45 Flying Kiwi. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.15 Keep fit the Berit way. 6.30 Sale of the Century. 7.00-7.30 Last Resort. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

Entertainments

Hume asks Kent to explain CND speech

Continued from page 1

was happy to see the cardinal, and had not intended to cause him difficulties. "I go to see him quite often," he said. "But I do not withdraw one remark I made, not a word."

Meanwhile the chairman of the Conservative Party, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, said Mgr Kent was "either congenitally confused or purposely blind". Multilateralists and unilateralists "can now united in one thing: Bruce Kent must go. His judgment endangers us all".

Significantly the Archbishop of Liverpool, Mgr Derek Worlock, who is vice-president of the English Roman Catholic Bishop's Congress, also expressed doubts about Mgr Kent's speech.

He also expected Cardinal Hume to raise the issue of Mgr Kent's position witht eh Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales, who began their autumn meeting in London last night.

Cardinal Hume, announcing that he had written to Mgr Kent, also distanced himself from Mgr Kent's message to the Communist Party. "He speaks in his own name and not on behalf of the Roman Catholic Church", the cardinal said.

Mr Eric Heffer, chairman of the Labour Party, said Mgr Kent was the victim of McCarthyite tactics. "It is clear that once again our media is determined to prove that those who are for peace and against nuclear weapons are agents of the Soviet Union. It is a lie."

Mgr Kent said he did not see his comments on the Quakers and the Communist Party as a disciplinary matter.

Asked if he would step down as general secretary of CND if Cardinal Hume asked him to, he said: "He has not withdrawn my position, to work or CND and I am not crossing any bridges until I come to them".

● Mr David Isiorho, regional vice-chairman of CND in the West Midlands, resigned as a protest against the remarks of Mgr Kent in his support for the Communist Party (Arthur Osman writes).

● The CND last night greeted the arrival in Greenham Common of cruise missiles by saying it would make their deployment both physically and politically impossible (Nicholas Timmins writes).

Mrs Joan Ruddock, chairman of CND, said the arrival of the missiles was not the end of the battle "but the beginning of a new phase of the peace movement".

Lone vigil: A soldier guarding the aircraft which brought cruise missiles to Britain yesterday. Photograph Brian Harris.

Greenham women promise to keep base under siege

By Pat Healy

Scores of Greenham women stood silently around camp fires yesterday to listen to the radio broadcast of the formal announcement by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that the first cruise missiles had arrived in Britain.

Few women had seen the Starlifter plane carrying the missiles, but many had been woken from a fitful sleep by the noise of the plane. By the time Mr Heseltine rose in the Commons, the news had sunk in and the women were exhibiting a grim determination to continue their fight.

Their promise of a campaign of civil disobedience to stop the missiles being transported out of the base could result in a confrontation as soon as dispersal training – practice runs to site missiles on private land throughout the country – begins.

The women said they were prepared to dig up roads, slash tyres, and block roads with felled trees and boulders to prevent the cavalcade of vehicles that would be needed to transport the cruise missiles to their launching sites.

Mrs Jane Dunnett, a grandmother who has lived at Greenham Common for more than a year, said that women of all ages were prepared to break the law, and that the Government would need every member of the British police and armed forces to stop their campaign.

More women from all over Britain, and from Germany, Belgium, Libya and the Netherlands arrived at the camp yesterday.

They hope still more will join them today for a "mourning" around the base to mark the arrival of the missiles on a C141 Starlifter jet, the third to be spotted by a local aircraft factory worker, who declined to be named.

The plane, smaller than the Galaxies which have been delivering cruise equipment over the last few weeks, landed amid strong security. Two helicopters hovered at opposite ends of the runway while the two entrances near it were blocked by vehicles and lines of Ministry of Defence police.

Troops ringed the plane as soon as it stopped near the storage silos which were surrounded by paratroopers for an hour while crates covered in tarpaulin were unloaded. The canvas had slipped from one of the crates revealing what looks like a missile nose cone.

● Mr Jonathan Hounsell, aged 58, who runs a driving school in Solihull, West Midlands, has sold one of his cars to pay for a trip to New York, so that he can confront the Greenham women when they ask a Federal court there for an injunction to halt deployment of the missile.

Cruise arrives at Greenham Common

continued from page 1

Mr Kinnock in his statement pledged the Laobour Party to continue to oppose the escalation of the nuclear arms race.

"I warn the Prime Minister that the British people will not forgive her for allowing first-use nuclear weapons to be deployed in Britain, especially when the American Government which owns and controls those weapons has so recently and so obviously shown its contempt for the views of the British Government."

He later said that cruise would make the country more of a target for "saturation nuclear attack".

The Opposition attack in the Commons was led by Mr John Silkin, who suggested that Mr Heseltine had not known earlier in the day that the missiles were arriving.

Mr Heseltine, who broke off a visit to Aldershot in the morning, said he was fully aware of the dates and the timings "at every appropriate moment."

Mr Heseltine later told journalists that he, not the Americans, had decided that the missiles should arrive yesterday.

● Beyond announcing that the first of the cruise missiles had arrived at Greenham, Mr Heseltine has refused to disclose any details (Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent, writes).

He refused to tell journalists how many had arrived, or whether the nuclear warheads had arrived with them, though it is highly likely that they have. He did not expect to make any further statements before operational deployment had been achieved.

The missiles are due to become operationally available by the end of the year, but the Government will probably want to be able to announce that operational capability has been achieved before the Commons rises for Christmas, possibly around December 15.

Victory in "defeat", page 12

Parliament, page 4

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Greenham Commons weapon deployed

The Americans went ahead yesterday with the operational deployment of Mr Michael Hesltine.

The massive, meanacing shape that is the Heseltine was trundled to the despatch box – one of the most advanced politicians in the modern Conservative Party; advanced (according to envious critics) many levels above his just desserts.

His landing yesterday, to make the announcement to MPs that cruise missiles had arrived at Greenham Common, Berkshre from the United States, was preceded by a news blackout. Indeed, it was suggested on the Labour benches that Mr Hesletine himself was kept in the dark. This he denied. Every time Mr Heseltine talked about the decision having been taken that the first cruise missiles should reach Greenham Common yesterday, Labour members shouted: "When? When?

Mr Heseltine had begun his statement by saying that, at the end of the debate on October 31, the House had reaffirmed by a majority of 144 its support, among other things, for the operational deployment of cruise missiles

After some technical talk about "transporter-erector-launchers" and suchlike having already arrived, Mr Heseltine broke the news to which hysterics throught Britain, but particularly those camping out in Berkshire, had long been looking forward. "... I should inform the House that earlier today the first cruise missiles were delivered by air to Greenham Common."

This provoked opposition cries of "shame", and indeed, from the more time-serving centre and right of the party, shamed cries of opposition. Mr Heseltine sat down to a cheer from the Conservative benches. But on the other side of he House, the Westminster peace men vowed to continue the fight.

One of their number thust himself forward as their spokesman. He was Mr John Silkin, of London SW1, an ordinary husband and father, who would like nothing better than to carry on his trade as a solicitor specializing in property, but who had been forced to become shadow Secretary for Defence in protest at Mr Michael Heseltine. His complaint appeared to be that Mr Heseltine, rather than himself, was the real Secretary for Defence.

Like many idealists, Mr Silkin may have lacked the ability to express himself. "The truth is it remains the watershed, this American decision", he found himself saying at one stage yesterday. But there was no denying the sincerity with which he was opposed to the fact that Mr Heseltine, rather than himself, was Secretary for Defence.

And before long this simple solicitor began to show prowess in the sophisticated political arts. He set out on an effort to prove that Mr Heseltine had not much more to do with the timing of the missiles' arrival than did the rest of us. In this, he had quite a lot of success.

"does the Secretary of State really know what is going on?", he demanded. Some Tories rather controversially shouted: "Yes." Mr Silkin continued: "he does? Then why did he have to be called back from Aldershot to make this statement. Dies it not show that the Americans have not even told him the date or time that the missiles would be delivered?"

Mr Heseltine did not deny having been in Aldershot. But he seemed reluctant to discuss the reason for his early departure from that agreeable town. In reply to Mr Silkin, he talked about other matters. Mr Silkin rose again and asked: "Could be explain why he had to be called back from Aldershot?"

Eventually, Mr Heseltine referred to "the commitment I felt to the large numbers of people at Aldershot who were looking forward to my visit." This immodest remark provoked laughter on both sides of the House. For it conjured up a picture of schoolchildren who had been given a half-holiday in order to line Aldershot's streets with their union jacks and welcome Mr Heseltine, a figure second only to the Princess of Wales in their affections.

Because of his early departure, many who never saw him were now weeping, as was the town's Conservative MP, Mr Julian Critchley, who had been practising his curtsy all weekend, for it was he who had been deputed to present Mr Heseltine with a bouquet.

The fulminations covered subjects even graver than discourtesy to Aldershot. Mr Michael Foot, rising from retirement, talked of "shameful surrender". He wore a new woolly green jacket, surely his choice for the Cenotaph this year had he been allowed to be there.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal Engagements

Princess Anne, Patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association attends the association's national conference and annual general meeting at the Grand Hotel, Bristol, 11.30; and attends the Royal Counties Veterinary Association's Centenary Banquet at the Castle Hotel, Windsor, 7.30

Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, attends a reception given by the Queen's Own Hussars, St James's Park, 6.30.

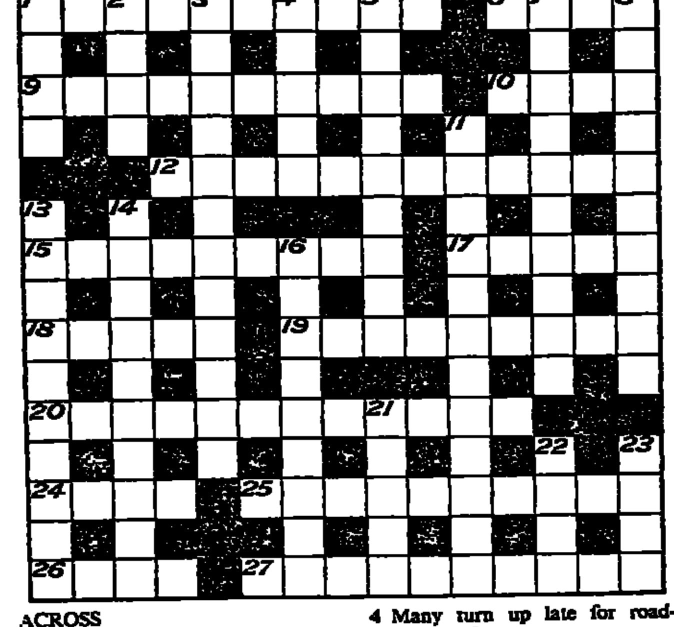
Princess Margaret, Master of the Bench, dines with the Benchers of Lincoln's Inn on Grand Day, Lincoln's Inn, 7.15.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, President of the Queen's Nursing Institute, presents long service badges at Fishmongers' Hall, 3.

The Duke of Kent, as Patron the Army Ski Association, attends the association's cocktail party at 13 Grosvenor Cresent, SW1, 6.45.

Princess Michael of Kent opens the City List Stained Glass Exhibition at the Orangerie, Holland Park, W8, 12.15.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,287



ACROSS

1 Southern rebels may be involved in another get together (10).
6 Foreign blade sounds like one of our boys (4).
9 Outcome of refusal to indicate yes or no (10).
10 Name passed on from father to son (4).
12 Charm School manual? (8-4).
15 To speak contemptuously is normal among the aged set (9).
17 Girl before the start of her race (5).
18 Left with the right to dress up (5).
19 Joined together to recite *amo*, for example (9).
20 Drunken diarist meant to carry on affairs (12).
24 Some Nato intelligence about a Greek character (4).
25 No ordinary kind of security (10).
26 City in charge in Tyneside, perhaps (4).
27 Linesman who sets the table? (10).

DOWN

1 Turn up again without fruit crop (4).
2 Slip away off the Spanish recess (4).
3 Unconscious performance of leg movements (5-7).
4 Many turn up late for road-making (5).
5 Revelation of a tepid old citizen of Phrygia (9).
7 Not the sort of question Rosa Dartle asked (10).
8 Informer who steals in and out (and in between) (5-5).
11 Sort of industry that depends on good field-work (12).
13 Biology's self-change mechanism (10).
14 Twitch under a reproach for having a bad image (10).
16 Such old people can least run wild (9).
21 Replace umpire over the matter (5).
22 Resentment of Nevada, say (4).
23 Observer who is a sucker for striped material (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,286

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

New exhibitions

New Arcadians: gardens and landscapes by Patrick Eyres, Ian Hamilton Finlay, Ian Gardner, Grahame Jones, John Tetley and others, Silk Top Hat Gallery, 4 Quality Street, Ludlow, Shropshire; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until Nov 28).

Candlesticks, morrors, boxes and bowls – a Christmas exhibition, with wood engravings of British Worthies by Peter Forster, Katharine House Gallery, The Parade, Marlborough; Wed to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 11 to 4 (until Dec 24).

Exhibitions in progress

Made in Gloucester – Moreland's Matches: Gloucester Folk Museum, 99-103 Westgate Street; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until Jan 7).

The Dutch tradition in painting Gloucester City Museum and Art Gallery, Brunswick Road; Mon to Sat 10 to 5 (until Nov 26).

Artist in industry; Mappin Art Gallery, Weston Park, Sheffield; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Dec 4).

Last chance to see

Statements: recent paintings by Bob Barron, Ceolfrith Gallery, Sunderland Arts Centre, 17 Grange Terrace, Stockton Road; 10 to 6 (ends today).

These Rialway Views of Wales: photographs by Norman Neale, Ifor Higgon and R O Tuck, Welsh Industral and Maritime Museum, Bute Street, Cardiff; 10 to 5 (ends today).

Talks, Lectures

Richard Wagner and the other Mastersingers, by Professor Stanford, Theatre Royal, Glasgow 7.30.

Response of the churches to social and economic problems in twentieth century Britain, by the Rev Alan Eccelstone, Physics Lecture Theatre, Lancaster University, Bailrigg, 6.

The Newlyn School, by Francis Greenacre, Holburne of Menstrie Museum, Pulteney Street, Bath, 1.

New Directions, by Jonathan Harvey, Professor of Music, in the Molecular Sciences Theatre, Sussex University, Brighton, 6.30.

Music

Organ recital by Catherine Ennis, Church of St Thomas the Martyr, Haymarket, New Castle upon Tyne, 7.30.

Organ recital by Ronald Frost, St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Piano duet recital by Richard Markham and David Nettle, Anderson High School, Lerwick, 7.30.

Concert by USSR State Symphony Orchestra, Ulster Hall, Bedford Street, Belfast, 7.30.

Organ recital by Roy Massey, Leeds Town Hall, 1.05.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Coal Industry Bill, second reading.

Lords (2.15): Debate on reducing crimes of violence.

Anniversaries

Births: William Pitt, First Earl of Chatham, London, 1708; Sir Frederick William Herschel, astronomer, Hanover, 1738; Marianne Moore, poet, St Louis, Missouri, 1887; Aneurin Bevan, Tredegar, Gwent, 1897. Deaths: Christopher Gluck, Vienna, 1787; George Romney, portrait painter, Kendal, Cumbria, 1802.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes for the week ended November 6:

ITV
1 Coronation Street (Mon), Granada, 15.80m
2 Coronation Street (Wed), Granada, 15.65m
3 The A-Team, ITV, 14.55m
4 Family Fortunes, Central, 14.25m
5 Give Us a Clue, Thames, 14.10m
6 Name That Tune, Thames, 13.60m
7 A Fine Romance, LWT, 13.35m
8 Never the Twain, Thames, 13.15m
9 This is Your Life, Thames, 12.95m
10 Crossroads (Tues), Central, 12.75m

BBC 1
1 Just Good Friends, 11.75m
2 Dallas, 10.35m
3 Revenge of the Stepford Wives, 9.75m
4 Terry and June, 9.15m
5 Paul Daniels Magic Show, 9.10m
5= News & Sport (Sat 8.40), 9.10m
7 Top of the Pops, 8.95m
8 Noel Edmonds Late Breakfast Show, 8.80m
9 Nine O'Clock News (Wed), 8.70m
10 Blankety Blank, 8.50m

BBC 2
1 The Bob Monkhouse Show, 6.60m
2 The Aristocrats, 4.10m
3 Karen Kay, 3.95m
4 Kelly Monteith, 3.75m
5 Entertainment U S A (Wed), 3.65m
6 Rowan & Martin's Laugh-in, 3.50m
7 M.A.S.H., 3.45m
8 Tarzan & the Great River, 3.40m
9 The Kenny Everett TV Show, 3.35m
10 Grange Hill (Wed), 3.20m

Channel 4
1 Brookside (Tues), 2.45m
2 Who Dares, Wins a Week in Benidorm, 2.05m
3 Paul Hogan's England, 1.95m
4 American Football, 1.90m
5 Five Go Mad on Mescalin, 1.85m
6 Tell the Truth, 1.80m
7 The World at War, 1.75m
8 The Ploughman's Lunch, 1.70m
9 Malibu World Disco Dancing Championships 1983, 1.60m
10 The Love Goddesses, 1.55m

S4C
In Welsh:
1 Sion a Sian (quiz), HTV, 47,000
2 Noson Lawen (documentary), IND, 45,000
3 Pobol y Cwm (serial), BBC, 44,000
3= Safbwynt (miscellaneous) IND, 44,000
5 Ddoe a Heddiw (documentary), HTV, 42,000
In English:
1 The Avengers, 138,000
2 Brookside (Wed), 96,000
3 Jezebel, 86,000
4 Brookside (Thurs), 80,000
5 The Munsters, 75,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parentheses showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC 1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.4m (4.7m)
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 1.0m (3.9m); Sat 1.5m, Sun 0.8m (Sat or Sun 3.4m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.67	1.59
Austria Sch	29.10	27.50
Belgium Fr	84.00	80.00
Canada $	1.89	1.82
Denmark Kr	14.83	14.13
Finland Mkk	8.84	8.44
France Fr	12.40	11.90
Germany DM	4.10	3.91
Greece Dr	169.00	149.00
Hongkong $	11.85	11.25
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.26
Italy Lira	2480.00	2370.00
Japan Yen	364.00	346.00
Netherlands Gld	4.61	4.38
Norway Kr	11.50	10.90
Portugal Esc	205.00	191.00
South Africa Rd	1.75	1.62
Spain Pta	236.50	227.50
Sweden Kr	12.17	11.60
Switzerland Fr	3.34	3.17
USA $	1.53	1.48
Yugoslavia Dnr	223.00	208.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 340.7.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 2.3 at 727.4.

Roads

London and South-East: A306: Lane closed southbound at Castlenau at junction with Lonsdale Road. A504: One lane each way at Muswell Hill, 9.30am to 4pm. A40: New layout on Western Avenue between Horsenden Lane and Medway Parade.

Midlands: A38: One carriageway shared at Burton upon Trent bypass; diversion at Clay Mills. A34: Roadworks at Henley High Street, Warwickshire. A5: Lanes closed at Weston under Lizard.

North: A57: One carriageway shared on Sheffield Parkway. A1: Roadworks from Moorfarm to Seaton Burn, Northumberland. A6120: Roadworks on Leeds outer ring road at junction with Spen Lane.

Wales and West: A48: Lanes closed at times between Bonvilston and St Nicholas, South Glamorgan. A483: Single lane, temporary signals at Ruabon, Clwyd. A55: Restrictions at Bangor bypass, Gwynedd.

Scotland: A835: Single lane, temporary lights at Black Bridge E of Aultguish, Ross and Cromerty. A72: Single lane, temporary lights W of A703 junction at Peebles. A74: Westbound carriageway shared on London Road, Lanarkshire; seek alternaztive route.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Star comments: "Millions of Roman Catholics will be dismayed and outraged by the spectacle of Monsignor Bruce Kent allying himself with the Communist Party ... How can anybody who talks so warmly and fulsomely about a creed which is so fundamentally alien to Western democracy expect to retain his position – never mind his credibility – within a Christian order?"

The Sun comments on the cruise missiles at Greenham: "The few who are against the nuclear shield have sought to alarm the many who are in favour by suggesting that Britain has no control over the firing of cruise. This is untrue. The decision over launching cruise is governed by agreements between Washington and London dating back to the 1950s . . . The Americans are here because we invited them . . . They are the foremost guardians of our liberty and the security of all Europe. They have never failed us in the past. We have always been able to trust them.

The Daily Mirror comments that the arrival of cruise missiles is chilling news, "a reality, not a slogan". The newspaper adds that Monsignor Bruce Kent's view of the Communist Party as "a partner in peace" is like saying that "spiders are the partners of flies. Cruise is another weapon in a dangerous world. By itself, it doesn't make the world more dangerous. And certainly not as dangerous as disarming the West and relying on the good faith of the Soviet Union."

The New York Times spoke yesterday of disturbing distortions accounting for the unexpected plunge in the US unemployment rate in October. One was the unexplained disappearance of half a million job seekers: "They weren't employed, but they weren't looking for work either and thus were no longer unemployed."

A weak frontal trough will move S over England.

6 am to midnight

London, Midlands, Wales, NW England: Sunny periods, becoming cloudy, dry in most places; wind variable, light, becoming mainly W moderate; max 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

SE, Central S, SW England, Channel Islands: Mainly dry, sunny periods; wind NE, fresh, locally strong, decreasing moderate; max 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

East Anglia, E, Central N England: Sunny periods, becoming cloudy, perhaps rain in places later; wind variable, light, becoming NW, moderate, increasing fresh in places; max 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Mainly dry, cloudy, sunny intervals later; wind NW moderate or fresh; max 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Cloudy light rain in places, becoming mainly dry and brighter; wind W, veering NW moderate or fresh; 7 to 9C (45 to 48F). **Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland:** Sunny intervals, cloudy at times, scattered light showers; wind NW fresh or strong; max 7 or 8C (45 or 46F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thrsday: Mainly dry, sunny intervals, some fog patches. Temperatures a little below normal with overnight frost.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea: Wind NW, light, becomming fresh or strong; sea smooth, becoming moderate or rough. **Straits of Dover:** Wind variable, light, becoming NW moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderata. **English Channel (E):** Wind NE, strong or gale, decreasing moderate; sea very rough, becoming slight. **St George's Channel:** Wind N, light; sea smooth. **Irish Sea:** Wind NW, fresh, becoming light; sea moderate becoming smooth.

Sun rises: 7.18 am Sun sets: 4.12 pm
Moon sets: 1.02 am Moon rises: 2.49 pm
Full Moon November 20.

Lighting-up time

London 4.42 pm to 6.49 am
Bristol 4.52 pm to 6.59 am
Edinburgh 4.38 pm to 7.2x am
Manchester 4.43 pm to 7.05 am
Penzance 5.09 pm to 7.06 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	7	45	Guernsey	s	7	45
Birmingham	s	4	39	Inverness	c	8	46
Blackpool	s	7	45	Jersey	s	6	43
Bristol	s	5	41	London	s	6	43
Cardiff	s	5	41	Manchester	s	6	43
Edinburgh	s	5	41	Newcastle	f	7	45
Glasgow	s	4	39	Ronaldsway	f	7	45

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 7C (45F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 4C (39F). Humidity: 6 pm, 55 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 7.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,029.8 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Sumburgh, 10C (50F); lowest day max: Brighton, 4C (39F); highest rainfall: Scarborough, 0.09in; highest sunshine: Jersey, 7.9hr.

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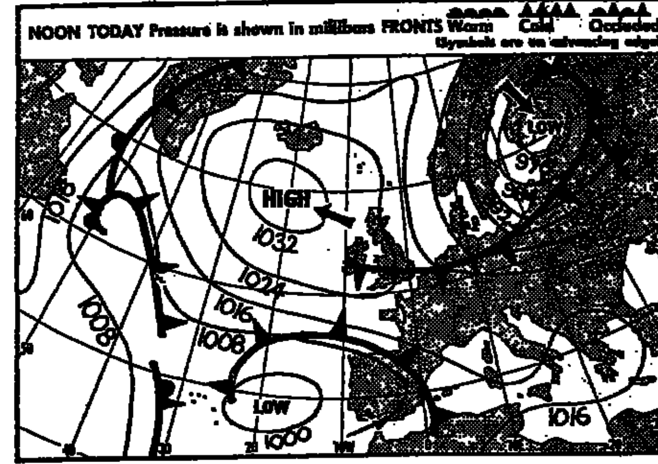
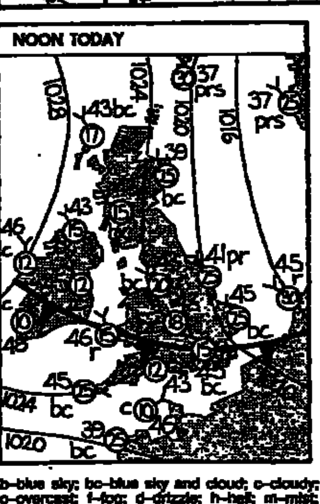
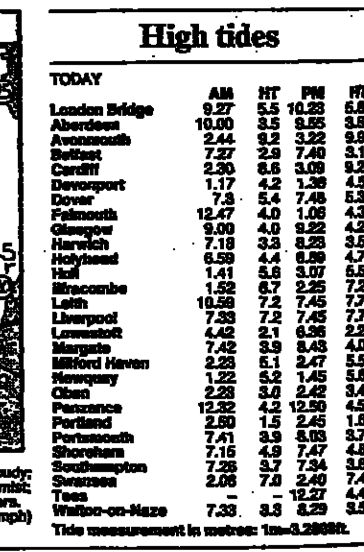




b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides



TODAY	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aberdeen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avonmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belfast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cardiff	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Devonport	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dover	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Falmouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glasgow	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harwich	7.18	3.3	8.23	3.5
Holyhead	6.59	4.4	6.59	4.7
Hull	1.41	5.6	3.07	6.5
Ilfracombe	1.52	6.7	2.25	7.2
Leith	10.59	7.2	7.45	7.7
Liverpool	7.33	7.2	7.45	7.7
Lowestoft	4.42	2.1	6.36	2.2
Margate	7.42	3.9	8.43	4.0
Milford Haven	2.23	5.1	2.47	5.5
Newquay	1.22	5.2	1.45	5.8
Oban	2.23	3.0	2.42	3.4
Penzance	12.32	4.2	12.50	4.5
Portland	2.50	1.5	2.45	1.6
Portsmouth	7.41	3.9	8.03	3.7
Shoreham	7.16	4.9	7.47	4.8
Southampton	7.26	3.7	7.34	3.8
Swansea	2.06	7.0	2.40	7.4
Tees	–	–	12.27	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	7.33	3.3	8.29	3.5

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews					
Scarboro		.03	7	45	Cloudy
Bridlington	1.0	.01	7	45	Cloudy
Cromer	7.0		6	43	Sunny
Lowestoft			5	41	Sunny
Clacton	7.2		6	43	Sunny
Margate			5	41	Bright
Folkestone	7.2		5	41	Sunny
Hastings	6.7		5	41	Sunny
Eastbourne	6.6		5	41	Sunny
Worthing	6.8		6	43	Sunny
Littlehmptn	6.9		6	43	Sunny
Bognor R	7.7		6	43	Sunny
Southsea	7.6		7	45	Sunny
Shanklin	5.3		6	43	Sunny
Bournemouth	7.4		6	43	Sunny
Poole	7.3		6	43	Sunny
Weymouth	5.7		5	41	Sunny
Exmouth	5.0		6	43	Sunny
Torquay	2.8		7	45	Sunny pm
Falmouth					
Penzance	0.2				Cloudy
Jersey	7.9		7	45	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey					
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	4.3		5	41	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	4.5		6	43	Sunny
Tenby	6.2		6	43	Sunny
Southport	6.8		7	45	Sunny
Morecambe	6.8		7	45	Sunny
Douglas	4.8		7	45	Sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	7.4		4	39	Sunny
Bristol (Ctr)	7.5		6	43	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctr)	6.9		5	41	Sunny
Anglesey	7.6		6	43	Sunny
B'pool (Airpt)	7.1		7	45	Sunny
Manchester	7.4		7	45	Sunny
Nottingham	6.4		6	43	Sunny
N'cstl-n-Tyne	2.2		9	48	Bright
Eskdalemuir	7.1		6	43	Sunny
Glasgow	6.7		8	46	Sunny
Tiree	3.4		10	50	Bright
Stornoway	0.2		10	50	Cloudy
Kinloss	1.1		10	50	Drzzle pm
Edinburgh	5.6		7	45	Sunny
Aldergrove			7	45	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	f	16	61	Copenhgn	f	3	37	Majorca	f	21	70	Rio de Jan*	s	34	93
Akrotiri	f	19	66	Corfu	f	17	63	Malaga	c	18	64	Rome	c	11	52
Alexandria	s	25	77	Dallas*	c	12	54	Malta	f	21	70	Salzburg	f	–2	28
Algiers	s	28	82	Dublin	c	8	46	Melbourne				Sao Paulo*	f	26	79
Amsterdam	s	2	36	Dubrovnik	c	10	50	Mexico C*	s	21	70	S Francisco*	f	12	54
Athens	c	12	54	Faro	r	15	59	Miami*	s	24	75	Santiago*	s	27	81

[illegible]

* denotes figures are latest available